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## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 88-25  
H. R. 5517

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5517

- President submitted various supplemental appropriation estimates. H. Docs. 61, 63, 82, 89, and 90.
- Apr. 5, 1963 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5517. H. Report No. 198. Print of bill and report.
- Apr. 8, 1963 House Rules Committee reported resolution waiving points of order. H. Res. 311, H. Rept. 201.
- Summary table of items of interest to this Department.
- Apr. 9, 1963 House began debate on H. R. 5517.
- Apr. 10, 1963 House passed H. R. 5517 with amendments.
- Apr. 11, 1963 H. R. 5517 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Apr. 24, 1963 Senate committee reported H. R. 5517 with amendments. S. Report No. 155. Print of bill and report.
- Summary table of items of interest to this Department.
- Apr. 25, 1963 Sen. Proxmire submitted a proposed amendment.
- Apr. 26, 1963 Senate began debate on H. R. 5517.
- Apr. 30, 1963 Senate continued debate on H. R. 5517.
- May 1, 1963 Senate passed H. R. 5517 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed.
- Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- May 2, 1963 House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5517.
- May 6, 1963 House received conference report. H. Report No. 275. Print of report.
- May 8, 1963 House recommitted H. R. 5517 to conference.
- May 9, 1963 House conferees agreed to file second conference report.
- May 13, 1963 House received conference report. H. Rept. 290. Print of report.







PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR  
VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$325,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962 AND \$1,341,840,131 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND \$5,414,000 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963. IN ADDITION, OTHER PROPOSALS NOT INCREASING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY ARE MADE FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF \$15,478,000 TO LIQUIDATE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED UNDER PREVIOUSLY GRANTED CONTRACT AUTHORITY, FOR TRANSFER BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$6,431,350 AND FOR AN INCREASE IN LIMITATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$91,058,000

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FEBRUARY 7, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, February 7, 1963.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$325,000 for fiscal year 1962 and \$1,341,840,131 for fiscal year 1963 for various agencies and \$5,414,000 for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1963. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for the appropriation of \$15,478,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority, for transfer between appropriations in the amount of \$6,431,350 and for an increase in limitation in the amount of \$91,058,000.



The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington D.C., February 7, 1963.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental and deficiency appropriations and provisions for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 in the following amounts:

	New obligational authority	Proposals not increasing new obligational authority
Federal funds:		
Legislative branch.....	\$632,540	
The Judiciary.....	451,341	
Executive branch:		
1962.....	325,000	
1963.....	1,340,756,250	
Liquidation of contract authorization.....		\$15,478,000
Transfers between appropriations.....		6,431,350
Increases in limitations.....		91,058,000
Total new obligational authority.....	1,342,165,131	
District of Columbia funds.....	(5,414,000)	

Almost all of the requests for the executive branch were foreseen and provided for as specific items within the 1963 totals as shown in the 1964 budget. For these items the amounts recommended herein total \$158 million less than the amounts which were provided for them in the 1964 budget. Appropriations requested for new items not included in the budget come to \$9 million.

Of the total new obligational authority for the executive branch, \$500 million is for the unappropriated balance of amounts authorized by the Public Works Acceleration Act, approved September 14, 1962. The existing funds are practically all allocated and this additional sum is needed to provide jobs and encourage economic expansion in areas of high unemployment and low income.

The recommendations include \$456.1 million to carry out legislation enacted during the last session of the Congress as follows: \$214 million for increased public assistance grants and other costs under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962; \$108.7 million for increases in allowances for uniformed personnel and for readjustment payments for Reserve personnel released from active duty; \$42 million for increases in compensation to disabled veterans; \$30 million for increased annuities to retired civil service employees; \$12.6 million for the initiation of a 3-year mass inoculation program against various communicable diseases; \$10 million for initial capital for the Federal telecommunications fund; \$7.3 million to improve schools and other community facilities in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;



\$6 million to promote the conservation and economic use of land under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; \$5.8 million for payment to Indian tribes for relocation and other expenses resulting from dam construction; \$5.3 million for rural housing for the elderly; and \$14.4 million for other projects authorized during the last session including land acquisition for the Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.

These recommendations include only those appropriation items for which it is necessary to request supplemental appropriations for purposes other than pay increases. However, for these items the recommendations provide the amounts needed to meet the cost of pay increases enacted in the last session of Congress and of wage increases granted by wage boards. These amounts total \$124.7 million. Further recommendations and a complete report on pay increase costs will be ready for your consideration and transmittal to Congress shortly. The amounts requested at this time for pay increases are necessary to provide for the continued execution of essential functions of the departments and agencies concerned.

The remaining \$260.3 million of new obligational authority recommended includes: \$61.9 million for the civil defense shelter program; \$59.3 million to permit the prompt payment of claims under the veterans housing loan guaranty program; \$44.8 million for the General Services Administration mainly to provide capital to finance expanding supply sales to the Department of Defense; \$25 million for disaster relief such as assistance to the Territory of Guam which was devastated by a recent typhoon; \$14.9 million for the fighting and suppression of forest and range fires; \$12 million for unemployment compensation payments to Federal employees and ex-servicemen; \$9.6 million for the construction of a Far East radio transmitting facility by the U.S. Information Agency; and \$32.8 million for other necessary, smaller items.

The proposals not increasing new obligational authority include \$12 million for forest roads, trails, and highways and \$3.5 million for subsidy payments to air carriers (both sums needed to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority); transfers between appropriations; and an increase of \$91.1 million in the limitation on the veterans housing loan guaranty program.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director.*



# ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:	
Office of the Clerk.....	\$68, 855
Miscellaneous items.....	88, 685
Reporting hearings.....	25, 000
Telegraph and telephone.....	150, 000
Architect of the Capitol: Extension of the Capitol.....	300, 000

## THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States: Printing and binding	
Supreme Court reports.....	33, 000
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Salaries of judges.....	228, 341
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	190, 000

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Emergency Planning: Salaries and expenses.....	258, 000
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## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Public works acceleration.....	500, 000, 000
Disaster relief.....	25, 000, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses.....	Language
Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses.....	Language
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:	
Land-use adjustment program.....	6, 000, 000
Conservation reserve program.....	4, 000, 000
Farmers Home Administration:	
Salaries and expenses.....	270, 000
Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund.....	5, 000, 000
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses.....	Language
Forest Service:	
Forest protection and utilization:	
Forest land management.....	17, 982, 000
Forest research.....	770, 000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	48, 000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	(7, 000, 000)

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of Trade Adjustment:	
Trade adjustment assistance.....	200, 000
Trade adjustment loans and guarantees.....	Language
Civilian industrial technology.....	1, 250, 000
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 570, 000
Bureau of Public Roads:	
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	(5, 000, 000)
Study of highway program for Alaska.....	800, 000
Transportation research.....	1, 250, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:	
Military personnel, Army-----	\$19,600,000
Military personnel, Navy-----	12,700,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps-----	6,700,000
Military personnel, Air Force-----	50,000,000
Operation and maintenance:	
Operation and maintenance, Army-----	46,151,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy-----	29,454,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps-----	1,555,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force-----	44,204,000
Civil Defense:	
Civil Defense: Department of Defense: Research-----	61,900,000

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education: Salaries and expenses-----	600,000
Public Health Service:	
Communicable disease activities-----	12,600,000
Community health practice and research-----	1,500,000
Hospitals and medical care-----	1,255,000
Hospitals and medical care (1962)-----	325,000
Social Security Administration:	
Bureau of Family Services:	
Grants to States for public assistance-----	210,000,000
Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year-----	Language
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services-----	452,000
Children's Bureau:	
Grants for maternal and child welfare-----	3,650,000
Salaries and expenses-----	133,000
Special institutions: Howard University: Salaries and expenses-----	443,000
Office of the Secretary: Educational television facilities-----	2,000,000

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	3,051,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Resources management-----	1,385,000
Menominee educational grants-----	Language
Payments to the Lower Brule Sioux and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of Indians-----	5,771,250
National Park Service:	
Management and protection-----	1,000,000
Construction-----	5,000,000
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	7,290,000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:	
Management and investigations of resources-----	672,000
Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Virgin Islands Corporation:	
Revolving fund-----	3,350,000
Loans to operating fund-----	200,000
Contributions-----	480,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Salaries and expenses-----	436,000

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals-----	1,140,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	700,000
Federal Prison System: Support of United States prisoners---	400,000



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Trade adjustment activities-----	\$316, 000
Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen-----	12, 000, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs:	
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 770, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	350, 000
International organizations and conferences:	
Contributions to international organizations-----	835, 000
Missions to international organizations-----	75, 000
International conferences and contingencies-----	755, 000

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	1, 739, 000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 275, 000
United States Secret Service:	
Salaries and expenses-----	351, 000
Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	308, 000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	550, 000
Coast Guard: Operating expenses-----	2, 600, 000

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Sites and expenses, public building projects-----	4, 605, 000
Construction, public buildings projects-----	7, 985, 000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	375, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	2, 095, 000
General Supply Fund-----	30, 000, 000
Federal Telecommunications Fund-----	10, 000, 000
Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485-----	1, 150, 000

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Readjustment benefits-----	63, 575, 000
Compensation and pensions-----	42, 000, 000
Loan guaranty revolving fund-----	Language

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(3, 478, 000)
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## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund----	30, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 090, 000
Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations-----	200, 000
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund-----	977, 000

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses-----	75, 000
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## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission-----	25, 000
Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission-----	10, 000

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000
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## PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Trade adjustment loan assistance.....	Language
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## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 850, 000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	9, 600, 000

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## District of Columbia funds:

## Operating expenses:

General operating expenses.....	(458, 400)
Public safety.....	(3, 217, 900)
Health and welfare.....	(1, 701, 100)
Settlement of claims and suits.....	(36, 600)
Capital outlay.....	(Language)

## Total new obligational authority:

1962.....	325, 000
1963.....	1, 341, 840, 131
Total District of Columbia funds.....	5, 414, 000

## DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, namely:*

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

##### OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk", \$68,855.

##### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$88,685.

##### REPORTING HEARINGS

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings", \$25,000.

##### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone", \$150,000.

##### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$300,000

As provided by statute, these proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch for salaries and other expenses are submitted without change.

### THE JUDICIARY

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

##### PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", \$33,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for printing preliminary parts and bound volumes of the U.S. Reports.

#### COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

##### SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$228,341: *Provided, That \$88,341 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal year 1962.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the payment of compensation and related benefits for an increased number of judges in 1963, and to liquidate unpaid obligations incurred in 1962.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$190,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the procurement of 338 sets of West's Modern Federal Practice Digest and to cover an increased volume of transcripts required to be provided at Government expense in cases involving indigent defendants.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$258,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$58,000 to provide staff for the Director of Telecommunications Management, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 10995 of February 16, 1962. These funds will enable him to exercise more effectively the broad authority delegated to him by that order to coordinate the telecommunications activities of the executive branch of the Government. Also included is an amount of \$200,000, needed to provide for increased pay costs required by Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

For an additional amount for "Public works acceleration", \$500,000,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1964.*

The amount requested represents the unappropriated balance of the \$900 million authorized to be appropriated by the Public Works Acceleration Act. The sum of \$400 million appropriated by the Congress on October 13, 1962, has now been committed to projects except for a small reserve not yet allocated by the President. Approval has been given for over 3,000 projects in 50 States and Puerto Rico. It is expected that over 600,000 man-months of on-site employment will be generated by these projects in areas of high unemployment and low income. The additional amount is required to produce a significant impact on unemployment in economically depressed areas. There are more than enough worthwhile projects already proposed to which the additional funds can be applied.



## DISASTER RELIEF

*For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide assistance to the Territory of Guam, which was recently devastated by Typhoon Karen and for other major disasters which have occurred. In addition, it provides a reserve for disasters which may occur during the remainder of this fiscal year.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## EXTENSION SERVICE

## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

*Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", \$311,250 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail".*

The additional amount is needed to meet the increased costs resulting from the higher postal rates authorized by Public Law 87-793.

## STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$347,600, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.*

This proposal includes \$315,000 for increased pay costs and \$32,600 for increased postal rates as authorized by Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

## LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

*For necessary expenses to promote the conservation and economic use of land pursuant to the provisions of section 16(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h, 590v), as amended by the Act of September 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 606), \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

Pursuant to authorization contained in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, this proposed appropriation provides for a pilot program to induce farmers to shift crop producing lands to less intensive use. It also provides for practice payments on 1.3 million acres of conservation reserve lands to extend for 1 year the contracts which recently expired.

## CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

*For an additional amount for "Conservation reserve program", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to meet rental payment commitments for the 1962 program.

## FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,452,000, of which \$1,182,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

This proposal includes \$270,000 to cover the administrative expenses of the new rural housing program for the elderly, and the increased insured real estate loan program, as authorized by Public Laws 87-723 and 87-798. The proposal also includes \$1,182,000 for increased pay act costs under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$5,000,000.

Pursuant to authorization contained in the Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962, this proposed appropriation would establish a revolving fund from which direct loans will be made to private nonprofit corporations and consumer cooperatives to provide for rental housing for the elderly in rural areas.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$54,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

This proposal includes \$45,500 for increased pay costs and \$9,000 for increased postal rates as authorized by Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## FOREST SERVICE

## FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$17,982,000, of which \$3,000,000 for forest insect control shall remain available until June 30, 1964;

"Forest research", \$770,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$48,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation of \$18.8 million includes \$12 million for fighting forest fires, \$3 million for control of serious infestations of forest insects which threaten substantial forest areas, and \$3.8 million for pay increase costs under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay and fire suppression costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

#### FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The Federal Highway Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-866) provided \$10 million of additional contract authority for forest development roads and trails in 1963. It is anticipated that the entire amount of this contract authority will be obligated by June 30, 1963, and that \$7 million will be required to liquidate obligations falling due for payments in 1963.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

##### TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

*For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Commerce under Title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of technical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$200,000.*

This appropriation is required to provide funds to reimburse co-operating Federal agencies or to contract with non-governmental agencies for technical assistance to import-injured firms, and to finance the administration of functions assigned the Department of Commerce under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

##### TRADE ADJUSTMENT LOANS AND GUARANTEES

*For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide loans and other financial assistance to eligible firms, as authorized by Chapter 2 of Title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year may be transferred from such appropriations or funds available to the Department of Commerce as the Secretary may determine.*

This proposed provision will permit existing funds to be made available by transfer for implementation of the Trade Expansion Act. This act authorizes loans and the extension of other financial assistance to firms where Department of Commerce determines that such assistance is necessary to carry out an adjustment proposal and that assistance is not available from other Federal agencies. The proposed transfer provision is to make funds available on a contingent basis for the remaining months of this fiscal year. Applications for aid under the program are just beginning to be received and there is no firm basis for determining the amount of funds which may be needed. However, it is the opinion of the Department that these requirements should not exceed \$500,000.



## CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

*For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of advancing civilian industrial technology, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,250,000 to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation will permit the initiation of a program of technological assistance to industry and commerce where research and development work is lagging. Attention will initially be given to the textile and building industries.

## PATENT OFFICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,570,000.*

Additional funds are needed to cover price increases announced by the Government Printing Office for Patent Office printing work. This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$870,000 for that purpose, and \$700,000 for increased pay costs due to Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

*For an additional amount for "Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, \$5,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1963.*

Additional funds are required in 1963 to liquidate contract obligations incurred pursuant to law. The 1964 Forest highway authorization was made available six months earlier than usual in 1963, resulting in heavier liquidating cash demands than originally anticipated.

## STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

*For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$800,000, to remain available until expended.*

Public Law 87-866, approved October 23, 1962, authorizes an appropriation of \$800,000 for a study to develop a highway program for Alaska. A supplemental appropriation is needed at this time in order to permit completion of a report by the May 15, 1964, statutory deadline.

## TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

*For necessary expenses for conducting transportation research activities, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,250,000, to remain available until expended.*

Funds are requested to enable the Secretary of Commerce to initiate a comprehensive transportation research program in order to carry out the objectives outlined by the President in his transpor-

tation message to Congress on April 5, 1962, and a special analysis of transportation problems in the Washington-Boston corridor specifically requested by the President.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

### MILITARY PERSONNEL

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Army", \$19,-600,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of higher rates in basic allowances for quarters, effective January 1, 1963, authorized by Public Law 87-531.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$12,700,000.

This supplemental appropriation is requested to provide for the cost of implementing Public Law 87-531, approved July 10, 1962, which provided for an increase in the basic allowance for quarters payable to military personnel.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 6, 1962.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$6,700,000.

This supplemental appropriation is requested to provide \$6,393,000 for the increased rates of basic allowance for quarters authorized by Public Law 87-531, approved July 10, 1962, and \$307,000 for increased lump sum readjustment payments for involuntarily released reservists as authorized by Public Law 87-509, approved June 28, 1962.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 6, 1962.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force", \$50,000,000.

This supplemental appropriation is requested to provide \$46,014,-000 for the cost of implementing Public Law 87-531, approved July 10, 1962, which increased the basic allowance for quarters payable to military personnel and \$3,986,000 for increased lump sum readjustment payments for involuntarily released reservists, as authorized by Public Law 87-509, approved June 28, 1962.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 6, 1962.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$46,151,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is requested to provide funds in the amount of \$38,867,000 to cover the cost of the increase in the civilian salary rates provided by Public Law 87-793 approved October 11, 1962, and \$7,284,000 to cover the cost of the increase in maximum per diem allowances from \$12 to \$16 per day for temporary duty travel of military personnel as authorized by Public Law 87-500.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", *including an additional amount of not to exceed \$210,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses*, \$29,454,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds in the amount of \$26,639,000 to cover the cost of the increase in the civilian salary rates provided by Public Law 87-793 approved October 11, 1962, and \$2,815,000 to cover the cost of the increase in maximum per diem allowances from \$12 to \$16 per day for temporary duty travel of military personnel as authorized by Public Law 87-500.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", \$1,555,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds in the amount of \$1,085,000 to cover the cost of the increase in the civilian salary rates provided by Public Law 87-793 approved October 11, 1962, and \$470,000 to cover the cost of the increase in maximum per diem allowances from \$12 to \$16 per day for temporary duty travel of military personnel as authorized by Public Law 87-500.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$44,204,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is requested to provide funds in the amount of \$37,404,000 to cover the cost of the increase in the civilian salary rates provided by Public Law 87-793 approved October 11, 1962, and \$6,800,000 to cover the cost of the increase in maximum per diem allowances from \$12 to \$16 per day for temporary duty travel of military personnel as authorized by Public Law 87-500.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the



Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

### CIVIL DEFENSE

#### CIVIL DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

##### Research

For an additional amount for "Research", *including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking*, \$61,900,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$58.9 million to complete the provisioning and equipping of the last 24 million of the 70 million shelter spaces expected to be made available to the public during 1963. The remaining \$3 million will permit the updating and refinement of national shelter survey program data.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

##### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$600,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will permit an expansion in the number of films which can be captioned for use by the deaf as authorized by Public Law 87-715, approved September 28, 1962. An additional 3,480 prints will be made available and research, training, and production activities related to education of the deaf through use of films will be initiated.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

##### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$12,600,000, *of which \$12,100,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1964, to carry out section 317 of the Public Health Service Act.*

This proposal covers the first increment of a 3-year mass inoculation program authorized by the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962. The purpose is to provide protection to all new-born and pre-school age children against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

Funds are requested at this time to allow procurement of vaccine and the training of required personnel so that the program can be inaugurated as soon as possible.

##### COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community health practice and research", *including carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service Act*, \$1,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide funds for grants to assist local and State groups in improving the health of migratory domestic agricultural workers and their families as authorized by Public Law 87-692, approved September 25, 1962.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,255,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary in order to meet the cost of pay increases for classified personnel pursuant to Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962, (\$738,000); pay increases for wage-board employees granted pursuant to law, (\$373,000); and increased quarters allowances for commissioned officers pursuant to Public Law 87-531, approved July 10, 1962, (\$144,000).

On December 17, 1962, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

*For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", fiscal year 1962, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. Chap. 7), \$325,000: Provided, That, in addition, the limitation in said appropriation as herein and heretofore increased, on the amount available for payments for such medical care is hereby increased by the amount of any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962, in said appropriation.*

This appropriation is necessary because a larger than anticipated number of dependents of uniformed personnel and retired members received care in community hospitals under the Dependents' Medical Care Act and because cost of such care increased.

When the 1962 budget was transmitted to Congress, it was estimated that hospital care and treatment would be provided in civilian and other Federal hospitals for an average of 150 patients per day. Current information indicates the average was 187. The proviso increasing the limitation on the total amount for such medical care will also permit any remaining unobligated balances to be used for such purposes should the current estimate prove insufficient.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

## Grants to States for Public Assistance

*For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$210,000,000: Provided, That this amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall also be available for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

## Grants to States, Next Succeeding Fiscal Year

*The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year", and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

This additional sum is needed primarily to fund the recently enacted Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, Public Law 87-543, approved July 25, 1962. These amendments to the Social Security Act principally provided special matching grants to States for rehabilitative



services aimed at reducing dependency, increased the share of financial aid of needy men, women, and children, and authorized a new combined single program of assistance under title XVI.

On December 19, 1962, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

Language provisions as proposed are needed to make the existing appropriation for "Grants to States for public assistance" available for purposes of title XVI under the Social Security Act, as amended, and to extend to such purposes the existing authority for advancing Federal grants to the States prior to the start of the succeeding fiscal year.

#### Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", \$452,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide \$313,000 to meet additional workload arising from the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments (Public Law 87-543), and \$139,000 for increased pay costs under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

##### Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$3,650,000, *of which \$3,000,000 shall be available for child welfare services, and \$650,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.*

Additional funds are required to make grants for training of child welfare personnel and for the day-care program under the provisions of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, Public Law 87-543, approved July 25, 1962.

#### Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$133,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide \$61,400 to meet the additional workload arising from the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, Public Law 87-543, and \$71,600 for increased pay costs authorized under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$443,000.

Funds in the amount of \$348,000 are required to permit Howard University to make administrative adjustments in salary schedules for non-faculty employees similar to those authorized for Federal employees by Public Law 87-793, and to establish new pay rates for teaching personnel based on a plan to place the faculty on a basis comparable with that of other selected universities of equivalent complexity. The remaining \$95,000 will be required for payments to the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board under Public Law 87-424, approved March 30, 1962, which provided unemployment compensation coverage to Howard's employees for the first time.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

*For grants to assist in construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64), and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the current fiscal year.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to initiate the program of grants for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities authorized by Public Law 87-447, approved May 1, 1962. It is estimated that these funds will provide assistance for construction of nine new facilities and for expansion of four of the 75 already in operation.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$3,051,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,100,000 to cover emergency fire suppression expenses incurred during the summer of 1962 and to meet such anticipated expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In addition, \$951,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793.

On September 15, 1962, this appropriation was reapportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$1,385,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$346,000 to cover emergency expenses of firefighting incurred through December 31, 1962, and \$154,000 to meet anticipated firefighting costs during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The remaining \$885,000 is required to meet pay increase costs under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay cost. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

*For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432), \$176,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services", fiscal year 1963.*

This proposed appropriation provides for the second grant to Menominee, Wisconsin for educational expenses. Public Law 87-432 authorized five decreasing grants to lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian Tribe. Pursuant to law this second grant is to be paid by April 30, 1963.

## PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

*For rehabilitation, relocation and other assistance of the Crow Creek Sioux and the Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes, in connection with the taking of lands for the Big Bend Project, as authorized by law (76 Stat. 698, 704), \$5,771,250, of which \$3,802,500 is for the account of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and \$1,968,750 is for the account of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for the cost of relocating and for a program to improve the economic and social conditions of members of the Crow Creek Sioux and Lower Brule Tribes. Recently enacted legislation authorized the relocation and rehabilitation programs as settlement for lands taken due to the construction of the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project. The dam is scheduled to be closed in 1963 and members of the tribes will be required to vacate their lands by July 1, 1963.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$1,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$260,000 to cover emergency fire suppression expenses incurred during the summer of 1962 and to meet such anticipated expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In addition, \$740,000 is to cover the cost of pay-increases under Public Law 87-793.



The appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

#### CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "*Construction, for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property*", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will enable the National Park Service to initiate a program of land acquisition for the Point Reyes National Seashore, California. Public Law 87-657, approved September 13, 1962, authorized the establishment of this National Seashore and expeditious acquisition of lands is desirable in order to avoid higher costs due to current real estate development.

#### OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

##### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "*Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*", \$7,290,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will finance the first increment of an expanded program for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The funds are needed for school construction and to meet other urgent needs for hospitals, utilities, and transportation facilities. Public Law 87-541, approved July 19, 1962, increased the ceiling on appropriations for the Territory from \$7.5 million to \$15 million for 1963.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

##### Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "*Management and investigations of resources*", \$672,000.

This supplemental appropriation includes \$400,000 for research and development of processes to produce a concentrated protein from fish. There is a growing need for a low-cost, dietary supplement of animal protein in many countries. For this reason, and because of the potential benefits to the fishing industry, and the need for improved conservation of fishery resources, a research and development program should be started at this time.

In addition, \$272,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including an additional amount of not to exceed \$70,000 for administration and coordination, to remain available until expended, \$1,360,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Construction, operation, and maintenance."*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for construction of a large pilot plant for research on the freezing process for converting saline water. Pilot plant research is expected to furnish a reliable basis for extrapolating to multi-million-gallons-per-day plants for future use.

The increase in the limitation for administration and coordination will provide \$30,000 for pay act increases and \$40,000 for transfer to General Services Administration for office space rental.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for an increase in the limitation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

## REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the "Revolving Fund, Virgin Islands Corporation", \$3,350,000.

## LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

*The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).*

## CONTRIBUTIONS

*For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$480,000.*

These estimates will provide \$3,350,000 for additional power-generating equipment, \$200,000 for expansion of the existing salt water distillation unit, and \$480,000 to restore capital lost on sugar operations. Power demand on both St. Thomas and St. Croix is expected to exceed the supply of firm power before this additional equipment can be placed in operation. A water shortage has necessitated barging in water at twice the cost of producing it from a distillation unit.

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$436,000.*

As recommended by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in its report of January 31, 1962, the Secretary of the Interior, on April 2, 1962, established the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$400,000 to enable the new Bureau to expedite the staffing necessary for its assigned functions. In addition, \$36,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793.

The appropriation account for this Bureau was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,140,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$559,000 for the costs of enforcing court orders in the University of Mississippi school registration case and \$581,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793.

On January 3, 1963, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate for pay increases and for necessary emergency expenses. This action was reported to the Congress on that date.

###### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", *including an additional amount of not to exceed \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants*, \$700,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover a necessary increase in payments of compensation and expenses of witnesses. The number of trials requiring witnesses during the first 6 months was about 32% higher than that provided for in the 1963 appropriation. This reflects the impact of the additional judgeships created pursuant to Public Law 87-36.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

##### SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$400,000.

Additional funds are required to enable the Prison System to meet the increased charges made by State and local institutions for housing and feeding Federal prisoners during temporary stays.

On November 21, 1962, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress on that date.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

*For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, \$316,000: Provided, That, in addition, there may be transferred to this appropriation from such appropriations or funds available to the Department of Labor as the Secretary may determine, such amounts as may be required for payment of allowances to workers under such act.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to enable the Secretary of Labor to perform the functions assigned to him under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Public Law 87-794, approved October 11, 1962. This proposal covers Federal and State administrative expenses and the payment of allowances to workers. The proposed transfer provision is to make funds available on a contingent basis for benefit payments for the remaining months of this fiscal year. Applications for aid under the program are just beginning to be received and there is no firm basis of determining the amount of funds which may be needed. However, it is the opinion of the Department that these requirements should not exceed \$2,500,000.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND  
EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$12,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to make unemployment compensation payments to Federal employees and ex-servicemen in 1963. The insured unemployment rate and the duration of payments have both increased since the original appropriation was requested.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$10,770,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation consists of \$5,250,000 for communications equipment to improve reliability and security of the system, \$1,765,800 for certain costs of the recent Cuba crisis and other unbudgeted expenses resulting from unanticipated international developments, and \$3,754,200 for wage board pay increases and additional salary and related costs resulting from Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$350,000.

This supplemental appropriation is to finance unanticipated expenses arising in the conduct of foreign affairs.

## PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$835,000.

Additional funds are required to pay assessments of two Inter-American organizations whose budgets, adopted after the preparation of the regular 1963 estimates, require larger U.S. contributions than the present appropriation provides.

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$75,000.

This estimate is to provide for additional expenses of the American delegation to the Interparliamentary Union (\$12,000) and for salary increases pursuant to Public Law 87-793 (\$63,000).

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", *including expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), \$755,000, of which \$18,000 shall be available for official functions and courtesies in accordance with said Act.*

These funds are required for expenses of holding the World Food Congress in the United States, participating in unanticipated international conferences, and supporting the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$1,739,000.

Additional funds are required in 1963 to cover the costs of the postal rate increases established by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962. Mailings are expected to total 176 million checks and savings bonds in the last half of this fiscal year.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on December 5, 1962.



## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,275,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,735,000 for the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 87-793; \$165,000 for the cost of wage board increases granted through January 10, 1963; \$135,000 for the cost of initiating the screening of Communist political propaganda at ports of entry as required by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962; and \$240,000 for the expanded collection and improvement of the accuracy of statistical data concerning commodity classification of imports which are used extensively by a number of Federal agencies.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 30, 1963.

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$351,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides \$131,000 to carry out the provisions of Public Law 87-829, approved October 15, 1962, and \$220,000 for the pay rate increase established by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on December 5, 1962.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$308,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$245,000 to enable the White House Police force to extend protection to the Executive Office Building under authorization provided in Public Law 87-481, approved June 8, 1962, and \$63,000 to cover the pay increase costs of Public Law 87-882.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on December 5, 1962.

## BUREAU OF THE MINT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$550,000.

The mints produced approximately 2 billion coins during the first half of fiscal year 1963, however, the production was barely able to keep up with demand, and inventories were practically exhausted on

December 31, 1962. Increased production is needed to meet demand and, if possible, to at least partially restore coin inventories in the mints. This proposed supplemental appropriation provides \$400,000 for the production of approximately 400 million additional coins over that contemplated in the 1963 budget. It also provides \$43,000 for the cost of wage board increases granted through January 10, 1963, and \$102,000 for the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 87-793.

In addition, it includes \$2,500 authorized by Public Law 87-478, approved June 8, 1962, for the issuance of a gold medal to Bob Hope in recognition of his services to his country and to the cause of world peace, and \$2,500 authorized by Public Law 87-702, approved September 26, 1962, for the issuance of a gold medal in honor of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn in recognition of his distinguished public service and outstanding contribution to the general welfare.

#### COAST GUARD

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$2,600,000.

Additional funds in the amount of \$2,200,000 are required to cover increased costs of military personnel allowances and per diem travel allowance authorized by Public Laws 87-500, approved June 27, 1962; 87-509, approved June 28, 1962; and 87-531, approved July 10, 1962. The supplemental also includes \$400,000 for the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 30, 1963.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$4,605,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the acquisition of sites, development of drawings and specifications, supervision of construction and other services for a Federal Office Building for the headquarters activities of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in the District of Columbia and for Regional Service Centers, Internal Revenue Service, in Covington, Ky., and the Boston-Lawrence area, Mass. The total estimated cost of the project for the Housing and Home Finance Agency including funds requested herein, is \$32 million. The total estimated cost of the projects for the Internal Revenue Service is \$9,590,000, including \$7,985,000 requested under "Construction, public buildings projects."

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", to remain available until expended, \$7,985,000: Provided, That, the foregoing amount shall be available for public building projects at locations and at maximum construction improvement costs (excluding funds for sites and expenses) as follows:

*Treasury Regional Service Center (Internal Revenue Service), Boston-Lawrence area, Massachusetts, \$4,165,000;*

*Treasury Regional Service Center (Internal Revenue Service), Covington, Kentucky, \$3,820,000; Provided further, That the foregoing limits of costs may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the construction of buildings to house the Regional Service Centers for the Internal Revenue Service at Covington, Kentucky, and in the Boston-Lawrence area of Massachusetts.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$375,000, to remain available until expended.

Additional funds are needed for a matching grant for the construction of a hospital in southeast Washington, D.C. The sum of \$3 million currently available for this purpose is insufficient because of rising costs. This additional amount was authorized by Public Law 87-511, approved July 1, 1962, to cover estimated increases in construction costs since the hospital was first authorized in February 1958.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$2,095,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to support increased sales of stores items to Federal agencies, primarily the Department of Defense. The increase in sales is due mainly to the issuance of recent Department of Defense regulations providing that military activities procure certain supplies from the General Services Administration. The proposed supplemental also includes \$995,000 for pay increase costs under Public Law 87-793.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the General Supply Fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$30,000,000.

Additional capital is required for the General Supply Fund to provide adequate financing for increased sales of supplies, primarily to the Department of Defense, and for procurement of additional equipment.



## FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

*To provide initial capital for the Federal Telecommunications Fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (76 Stat. 1117), \$10,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the initial capital required to establish the Federal Telecommunications Fund authorized by Public Law 87-847, approved October 23, 1962. This fund will finance initial expenses resulting from the procurement of equipment and operating facilities, including personal services, necessary for the operation of a Federal Telecommunications System.

IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT  
NUMBERED 485

*For expenses necessary to install and erect additional equipment, facilities, processes, and improvements for the production of critical industrial components at the National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485, including not to exceed \$20,000 for exercise of the outstanding purchase option for land and improvements in connection therewith, \$1,150,000, to remain available until expended.*

The above supplemental is to provide for certain improvements in National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485 to assure continued production of components deemed essential to national defense requirements.

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$63,575,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$3,433,000 to cover an unanticipated increase in costs of education and training of Korean conflict veterans and \$867,000 for vocational rehabilitation training for peacetime disabled veterans pursuant to Public Law 87-815, approved October 15, 1962. The remaining \$59,275,000, which will be transferred to the loan guaranty revolving fund, is to permit the prompt payment of claims under the veterans housing loan guarantee program.

## COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$42,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The increase in monthly rates of compensation to disabled veterans, authorized by Public Law 87-645, approved September 7, 1962, is estimated to cost \$98 million in the current fiscal year, and the increase in subsistence allowances payable to peacetime veterans, authorized by Public Law 87-815, approved October 15, 1962, is estimated to cost \$1,656,000. However, other requirements financed by the current appropriation of \$3,832 million are somewhat less than had been anticipated, so that a supplemental appropriation of \$42 million is expected to meet all needs for this fiscal year.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1962.



## LOAN GUARANTY REVOLVING FUND

*During the current fiscal year an additional amount of not to exceed \$91,058,000 shall be available in the "Loan guaranty revolving fund" for expenses for property acquisitions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under Chapter 37, Title 38, United States Code, except administrative expenses, as authorized by section 1824 of such title.*

The proposed increase in expense limitation will permit the expenditure of an additional \$91,058,000 for the payment of an increased number of claims, the acquisition of additional loans and properties and corresponding operating expenses under the VA housing loan guaranty program. The increased expenditures are necessary because of an unforeseen increase in the number of loan guaranty claims and the consequent increase in properties acquired.

Expenditures through December 1962 amounted to \$163,984,000 and it is expected that, at the current rate, the present limitation of \$220,545,000 will be reached in early March.

## OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

## PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)" \$3,478,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit payment of subsidies becoming due and payable to the air carriers during the fiscal year 1963. Currently available funds are estimated to be insufficient to meet June payments.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

*For payment to the Civil Service retirement and disability fund for financing, during fiscal year 1963, the estimated cost of new and increased annuity benefits as provided by Part III of Public Law 87-793 (76 Stat. 868), \$30,000,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover the increased annuities authorized by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962. Although some of the increased benefits were effective October 11, 1962, and the remainder on January 1, 1963, they cannot be paid until funds are appropriated therefor.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,090,000.

This proposed additional appropriation includes \$496,000 for replacement of unserviceable furniture when the agency moves to its new building in June 1963, and \$594,000 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 87-793 approved October 11, 1962.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", \$200,000.

This additional amount includes \$178,000 to process a backlog of 136 investigations carried over from 1962 and to investigate increasing numbers of cases in 1963, and \$22,000 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH  
BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", \$977,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to make the Government's full payment to the fund for the additional annuitants anticipated on the rolls in 1963.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will permit the Commission to initiate the general war damage claims program authorized by Congress in the General War Damage Act, Public Law 87-846, approved October 22, 1962. Under this program the Commission will review an estimated 35,000 claims of American nationals who suffered enemy-inflicted property or other losses during World War II.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

*For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$25,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation is to provide for necessary expenses in connection with re-examination of plans for the memorial, as authorized by Public Law 87-842, approved October 18, 1962.

WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), establishing the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation will provide the funds authorized by Public Law 87-364, approved October 4, 1961, creating the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission. The purpose of the Commission is to consider and formulate plans for the location, design, and construction of a permanent memorial to Woodrow Wilson.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a design study of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House, as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space, a group of agency heads organized at the President's direction to study Federal space requirements in and around the District of Columbia. The study would be conducted by a panel of eminent architects with supporting services furnished by the National Capital Planning Commission.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

TRADE ADJUSTMENT LOAN ASSISTANCE

*For loans as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 25, 1962 (Public Law 87-550), to remain available without fiscal year limitation, not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be transferred from the "Revolving fund", Small Business Administration: Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses," Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed hereunder.*

This provision is to provide for implementation of Public Law 87-550, approved July 25, 1962, which authorizes the Small Business Administration to make loans to firms injured by trade expansion in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-794, approved October 11, 1962).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,850,000.

These funds are to be used to cover increased pay costs in the amount of \$2,100,000 resulting from Public Law 87-793, and to provide \$750,000 for substantial expansion of the U.S. book program in Latin America. This program includes local publishing contracts, translation, advertising, promotion and distribution of a total of 347 editions. It is necessary to give this program special emphasis in order to complement Alliance for Progress activities in Latin America and to meet Soviet competition.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 5, 1963.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$9,600,000, to remain available until expended.

These funds are for first-year obligation requirements for Project Bamboo, an urgently needed Far East transmitting facility that would provide strong coverage of the Far East and South Asia where Voice of America broadcasting is now weak.



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$458,400, of which \$1,300 shall be payable from the highway fund (motor vehicle parking account).

These additional funds include \$107,000 to enable the District of Columbia to pay increased unemployment benefits provided by Public Law 87-424, \$347,695 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793, and \$3,705 to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates. Although the increase in unemployment benefits became effective April 1, 1962, no 1963 appropriation therefor has been requested to date because of lack of experience as to the increased cost.

## Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", including \$19,000 for transfer to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, \$3,217,900.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$545,850 for hire of additional firemen, required because of the reduction in firemen's workweek from 56 to 48 hours pursuant to Public Law 87-697, approved September 25, 1962; \$530,250 for increased pensions for policemen and firemen and benefits to widows and children of policemen and firemen pursuant to Public Law 87-601, approved August 24, 1962; \$15,500 to provide for a higher than anticipated level of activity by the Legal Aid Agency; \$488,537 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793; \$1,625,200 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-882 (Police and Firemen's Salary Act); and \$12,563 for the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

## Health and Welfare

For an additional amount for "Health and welfare", \$1,701,100.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$660,500 to provide for an increased District patient load at Saint Elizabeths Hospital and a higher rate of reimbursement than was anticipated, \$1,010,900 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793, and \$29,700 to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

## Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,600.

This additional amount is for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners.



## CAPITAL OUTLAY

*Not to exceed \$187,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided for such purpose.*

This reappropriation is needed to authorize the use of existing funds for the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School, which is now scheduled for completion in September 1963, three months earlier than had been anticipated.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.





PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR  
VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE AMOUNT OF  
\$277,670,280 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND \$3,054,300 FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963

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FEBRUARY 11, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, February 11, 1963.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress, proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$277,670,280 for various agencies and \$3,054,300 for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1963.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor and the reason for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington, D.C., February 11, 1963.*

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal year 1963. These appropriations and provisions are required because of pay increases granted by recent laws and administrative actions pursuant to law, as follows:

The act of October 11, 1962 (Public Law 87-793), increased the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.

The act of October 24, 1962 (Public Law 87-881), amended the District of Columbia Teachers Salary Act of 1955, as amended, to increase salaries of teachers.

The act of October 24, 1962 (Public Law 87-882), increased the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police.

Actions by agency heads pursuant to law to grant comparable pay increases to employees not covered by the above laws.

Actions by agency heads pursuant to law (5 U.S.C. 1082(7)) to increase the salaries of the so-called wage-board employees in line with comparable jobs in private industry.

The estimated cost from Federal funds for the fiscal year 1963 of all these pay increases is \$693 million, including \$55.7 million for such related costs as Government retirement contributions, employment taxes, and Government contributions to employee life insurance premiums. These costs are determined by pay levels and go up as the result of the pay increases. It is necessary to request 1963 supplemental appropriations of \$402.5 million to meet pay increase costs. The remaining \$290.5 million will be met from available funds, although some congressional action, such as increasing limitations on administrative expenses and transferring amounts between current appropriations will be needed to make this possible. A tabular statement showing details by departments and agencies is included in the attachment.

To provide the total of \$402.5 million of supplemental appropriations estimated to be required, \$277.7 million is recommended herein and \$124.8 million has been previously transmitted to the Congress in a request for supplemental appropriations involving other requirements. The amounts recommended for pay increases are necessary to provide for the continued execution of essential functions of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned. Proposed language is also recommended herein to waive certain limitations to the extent necessary to cover the pay increase costs for which the 1963 Appropriation Acts made no provision.

Where necessary to meet increased pay costs, the appropriations of the agencies in the executive branch were apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), so as to indicate the necessity for supplemental estimates. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of



the Budget on February 5, 1963, and on various other dates on which such apportionment actions were taken during the fiscal year.

With the exception of one item of \$10,000, all of the proposed appropriations for the executive branch were included as specific items within the 1963 totals as shown in the 1964 budget. However, the amounts recommended herein total \$3.9 million less than the amounts which were provided for the same items in the 1964 budget.

The details of the proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions are set forth in the attachment to this letter. Those for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed. I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON, *Director.*



## INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### Senate:

- "Salaries, officers and employees", \$949,450;
- "Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$10,640;
- "Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", \$1,460, to remain available until expended;

#### Contingent expenses of the Senate:

- "Legislative reorganization", \$6,245;
- "Senate Policy Committees", \$16,450;
- "Joint Economic Committee", \$11,145;
- "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$12,035;
- "Joint Committee on Printing", \$5,530;
- "Automobiles and maintenance", \$1,300;
- "Inquiries and investigations", \$161,890;
- "Folding documents", \$1,705;
- "Miscellaneous items", \$24,355;

#### House of Representatives:

- "Salaries, officers and employees", \$328,510;
- "Member's clerk hire", \$1,011,500;

#### Contingent expenses of the House:

- "Furniture", \$7,440;
- "Special and select committees", \$123,960;
- "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$15,995;
- "Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$3,225;
- "Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$5,650;
- "Folding documents", \$11,900;
- "Revision of laws", \$970;
- "Speaker's automobile", \$425;
- "Majority leader's automobile", \$370;
- "Minority leader's automobile", \$370;

Capitol Police: "Capitol Police Board", \$6,500;

"Education of pages", \$4,580;

#### Architect of the Capitol:

##### Capitol buildings and grounds:

- "Capitol buildings", \$15,000;
- "Senate office buildings", \$17,000;
- "House office buildings", \$20,000;

#### Library of Congress:

- "Salaries and expenses", \$277,850;
- Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,700;
- Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$95,600;
- Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,500;
- Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses", \$9,700;
- "Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)", \$2,000;

Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$79,930;

## THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

“Salaries”, \$15,000;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$9,000;

Customs Court:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$13,000;

Court of Claims:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$10,000;

Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services:

“Salaries of supporting personnel”, \$1,040,000;

“Administrative Office of the United States Courts”, \$40,000;

“Expenses of referees”, \$50,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Salaries of referees”, fiscal year 1963;

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”, \$234,000;

Council of Economic Advisers: “Salaries and expenses”, \$18,000;

Office of Emergency Planning:

“Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies”, \$200,000;

Office of Science and Technology: “Salaries and expenses”, \$14,900;

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Foreign aid:

Economic assistance:

“Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development”, \$1,463,000, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for “Economic assistance”, fiscal year 1963;

“Administrative and other expenses”, Department of State, \$60,000, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for “Economic assistance”, fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: “Salaries and expenses”:

“Research”, \$2,209,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Special milk program”, Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

“Plant and animal disease and pest control”, \$1,529,975, of which \$59,175 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Special milk program”, Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

“Meat inspection”, \$957,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Special milk program”, Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

Cooperative State Experiment Station Service: “Payments and expenses”, for necessary expenses of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, \$58,900, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”, Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Farmer Cooperative Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,900, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”, Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Soil Conservation Service:

“Conservation operations”, \$3,500,000;

“Watershed protection”, \$833,000, to remain available until expended;



- "Flood prevention", \$343,000, to remain available until expended;
- "Great Plains conservation program", \$109,000, to remain available until expended;
- Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$357,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;
- Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research and service", \$1,334,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", fiscal year 1963;
- Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$246,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;
- Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", \$41,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;
- Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$195,000 in the amount available for administrative and operating expenses);
- Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,225, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;
- Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$168,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;
- National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$33,500, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;
- General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$143,850, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$160,000;
- Area Redevelopment Administration: "Operations", \$175,000;
- "Export control", \$150,000, of which \$48,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;
- Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000;
- Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000;
- Bureau of the Census:
- "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000;
  - "1963 Censuses of business, transportation, maintenance, and mineral industries", \$75,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966;
  - "Eighteenth decennial census", \$40,000;
- Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000;
- International activities: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,000;
- Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000;
- National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical services", \$700,000;
- Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of Technical Services, \$50,000;
- Weather Bureau:
- "Salaries and expenses", \$1,300,000;
  - "Research and development", \$125,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965;

## Maritime Administration:

"Salaries and expenses", \$315,000, of which \$270,000 is for administrative expenses, \$7,000 for maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses, and \$38,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;

"Maritime training", \$20,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,450,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research);

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies", \$9,112,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals, Defense", \$18,000;

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

## Department of the Army:

Cemeterial expenses, "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000;

## Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"General investigations", \$226,000, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$2,433,000, to remain available until expended;

"General expenses", \$616,000;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$152,000 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

Ryukyu Islands, "Administration", \$57,000;

## The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", \$667,000;

Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of \$180,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses).

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$826,000;

## Public Health Service:

"Foreign quarantine activities", \$19,000;

"Indian health activities", \$1,055,000;

## Social Security Administration:

"Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase of \$6,314,000 in the amount to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund);

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$26,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$18,000 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

Special institutions: Gallaudet College: "Salaries and expenses", \$22,000;

## Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$102,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$17,000 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$132,000, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$44,000 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$1,000 which shall be derived by transfer from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions;

"Surplus property utilization", \$21,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$20,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$15,000 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Education and welfare services", \$1,272,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$201,000;

## National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$609,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$96,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", \$30,000;

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,940,000;

## Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$871,000;

"Health and safety", \$306,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$61,000;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,000;

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", \$11,000;

## Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"General administrative expenses", \$23,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$20,000, to be derived by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund" (increase of \$9,000 in the limitation on the amounts available for administrative expenses);

## Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", \$650,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$45,000;

## Bureau of Reclamation:

"General investigations", to remain available until expended, \$245,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1963";

"General administrative expenses", \$385,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1963";

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$435,000;

Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$31,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$187,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$139,000;

Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation" (increase of \$4,000 in limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$140,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$627,000;

"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", \$243,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses", \$5,500,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,339,000;

Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$1,503,000;

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated" (increase of \$17,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses, and of \$50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for vocational training expenses);



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## Bureau of Labor Statistics:

"Salaries and expenses", \$455,000;

"Revision of consumer price index", \$33,000;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000;

## Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training:

"Salaries and expenses", Office of Automation and Manpower, \$11,000;

"Manpower development and training activities", \$155,000;

Area redevelopment activities: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000;

Office of Welfare and Pension Plans: "Welfare and pension plan reports activities", \$54,000, to be transferred to "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Labor Standards;

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and expenses", \$196,000;

## Bureau of Employment Security:

"Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$458,800 in the limitation on the amount which may be expended for general administration from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund);

"Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program", \$45,000;

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000;

Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses", \$95,000;

Bureau of Labor-Management Reports: "Salaries and expenses", \$262,000;

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$144,000, together with \$2,170 to be derived from the fund created by the "Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended";

Woman's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$39,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$588,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$106,000, together with \$3,000 to be derived from the employment security administration account of the Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$71,000, together with \$4,000 to be derived from the employment security administration account of the Unemployment trust fund;

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", \$3,871,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment" fiscal year 1963;

"Operations", \$166,863,000, of which \$13,502,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment" fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", \$23,000;

"Operation and maintenance", \$23,000;

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$185,000;

Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$86,500;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the Public Debt", \$575,000;

Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$197,000;

United States Secret Service: "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$15,000;



## FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", \$9,400,000;  
 "Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport",  
 \$28,000;

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,670,000, of which \$290,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Payments, public buildings purchase contracts" fiscal year 1963, and \$10,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents" fiscal year 1963;  
 "Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Service", \$270,000;  
 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$438,000;  
 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", \$200,000;  
 "Strategic and critical materials", \$100,000;  
 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$58,000;

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$240,000;  
 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);  
 "Limitation on administrative expense, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$40,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);  
 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of \$20,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);  
 Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$150,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);  
 Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increases of \$350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and of \$1,900,000 in the limitation on the amount available for nonadministrative expenses);  
 Public Housing Administration:  
 "Administrative expenses", \$550,000;  
 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increases of \$550,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration expenses and of \$25,000 in the limitation on the amount available for nonadministrative expenses);

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"General operating expenses", \$3,801,000, of which \$150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines" fiscal year 1963;  
 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", \$221,000;  
 "Medical care", \$31,874,000;

## OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

- American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000;
- Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$375,000;
- Civil Service Commission: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees life insurance fund" (increase of \$9,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
- Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,000;
- Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,000;
- Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,700;
- Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$129,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
- Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$70,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
- Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$489,000;
- Federal Home Loan Bank Board:  
 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$85,000 in the limitation on the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses);  
 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal savings and loan insurance corporation" (increase of \$22,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$234,000;
- Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000;
- Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000;
- Historical and memorial commissions: "Civil War Centennial Commission", \$4,000;
- Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$7,000;
- Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$944,000;
- National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$820,000;
- National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,000;
- President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy:  
 "President's advisory committee on labor-management policy", \$5,000;
- Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$280,000 in the amount to be derived from the Railroad retirement account);
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of \$11,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
- Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$486,000;
- Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,000;
- Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,000;
- Smithsonian Institution:  
 "Salaries and expenses", \$169,000;  
 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$63,000;
- Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000;

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

## Operating expenses:

"Education", \$2,375,100;

"Parks and recreation", \$215,000;

"Highways and traffic", \$132,600, of which \$100,900 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Sanitary engineering", \$331,600, of which \$78,900 shall be payable from the water fund and \$60,600 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963.

## GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. —. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

## ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 61	Recommended in this document
Legislative Branch.....								
The Judiciary.....	\$3,588,903	\$51,574		\$221,727		\$221,727	\$64,870	\$3,353,880
Executive Office of the President:	1,317,913	88,363		229,276	\$50,000	279,276		1,127,000
The White House:								
Public Law 87-793.....	63,662	3,750		67,412		67,412		
Wage-board pay increases.....	1,250	75		1,325		1,325		
Executive Mansion and Grounds:								
Public Law 87-793.....	6,327	475		6,802		6,802		
Wage-board pay increases.....	7,300	500		7,800		7,800		
Bureau of the Budget:								
Public Law 87-793.....	237,000	17,000		20,000		20,000		234,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	1,215	88		1,303		1,303		
Council of Economic Advisers.....	17,270	1,252		522		522		18,000
National Aeronautics and Space Council.....	13,351	900		14,251		14,251		
National Security Council.....	27,735	2,080		29,815		29,815		
Office of Emergency Planning:								
Public Law 87-793.....	395,513	29,713		25,226		25,226	200,000	200,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	624	45		669		669		
Office of Science and Technology.....	13,425	1,475						
Funds appropriated to the President:								
Expansion of defense production.....	15,630	1,170	\$19,000	35,800		35,800		
Foreign aid:								
Military assistance.....	797,000	59,000		429,000	427,000	856,000		
Economic assistance:								
Public Law 87-793.....	2,878,689	300,311	131,000	1,787,000	1,523,000	3,310,000		
Wage-board pay increases.....	3,750	250		4,000		4,000		
Peace Corps:								
Public Law 87-793.....	369,900	30,100	32,000	12,000	420,000	432,000		
Wage-board pay increases.....	725	30	400	1,155		1,155		



Department of Agriculture: Public Law 87-793.....	25,954,642 1,133,215	1,884,157 57,538	217,220 65,500	9,324,969 1,256,253	9,035,750	18,360,719 1,256,253	3,800,000	5,895,300
Wage-board pay increases.....								
Department of Commerce: Public Law 87-793.....	8,943,328 219,650	632,199 16,650	168,081	3,308,608 236,300	1,450,000	4,758,608 236,300	700,000	4,285,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								
Department of Defense—Military Public Law 87-793.....	140,117,000 90,840,000	10,766,000 7,460,000	12,546,000	50,304,000 98,300,000		50,304,000 98,300,000	103,995,000	9,130,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								
Department of Defense—Civil: Public Law 87-793.....	6,837,988 275,421	1,220,012 202,579		5,221,000 186,000	244,000	5,465,000 186,000		2,593,000
Comparable administrative action.....	1,915,800	145,600		799,400	88,000	887,400		1,174,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Public Law 87-793.....	14,138,105 20,500	1,484,258 1,500	175,000	6,530,763	6,409,000	12,939,763	948,600	1,909,000
Comparable administrative action.....	808,900	25,626		169,526		169,526	373,000	22,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								292,000
Department of the Interior: Public Law 87-793.....	14,909,767 52,450	1,170,878 5,550	27,020	6,273,962	702,703	6,976,665	2,884,000	6,247,000
Public Law 87-882.....	1,469,200	118,000		937,200		937,200		58,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								650,000
Department of Justice: Public Law 87-793.....	10,526,975 293,615	689,905 23,029		403,580 129,944	67,000	470,580 129,944	581,000	10,165,300
Wage-board pay increase.....	2,629,041	205,013	175,938	223,022	467,970	690,992		186,700
Department of Labor.....	190,794,000	20,567,000		40,627,000	17,373,000	58,000,000		2,319,000
Post Office Department.....								153,361,000
Department of State: Public Law 87-793.....	5,074,721 39,900	372,951 2,700	3,564	1,533,236 18,400	79,000	1,612,236 18,400	3,793,000 24,200	46,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								
Treasury Department: Public Law 87-793.....	23,139,619 63,000	1,515,435	3,300	2,168,454		2,168,454	3,457,000 63,000	19,032,900
Public Law 87-882.....	220,169	15,785		2,354		2,354	208,000	25,600
Wage-board pay increases.....	2,700,000	200,000		2,900,000		2,900,000		
Atomic Energy Commission.....								
Federal Aviation Agency: Public Law 87-793.....	16,095,700 425,400	1,047,300 39,600		7,715,000 465,000		7,715,000 465,000		9,428,000
Wage-board pay increases.....								
General Services Administration: Public Law 87-793.....	2,402,300	180,345	1,936,200	1,110,845	377,000	1,487,845	995,000	2,036,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	280,000	18,600	2,581,000	479,600		479,600		2,400,000

## ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963--Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested in House Doc. No. 61	Recommended in this document
Housing and Home Finance Agency:								
Public Law 87-793	\$4,415,800	\$376,500	\$16,200	\$1,483,500	\$2,535,000	\$4,018,500		\$790,000
Wage-board pay increases	14,400	1,075		15,475		15,475		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:								
Public Law 87-793	8,830,906	555,894		9,386,800		9,386,800		
Wage-board pay increases	432,500	27,500		460,000		460,000		
Veterans Administration:								
Public Law 87-793	29,936,000	2,226,000		2,844,000	150,000	2,994,000		29,168,000
Wage-board pay increases	8,373,000	627,000		2,422,000		2,422,000		6,578,000
Other independent agencies:								
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	13,000	800		13,800		13,800		
American Battle Monuments Commission:								
Public Law 87-793	9,300	700						10,000
Wage-board pay increases	38,700	11,300						50,000
Civil Aeronautics Board:								
Public Law 87-793	355,200	23,100	4,700	8,000		8,000		375,000
Wage-board pay increases	1,850	150		2,000		2,000		
Civil Service Commission	1,515,000	109,700	30,300	988,700	50,300	1,039,000	\$616,000	
Commission of Fine Arts	2,800	200						3,000
Commission on Civil Rights	25,038	1,812		16,850		16,850		10,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington:								
Public Law 87-793	117,030	11,970			129,000	129,000		
Wage-board pay increases	986	69		1,055		1,055		
Farm Credit Administration	101,000	9,000		40,000	70,000	110,000		
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	2,883	197		3,080		3,080		
Federal Communications Commission:								
Public Law 87-793	523,938	38,771		73,709		73,709		489,000
Wage-board pay increases	3,168	234		3,402		3,402		
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:								
Public Law 87-793	397,934	102,751		393,685	107,000	500,685		
Wage-board pay increases	1,400	130		1,530		1,530		

[illegible]



## ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 61	Recommended in this document
Other independent agencies—Continued								
Subversive Activities Control Board	\$6,200	\$434		\$6,634		\$6,634		
Tariff Commission	105,000	7,000		112,000		112,000		
Tax Court of the United States	47,966	2,786		30,752		30,752		\$20,000
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	48,000	3,000		51,000		51,000		
United States Information Agency	1,858,957	192,656	\$134,394	86,007		86,007	\$2,100,000	
U.S. Study Commission—Southeast River Basins	20,835	1,500		22,335		22,335		
District of Columbia:								
Public Law 87-793	2,127,459	139,301	412,125	452,885		452,885	1,847,132	378,868
Public Law 87-881	2,240,483	26,317						2,266,800
Public Law 87-882	1,436,101	336,620		116,521		116,521	1,625,200	31,000
Wage-board pay increases	676,860	49,388		302,648		302,648	45,968	377,632
Grand total	643,781,852	56,205,304	18,697,042	267,592,925	342,045,723	309,638,648	128,320,970	280,724,580
Summary of public laws:								
Public Law 87-793	532,388,051	46,984,582	16,050,142	161,176,602	41,957,723	203,134,325	125,981,602	266,306,848
Public Law 87-881	2,240,483	26,317						2,266,800
Public Law 87-882	1,551,551	342,170		116,521		116,521	1,688,200	89,000
Comparable administrative action	295,921	204,079		186,000		186,000		314,000
Wage-board pay increases	107,305,846	8,648,156	2,646,900	106,113,802	88,000	106,201,802	651,168	11,747,932
Grand total	643,781,852	56,205,304	18,697,042	267,592,925	42,045,723	309,638,648	128,320,970	280,724,580
Deduct amounts out of District of Columbia funds	6,480,903	551,626	412,125	872,054		872,054	3,518,300	3,054,300
Net total	637,300,949	55,653,678	18,284,917	266,720,871	42,045,723	308,766,594	124,802,670	277,670,280
Deduct payments between accounts			18,284,917	18,284,917		18,284,917		
Total from Federal funds	637,300,949	55,653,678		248,435,954	42,045,723	290,481,677	124,802,670	277,670,280







PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION AND AN  
AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET INVOLVING A DE-  
CREASE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1963 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$508,172,000, AND AN AMEND-  
MENT TO THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964 INVOLVING  
A DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF \$508,172,000 FOR THE DEPART-  
MENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FEBRUARY 11, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, February 11, 1963.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration  
of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal  
year 1963 in the amount of \$508,172,000, and an amendment to the  
budget for the fiscal year 1964 involving a decrease in the amount  
of \$508,172,000, for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of the proposed appropriation and the amendment, the  
necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time  
are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau  
of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I  
concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D.C., February 11, 1963.

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1963 in the amount of \$508,172,000, and a proposed amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1964 involving a decrease in the amount of \$508,172,000, for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

The proposed supplemental appropriation is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PUBLIC LAW 480

For an additional amount for "Public Law 480", for expenses and costs of sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709), \$508,172,000, to remain available until expended.

The budget amendment is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Budget appendix page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Decrease
129	Public Law 480: Sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies-----	\$1,960,172,000	\$1,452,000,000	\$508,172,000

Recent developments in the price support programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation indicate that the volume of price support loans will be much larger in 1963 and that commodity sales in 1964 also will be correspondingly larger than anticipated at the time the 1964 budget was being prepared. The effect of these changes is to necessitate the provision of additional funds in 1963 so that the Corporation can meet its mandatory price support obligations and thereby reduce the amount needed for 1964. The above proposals would meet these needs by reimbursing the Corporation this year rather than next year for expenses incurred by it in financing shipments of commodities in 1963 under Public Law 480.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation and budget amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR CLAIMS  
AND JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS  
AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,  
AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$16,993,400,  
TOGETHER WITH SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO  
PAY INDEFINITE INTEREST AND COSTS

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MARCH 28, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 28, 1963.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$16,993,400, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1963.

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$16,993,400, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 90, Eighty-eighth Congress, \$16,993,400, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of this proposed supplemental appropriation covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provision of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

# SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

## DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	\$198, 018. 78
Department of the Navy.....	859, 780. 47
Department of the Air Force.....	113, 263. 37
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	350. 02
Total damage claims.....	<u>1, 171, 412. 64</u>

## OTHER CLAIMS

Department of State.....	15, 077. 90
Indian Claims Commission.....	12, 132, 640. 87
Total other claims.....	<u>12, 147, 718. 77</u>

## JUDGMENTS

U.S. Court of Claims:	
Department of Defense.....	703, 961. 00
Department of Justice.....	225, 000. 00
Department of Agriculture.....	379, 518. 75
Post Office Department (payable from the postal fund).....	460, 763. 69
U.S. district courts:	
Department of Defense.....	1, 633, 353. 30
Treasury Department.....	271, 672. 17
Total judgments.....	<u>3, 674, 268. 91</u>
Grand total.....	<u>16, 993, 400. 32</u>





## DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., February 7, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. GORDON: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$5000, the claims hereinafter described which concern a wrongful death, personal injuries, and property damage resulting from an incident involving a vehicle of the Arkansas Army National Guard. The settlement of the claims is in accordance with title 32, United States Code, section 715. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury or death, caused by a member of the Army National Guard while engaged in authorized National Guard training activities, including section 502 of the above-mentioned title, and while acting within the scope of his employment.

A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

<i>Claimant</i>	<i>Amount claimed</i>
a. Grace Boze, administratrix of the estate of Lucille Boze Akin (for funeral expenses, conscious pain and suffering, mental anguish, and loss of contributions)-----	\$63, 911. 72
b. Mareta Beatrice Williams (for property damage and personal injury)-----	64, 957. 25
c. Wanda Lee Boze (for personal injury)-----	34, 141. 90

The claimants were proceeding south on Arkansas Highway Number 7 near Russellville, Ark. An Arkansas Army National Guard 2½-ton truck, operated by Specialist 5 Perry U. Seward, on authorized dispatch, was traveling north on the same highway. The National Guard operator misjudged the proper clearance and failed to maintain control of his vehicle as he entered upon a bridge. The truck struck the side of the bridge and collided with the civilian vehicle in which the claimants were riding as passengers. Lucille Boze Akin sustained a crushed skull and severe brain injury from which she died prior to arrival at the hospital. Miss Mareta Beatrice Williams sustained multiple fractures and a brain concussion. Mrs. Wanda Lee Boze sustained a brain concussion, multiple contusions and abrasions and a fracture.

The incident out of which the claims arose occurred on April 16, 1961, and the claims were presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$29,850.02 is due the claimant, Grace Boze, administratrix of the estate of Lucille Boze Akin, \$35,688.25 is due the claimant, Mareta Beatrice Williams, and \$8,843.90 is due the claimant, Wanda Lee Boze.

The claimants have agreed to accept these respective amounts in full satisfaction of their claims. A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the act has been made to each claimant. The balance of \$24,850.02 due the claimant, Grace Boze, administratrix of the estate of Lucille Boze Akin, the balance of \$30,688.25

## CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

due the claimant, Mareta Beatrice Williams, and the balance of \$3,843.90 due the claimant, Wanda Lee Boze, have been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that these amounts be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amounts claimed, \$63,911.72, \$64,957.25, \$34,141.90; amounts paid, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,000; amounts reported, \$24,850.02, \$30,688.25, \$3,843.90.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. PRATT, Jr.,  
*Assistant for Financial Management.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., January 21, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. GORDON: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns the death of Marjory Ellen Karr. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of a military department acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of that department.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

The claim of Lieutenant Colonel William Karr, USAF, and Beulah M. Karr, 5358 Chidlaw Avenue, Oklahoma City 45, Okla., in the amount of \$26,350.54 is for the death of their 18-year-old daughter resulting from the crash of an Air Force transport aircraft in Munich, Germany. The amount claimed represents funeral and other incidental expenses incurred by the claimants and the loss of contributions and companionship to them as parents of the deceased.

The incident out of which the claim arose occurred on December 17, 1960, and the claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. Pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 5518.8, September 7, 1960, by which the Department of the Army is assigned responsibility for processing claims arising out of military activity in Germany, it has been determined that \$21,350.54 is due the claimants, Lieutenant Colonel William Karr, USAF, and Beulah M. Karr. Both have agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000 has been made to the claimants. The balance of \$16,350.54 due the claimants has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$26,350.54; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$16,350.24.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. PRATT, Jr.,  
*Assistant for Financial Management.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., December 10, 1962.*

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns a personal injury. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the administrative settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

The claim for \$100,000 was filed by Sergeant Major Patsy P. Tozzi, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry Division, APO 112, New York, N. Y., as parent and natural guardian of and on behalf of his minor daughter, Elizabeth A. Tozzi, for her personal injuries. The claimant's daughter, Elizabeth A. Tozzi, in the act of entering Building 578 in the Cramerton Housing Area, Augsburg Post, Germany, caught her left thumb in a door, causing severe lacerations of four-fifths of the circumference of the thumb at the interphalangeal joint. The injury was treated in the United States Army Hospital in Augsburg, Germany. Subsequently, gangrene of the terminal portion of the thumb developed which necessitated the amputation of the proximal phalanx of her left thumb. Investigation established that the door was not in proper working order at the time of the incident due to a defective door closing mechanism, and that the employees of the Post Engineer were negligent in failing to effect repairs.

The incident occurred on July 14, 1961, and was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$6,000 is due the claimant's daughter and, her father and mother, as parents and natural guardians, have agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim, no part of which is for property damage covered by insurance. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to the claimant, Patsy P. Tozzi, as parent and natural guardian of Elizabeth A. Tozzi, and the balance of \$1,000 has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$100,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$1,000.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., October 16, 1962.*

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns damage to crops, land, and well water resulting from seepage of chemicals deposited in a disposal lake at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The



settlement of this claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

The instant claim of Joseph M., William E., and Hazel Monson, jointly, in the amount of \$371,563.36 is for damage to land, loss of crops, and deprivation of their shallow-well water supply. Claimants' property lies downgrade from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal where for many years the Government has stored toxic chemical wastes in unsealed earthen evaporation reservoirs.

In 1953, crops produced on the subject land and several adjacent farms were reported to be damaged by water from irrigation wells. The symptoms included yellowing, retardation of growth or destruction of sugarbeets, feed crops, and fruit trees. Tests indicated that chlorate, a well-known herbicide, was present in harmful amounts in the wells used to irrigate the plants. The chlorate-type symptoms subsequently disappeared and a phytotoxic effect similar to that produced by 2,4-D became evident, as well as another similar, but distinguishable, phytotoxicant.

Studies were undertaken by personnel of Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the University of Colorado, Fort Detrick, and others to trace the source of the chemicals. The results of those studies establish that the wells were polluted by the seepage into the ground water of contaminating chemical wastes deposited in the disposal lakes on Rocky Mountain Arsenal property. The contaminated wells are fed by shallow aquifers containing free ground water that moves under the influence of the water table gradient. The water table contours indicate movement in a generally northwestern direction from the Arsenal toward the South Platte River. Since the rate of linear movement of the underground water has been estimated at from 3 to 12 feet a day, water moving from the original source of contamination will continue to carry toxic materials and may contaminate areas at present unaffected before it finally becomes diluted below the toxic level by rainfall and irrigation.

The claim has been determined to have been presented within the time provided by the act. The award to Joseph M., William E., and Hazel Monson, jointly, is based on the following itemization of damages:

Past crop losses.....	\$12, 100. 00
Permanent damage to land.....	28, 000. 00
Loss of shallow wells.....	3, 750. 00
Costs of submitting claim.....	631. 50
Total award recommended.....	\$44, 481. 50

A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimants and the balance of \$39,481.50 is certified as being of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$39,481.50 of the approved claim be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

Amount claimed, \$371,563.36; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$39,481.50.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
Assistant Secretary of the Army.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., October 11, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, and found meritorious in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns personal injury to the dependent wife of a member of the United States Army. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damages to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the character of the claim and the amount reported, follows:

The claim of Mrs. Florinda McIntyre, c/o Miss Estelle Levithan, counselor-at-law, 27 William Street, New York 5, N.Y., in the amount of \$100,000 is for personal injury to the claimant. On October 30, 1960, at Stuttgart, Germany, the claimant was being transported in a United States Army ambulance on authorized dispatch. Because of the negligence of the Government operator, the ambulance collided with a wall and the claimant was thrown out of the rear of the ambulance onto the roadway. As a result of the incident the claimant suffered a laceration of the forehead, a compound fracture of the lower jaw and contusions and abrasions of her body.

The claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that the claim is meritorious in the amount of \$10,000. The claimant has agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and in final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to the claimant and the balance of \$5,000 due the claimant has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed \$100,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported \$5,000.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army:*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., August 27, 1962:*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns the death of Larry Lee Blake. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of a military department acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of that department.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

The claim of Captain Ernest L. Blake, Jr., USAF (Ret.) and Ferne E. Blake, 630 Hillside Drive, Lakeland, Fla., in the amount of \$50,000 is for the death of their 18-year-old son resulting from the crash of an Air Force transport aircraft in Munich, Germany. The amount claimed represents funeral and other incidental expenses incurred by the claimants and the loss of contributions and companionship to them as parents of the deceased.

The incident out of which the claim arose occurred on December 17, 1960, and the claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. Pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 5518.8, September 7, 1960, by which the Department of the Army is assigned responsibility for processing claims arising out of military activity in Germany, it has been determined that \$20,628.40 is due the claimants, Captain Ernest L. Blake, Jr., USAF (Ret.) and Ferne E. Blake. Both have agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000 has been made to the claimants. The balance of \$15,628.40 due the claimants has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$50,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$15,628.40.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,  
*Washington, D.C., August 9, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, and found meritorious in an amount exceeding \$15,000, the claim of Taeyang Coal Manufacturing Co., Ltd. This action was taken pursuant to the provisions of the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 880), as amended (31 U.S.C. 224d, 1952 ed.; now codified in 10 U.S.C. 2734), which authorizes the settlement of claims for property loss or damage, or personal injury or death, suffered in a foreign country by an inhabitant thereof, when caused by civilian employees or military personnel, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities, of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed, follows:

Taeyang Coal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 68 Zwachon Dong, Tong-ku, Pusan, Korea, is represented by Chong Hae Yong, its president. The claim is in the amount of 109,802,540 Hwan (approximately \$84,463.49, computed at 1300 Hwan to \$1) for property damage sustained on April 3, 1954, at Pusan, Korea, when gasoline leaking from a pipeline operated by the U.S. Army became ignited. Due to the failure of the U.S. Army to maintain and safeguard the pipeline, and to prevent leakage therefrom, claimant sustained the following damages: factory and office buildings, and manufacturing machinery and equipment, were destroyed; electrical equipment and steam boilers were damaged; supplies on hand and other personal property were destroyed; expenses were incurred; and the plant was out of production until rebuilding was accomplished and new machinery installed.

The claim was presented within the time prescribed by statute. It is deemed meritorious, and the amount of \$33,390.69 has been found to be just and reasonable. Claimant has agreed to accept this sum in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim.

In accordance with the provisions of the cited act, the claim is certified to the Congress as a legal claim in the amount found just and reasonable thereon for

payment out of appropriations that may be made by the Congress therefor. It is recommended that necessary funds be appropriated to effect payment of the amount of \$33,390.69, payable in Korean currency at the official rate of exchange at the time of payment.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., July 27, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns personal injury and property damage resulting from an incident involving a Mississippi Army National Guard vehicle. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 32, United States Code, section 715. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury or death, either caused by a member of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, while engaged in training or duty under, among others, section 502 of the above-mentioned title, and while acting within the scope of his employment; or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the character of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

The claim of William J. Geerken and Mary Annette Geerken, in the amount of \$53,159.53, is for property damage sustained by the claimants and personal injuries suffered by Mary Annette Geerken. The claimants were proceeding north on U.S. Highway 51 in Carroll County, Miss. A Mississippi Army National Guard ¼-ton truck, operated by Sergeant Bob A. McNeil, on authorized dispatch, traveling west on Mississippi Highway 35, failed to halt at a stop sign and entered the intersection with U.S. Highway 51 at high speed, colliding with claimants' vehicle.

The incident out of which this claim arose occurred on May 13, 1961, and the claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$7,541.38 is due the claimants, William J. Geerken and Mary Annette Geerken. The award to the claimants includes \$533.60 for damage to claimants' vehicle, and personal property destroyed; \$2,007.78 medical expenses incurred, plus the estimated cost of necessary plastic surgery the claimant wife will require in the future; \$5,000 for pain, suffering, and some permanent disfigurement; totaling \$7,541.38.

The claimants have agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the act, has been made to the claimants, and the balance of \$2,541.38 due the claimants, has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$53,159.53; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$2,541.38.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., July 25, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, which provides for the settlement of claims for personal injury of inhabitants of a foreign country caused by members of the Armed Forces of the United States, this Department has considered and found meritorious, in an amount in excess of \$15,000, the claim hereinafter specified. The claim arose on September 28, 1957, and was presented within 1 year after that date. The claimant is not a national of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country, and has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim the amount reported as meritorious by this Department. The claim is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. It is further recommended that, in making an appropriation for payment of the claim, the Congress provide the definite amount of the claim, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claim in the foreign currency specified. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Madame Therese Pauline Boulart Solarezyk, widow of Casimir Solarezyk, for herself and in behalf of her minor children, presented through her attorney M. Jean Vieart, 13 Rue de Cloitre, Laon (Aisne), France. On September 28, 1957, Casimir Solarezyk was killed while riding a bicycle, in a traffic incident resulting from the negligence of a U.S. Air Force enlisted man, operating a stolen privately owned vehicle. As the vehicle was operated by a thief, and not within the scope of his employment, it is proper for consideration under the Foreign Claims Act, above cited. The deceased was 42 years old, and died instantaneously of a fractured skull. He is survived by his widow, then 35, and three children, then 8, 6, and 5 months. Based upon decedent's earnings, life expectancy, and the life expectancy of his widow and children (to age 21); and upon proven funeral expenses, and in accordance with the law of France, it has been determined that an award of 97,222.75 NF (approximately \$19,841.40) is appropriate for payment. Amount claimed, 12,317,640 old French francs (or 123,176.40 new francs), or approximately \$25,138.04; amount reported, 97,222.75 new francs (approximately \$19,841.40).

Sincerely yours,

J. H. FITCH,  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., July 17, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns the death of a



dependent child of a member of the U.S. Army. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damages to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the character of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

The claim of Sergeant James Howard Porch, c/o Messrs. McLaughlin, Clark, Fisher, Gorin, and McDonald, attention Charles M. McDonald, Esquire, suite 806-12 Amicable Building, Waco, Tex., in the amount of \$15,000, is for the death of his minor son, James H. Porch, Jr. On October 2, 1959, the deceased was in the claimant's assigned quarters on the fourth floor of Building 220 in the dependent housing area at Heilbronn, Germany. The deceased climbed on the window sill in the breakfast nook in order to see if he could observe his mother returning from the commissary. The window guard gave way and the child fell four floors to the ground. He died on the same day as a result of trauma and a compound basilar skull fracture. Investigation established that the defective window guard was due to the negligence of Post Engineer personnel.

The incident occurred on October 2, 1959, and the claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$7,595 is due the claimant. The claimant has agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and in final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to the claimant and the balance of \$2,595 due the claimant has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$15,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$2,595.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1962

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns a personal injury. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10 United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the administrative settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

The claim for \$10,000 was filed by Specialist 4 O'Neal Kyle, 501st Transportation Company, APO 166, New York, N.Y., and his wife, Betty J. Kyle, as parents and natural guardians of and on behalf of their 5-year-old son, Clayton O'Neal Kyle, for his personal injuries sustained while he was a patient at the U.S. Army Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany. The claimants' son, known to be mentally retarded, was placed alone and unattended in a private room. Apparently, while attempting to look out of a window in the room, he slipped from the window sill and wedged his foot between a hot radiator, located directly beneath the window

and the adjoining wall. He sustained severe burns to a substantial portion of his lower extremities and to his wrists. As a result of such burns, claimants' son was further hospitalized for an extended period and had several skin graft operations.

The incident occurred on December 11, 1960, and the claim was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$7,808 is due the claimants, as parents and natural guardians of Clayton O'Neal Kyle. Both parents have agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to the claimants, Specialist O'Neal Kyle and his wife, Betty J. Kyle, and the balance of \$2,808 has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$10,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$2,808.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Army.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., January 26, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. GORDON: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claims set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose in 1961 and were presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd., subrogee of Rockower Brothers Pennsylvania Corp., care of Mendes and Mount, 27 William Street, New York 5, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, a U.S. Navy aircraft, Bureau No. 141392, while being operated by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store, Horsham, Pa. Rockower Brothers, Inc., maintained a men's clothing concession in this store. As a direct result of the crash, merchandise and fixtures in the store were damaged in the amount of \$110,610.47. Rockower Brothers recovered all but \$2,500 of this amount from various insurance companies. The \$2,500 represents the deductible feature of the overall insurance agreement. Pursuant to the insurance agreement between Rockower Brothers, Inc., and the claimant, the claimant reimbursed Rockower for a portion of its entire loss in the amount



of \$4,747.63. Claimant is properly subrogated to a claim against the United States for this amount.

Amount claimed, \$4,747.63; amount reported, \$4,747.63.

River Thames Insurance Co., Ltd., subrogee of Rockower Brothers Pennsylvania Corp., in care of Mendes and Mount, 27 William Street, New York 5, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, a U.S. Navy aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being operated by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store, Horsham, Pa. Rockower Brothers, Inc. maintained a men's clothing concession in this store. As a direct result of the crash, merchandise and fixtures in the store were damaged in the amount of \$110,610.47. Rockower Brothers recovered all but \$2,500 of this amount from various insurance companies. The \$2,500 represents the deductible feature of the overall insurance agreement. Pursuant to the insurance agreement between Rockower Brothers, Inc. and the claimant, the claimant reimbursed Rockower for a portion of its entire loss in the amount of \$2,370.91. Claimant is properly subrogated to a claim against the United States for this amount.

Amount claimed, \$2,370.91; amount reported, \$2,370.91.

Underwriters at Lloyd's, subrogee of Rockower Brothers Pennsylvania Corp., in care of Mendes and Mount, 27 William Street, New York 5, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, a U.S. Navy aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being operated by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store, Horsham, Pa. Rockower Brothers, Inc. maintained a men's clothing concession in this store. As a direct result of the crash, merchandise and fixtures in the store were damaged in the amount of \$110,610.47. Rockower Brothers recovered all but \$2,500 of this amount from various insurance companies. The \$2,500 represents the deductible feature of the overall insurance agreement. Pursuant to the insurance agreement (policy No. 8431/W120/60) between Rockower Brothers, Inc. and the claimant, the claimant reimbursed Rockower for a portion of its entire loss in the amount of \$50,991.93. Claimant is properly subrogated to a claim against the United States for this amount.

Amount claimed, \$50,991.93; amount reported, \$50,991.93.

Underwriters at Lloyd's, subrogee of Rockower Brothers Pennsylvania Corp., in care of Mendes and Mount, 27 William Street, New York 5, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, a U.S. Navy aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being operated by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store, Horsham, Pa. Rockower Brothers, Inc. maintained a men's clothing concession in this store. As a direct result of the crash, merchandise and fixtures in the store were damaged in the amount of \$110,610.47. Rockower Brothers recovered all but \$2,500 of this amount from various insurance companies. The \$2,500 represents the deductible feature of the overall insurance agreement. Pursuant to the insurance agreement (policy No. 8430/W110/60) between Rockower Brothers, Inc., and the claimant, the claimant reimbursed Rockower for a portion of its entire loss in the amount of \$50,000. Claimant is properly subrogated to a claim against the United States for this amount.

Amount claimed, \$50,000; amount reported, \$50,000.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy;*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., October 5, 1962.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by

military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Rockower Brothers, Inc., care of Young Adjustment Co., 55 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., where Rockower was a concessionaire. This caused damage to the merchandise and fixtures in the claimant's store. It has also caused a business interruption loss to the claimant. The total amount being claimed is \$80,250. The claimant has received payment from its insurers of part of the property damages which it sustained; \$2,500 of the amount being claimed here is for the deductible portion of the property insurance coverage. The remaining \$77,750 being claimed here is for business interruption loss and represents the entire extent of damage it sustained in this regard. Rockower has not claimed or been reimbursed for this amount under any insurance coverage. The claimant originally submitted a claim for \$93,951 for business interruption loss. Upon subsequent negotiation the claimant agreed to accept \$77,750 in full and final satisfaction of its business interruption loss. The amounts of these two claims have been determined to be reasonable and proper and adequately substantiated by the claimant.

Amount claimed, \$80,250; amount reported, \$80,250.

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., October 5, 1962.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim is hereby certified as having been



determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Winifred and Paul Kallenberg and Newark Insurance Co., Royal Globe Insurance Group (subrogee of Winifred Kallenberg), care of William A. Goichman, Esq., suite 1001, Lewis Tower Building, N.E. corner 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia 2, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 jet aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being operated by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Shopping Center in Horsham, Pa. Claimant, Winifred Kallenberg, an employce of one of the concessionaires, was present at the scene of the crash and sustained personal injuries thereby; because of these injuries, Mrs. Kallenberg was subsequently unable to continue in her normal occupation (salesperson). The Kallenegrs, by their attorney, submitted a proper and timely claim for \$77,284.80. Upon subsequent negotiation the claimants agreed to accept \$33,497.80 in full and final satisfaction of their claim. Claimants have received a \$5,000 advance partial payment by means of administrative action in accordance with 32 CFR 750.18. The balance of \$28,497.80 due the claimants has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$77,284.80; amount reported, \$28,497.80.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., September 24, 1962.*

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, the Department of the Navy has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$15,000, a claim for personal injury to an inhabitant of a foreign country as hereinafter specified. The incident out of which the claim arose occurred on April 14, 1958.

The claimant is Andre Cazorla, a French national now residing in Paris, France, and who, at the time of the occurrence resided in Casablanca, Morocco. The amount found due the claimant is \$44,790 which the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. The claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734 for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. The claim was timely presented.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported, follows:

Andre Cazorla, care of Charles Moutot, Square Jules Borély, Anc. Place de la Gare, Rabat, Morocco. On April 14, 1958, John J. Lynagh, Seaman, U.S. Navy, operating a panel truck within the scope of his employment between Rabat and Nouasseur, Morocco, negotiated a left turn. In so doing he skidded on the wet pavement into the lane of opposing traffic and collided with a motorcycle operated by one Jean Livran and carrying the claimant, Andre Cazorla, as a

passenger. Livran was killed instantly and Cazorla was so severely injured that his treatment extended over a period of more than 2 years. Personal representatives of Livran failed to file a claim for wrongful death and any claim now filed would be barred by the statute of limitations. Cazorla claimed \$54,990 but has agreed to accept the award of \$44,790 as recommended by the Foreign Claims Commission.

Amount claimed, \$54,990; amount reported, \$44,790.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., August 14, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims set forth below for damage as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose in 1961 and were presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

Hurley-Liebman, Inc., trading as Bargain City Furniture Department, 649 Easton Road, W/S Route 611, Horsham, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 jet aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Shopping Center, Horsham, Pa., where Hurley-Liebman, Inc., was concessionaire, causing property damage in the amount of \$9,239.72 and business interruption losses in the amount of \$2,115.23. Hurley-Liebman, Inc., has received from insurance companies \$8,897.88 for property damage and \$1,329.23 for business interruption losses. Hurley-Liebman, Inc., has agreed to accept \$341.84 (property damage) and \$786.00 (business interruption), the amounts in which they have not been reimbursed by the insurance companies, in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Amount claimed, \$1,127.84; amount reported, \$1,127.84.

Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 222 Ames Street, Dedham, Mass. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 jet aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Shopping Center, Horsham, Pa., where Hurley-Liebman, Inc., trading as Bargain City Furniture Department was a concessionaire. Claimant, as insurer of Hurley-Liebman, Inc., has paid to Hurley, \$4,448.94 (property damage) and \$664.61 (business interruption) under then existing insurance policies.



Norfolk has by virtue of this payment acquired subrogated claims against the Government and has agreed to accept \$5,113.55 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Amount claimed, \$5,113.55; amount reported, \$5,113.55.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 57 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 jet aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Shopping Center, Horsham, Pa., where Hurley-Liebman, Inc., trading as Bargain City Furniture Department was a concessionaire. Claimant, an insurer of Hurley-Liebman, Inc., has paid to Hurley \$4,448.94 (property damages) and \$664.62 (business interruption) under then existing insurance policies. Quincy has by virtue of this payment acquired subrogated claims against the Government and has agreed to accept \$5,113.56 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims.

Amount claimed, \$5,113.56; amount reported, \$5,113.56.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., July 2, 1962.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958); which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damage as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Yucca Valley Airport Association, P.O. Box 43, Yucca Valley, Calif. On August 9, 1961, a U.S. Marine Corps AD-5 aircraft, Bureau No. 133896, while being operated by a naval aviator, damaged the runway of the Yucca Valley Airport. The damage was due to the excessive weight of the aircraft in relation to the construction of the runway. The aircraft was forced to land on this field due to an emergency situation, the illness of its pilot. Claimant submitted a proper and timely claim for \$7,687.50. This figure was based on the mean of three estimates. Claimant subsequently agreed to accept \$6,800.95, the lowest of the three estimates in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim. The damage which occurred was incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. Payment

in the amount of \$5,000 has already been effected administratively by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, \$7,687.50; amount reported, \$1,800.95.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. WAKELIN, Jr.,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., May 23, 1962.*

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims set forth below for damage as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose in 1961 and were presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

Consolidated Sun Ray Inc., c/o Young Adjustment Co., 55 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., where Consolidated Sun Ray Inc. was a concessionaire, causing damage to merchandise and fixtures and causing business interruption losses in the aggregate amount of \$199,778.43. Consolidated Sun Ray Inc. has been paid the amount of \$116,406.42 by its insurer, Church Mutual Insurance Co. pursuant to a contract of insurance. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$83,372.01 in full satisfaction and final settlement of the remainder of its claim.

Amount claimed, \$83,372.01, amount reported, \$83,372.01.

Church Mutual Insurance Co., 1004 1st Street, Merrill, Wis. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., where Consolidated Sun Ray Inc. was a concessionaire, causing damage to merchandise and fixtures and causing business interruption losses in an aggregate amount of \$199,778.43. The claimant has paid its assured, Consolidated Sun Ray Inc. the amount of \$116,406.42, pursuant to a contract of insurance with them and is properly subrogated to the amount of \$116,406.42. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$116,406.42 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated claim.

Amount claimed, \$116,406.42; amount reported, \$116,406.42.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., May 23, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claim, and the amount reported, follows:

Isadore Gertzman and Benjamin Gertzman, c/o Young Adjustment Co., 55 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa. where Isadore Gertzman and Benjamin Gertzman were doing business as a concessionaire, causing property damage in the amount of \$9,904.25. The claimants have agreed to accept the amount of \$9,904.25 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. Payment in the amount of \$5,000 has been effected administratively.

Amount claimed, \$9,904.25; amount reported, \$4,904.25.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., May 23, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which he has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

David Farbman, c/o Young Adjustment Company, 55 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ3, aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., where David Farbman was doing business as a concessionaire, causing damage to merchandise and fixtures and causing business interruption losses in an aggregate amount of \$7,782.41. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$7,782.41 in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. Payment in the amount of \$5,000 has been effected administratively.

Amount claimed, \$7,782.41; amount reported, \$2,782.41.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1962.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damage as hereinafter specified. The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Bargain City, USA, Inc., 2202 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3, Bureau No. 141392 while being flown by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., where the claimant managed the general operation of a mercantile business. As a consequence of the crash the claimant suffered losses of profits



in the amount of \$156,000 and damage to store fixtures in the amount of \$72,404.34, which amounts the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction of its claim. Amount claimed, \$285,106.30; amount reported, \$228,404.34.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., April 23, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code; section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claims set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose in 1961 and were presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

Wilbur Rogers Inc., c/o Dietz & Company, 116 John Street, New York 38, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., where Wilbur Rogers Inc. was a concessionaire, causing damage to merchandise in the amount of \$33,542.19, to fixtures in the amount of \$17,000, and causing business interruption losses of \$26,350. The claimant has received payment from its insurers for part of the property damage. The unpaid balance of the claim is reported below.

Amount claimed, \$44,904.22; amount reported, \$44,904.22.

Leiste Associates Inc. of New York, subrogee of Wilbur Rogers Inc. c/o Dietz & Company, 116 John Street, New York 38, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., causing damage to property of the claimant's insured, Wilbur Rogers Inc. The claimant has paid its insured the amount of \$17,771.09 and is properly subrogated to this amount in the premises. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$17,771.09 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated claim.

Amount claimed, \$17,771.09; amount reported, \$17,771.09.

Cosmopolitan Insurance Co., subrogee of Wilbur Rogers Inc. c/o Dietz & Company, 116 John Street, New York 38, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., causing damage to property of the claimant's insured, Wilbur

Rogers Inc. The claimant has paid its insured the amount of \$8,885.55 and is properly subrogated to this amount in the premises. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$8,885.55 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated claim.

Amount claimed, \$8,885.55; amount reported \$8,885.55.

Annapolis Fire and Marine Insurance Co., subrogee of Wilbur Rogers Inc. c/o Dietz & Company, 116 John Street, New York 38, N.Y. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., causing damage to property of the claimant's insured, Wilbur Rogers Inc. The claimant has paid its insured the amount of \$5,331.33 and is properly subrogated to this amount in the premises. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$5,331.33 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated claim.

Amount claimed, \$5,331.33; amount reported, \$5,331.33.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1962.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted August 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1961 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Food Fair Stores, Inc., 2223 E. Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 34, Pa. On August 27, 1961, U.S. Navy FJ-3 aircraft, Bureau No. 141392 while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed into the Bargain City Department Store in Horsham, Pa., wherein Food Fair Stores, Inc. operated a retail food store. The crash caused damage to merchandise and fixtures in the amount of \$53,080.28. Business interruption losses amounted to \$19,094.40. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$72,214.68 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim.

Amount claimed, \$72,214.68; amount reported, \$72,214.68.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*



## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., March 8, 1963.*

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred during the period August 3 to August 17, 1962. The claimant is The City of Pueblo, City Hall, Pueblo, Colo. The amount found due the claimant is \$9,315.20, the amount claimed.

Accordingly, the award due The City of Pueblo, Colo., in the amount of \$9,315.20 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follow:

During the period August 3 to August 17, 1962, the U.S. Air Force was permitted to use the Pueblo Memorial Airport for Operation Swift Strike II. Damage was caused to the runway and taxiway of the airport as a result of overweight U.S. Air Force aircraft.

Amount claimed, \$9,315.20; amount reported, \$9,315.20.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., February 27, 1963.*

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on October 23, 1961. The claimants are Staff Sergeant Eugene R. Morgan and Delores D. Morgan, 2029 S. Corona Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., individually and as natural parents and sole heirs of John H. Morgan. The amount found due the claimants is \$10,000. Claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Staff Sergeant Eugene R. Morgan and Delores D. Morgan were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Staff Sergeant Eugene R. Morgan and Delores D. Morgan, in the amount of \$5,000,

is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, amount of administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On October 23, 1961, a U.S. Air Force school bus, which was transporting 18 dependent children of U.S. Air Force personnel, was involved in an accident with a gravel truck, near Opatatika, Ontario, Canada. One of claimants' children, John H. Morgan, was killed as a result of this accident and the negligence of the government driver. Claim is made herein for the death of John H. Morgan.

Amount claimed, \$23,500; amount awarded, \$10,000; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$5,000.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., February 11, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 28, 1961. The claimants are Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill, care of Mrs. Fred Maxey, 2624 West Grace, Spokane 12, Wash., and Standard Accident Insurance Co., Seattle Branch Office, 250 Colman Building, Seattle 4, Washington, subrogee of Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill. The amount found due the claimants is \$11,787.34 in which Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill have an interest of \$7,703.99, and Standard Accident Insurance Co. has an interest of \$4,083.35. Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means which includes an emergency payment in the amount of \$1,000.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill in the amount of \$2,703.99, and Standard Accident Insurance Co. in the amount of \$4,083.35, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to Dale C. Gill and Kay Gill in the amount of \$2,703.99, and to Standard Accident Insurance Co. in the amount of \$4,083.35.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On December 28, 1961, an F-89 aircraft assigned to the Washington Air National Guard, on an authorized flight, crashed near the Gill home completely destroying the building and its contents, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$15,524.96; amount awarded, \$11,787.34; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$6,787.34.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., January 17, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on April 12, 1962. The claimants are Gualala Lumber Co., P.O. Box 145, Gualala, Calif. and Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, 711 Terminal Sales Building, Portland 5, Oreg., subrogee of Gualala Lumber Co. The amount found due the claimants is \$14,447 in which Gualala Lumber Co. has an interest of \$5,928.14, and Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance has an interest of \$8,518.86. Gualala Lumber Co. and Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Gualala Lumber Co. was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Gualala Lumber Co. in the amount of \$928.14, and Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance in the amount of \$8,518.86, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to Gualala Lumber Co. in the amount of \$928.14, and to Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance in the amount of \$8,518.86.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On April 12, 1962, a U.S. Air Force jet aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed on the premises of claimant lumber company. A subsequent explosion and fire destroyed lumber, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$14,447; amount awarded, \$14,447; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$9,447.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., January 17, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on October 23, 1961. The claimants are Maj. Arthur A. Fox and Hallie M. Fox, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va., individually and as natural parents and sole heirs of Melvin Morse Fox. The amount found due the claimants is \$8,000. Claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Maj. Arthur A. Fox and Hallie M. Fox were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Maj. Arthur A. Fox and Hallie M. Fox, in the amount of \$3,000, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, amount of administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On October 23, 1961, a U.S. Air Force school bus, which was transporting 18 dependent children of U.S. Air Force personnel, was involved in an accident with a gravel truck, near Opasatika, Ontario, Canada. Two of claimants' children, Melvin Morse Fox and Karen Loris Fox, were killed as a result of this accident and the negligence of the Government driver. Claim is made herein for the death of Melvin Morse Fox.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount awarded, \$8,000; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$3,000.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., January 17, 1963.*

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on October 23, 1961. The claimants are Major Arthur A. Fox and Hallie M. Fox,

Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va., individually and as natural parents and sole heirs of Karen Loris Fox. The amount found due the claimants is \$8,000. Claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Major Arthur A. Fox and Hallie M. Fox were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Major Arthur A. Fox and Hallie M. Fox, in the amount of \$3,000, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, amount of administrative partial payment, and the amount reported follow:

On October 23, 1961, a U.S. Air Force school bus, which was transporting 18 dependent children of U.S. Air Force personnel, was involved in an accident with a gravel truck, near Opatatika, Ontario, Canada. Two of claimants' children, Melvin Morse Fox and Karen Loris Fox, were killed as a result of this accident and the negligence of the government driver. Claim is made herein for the death of Karen Loris Fox.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount awarded, \$8,000; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$3,000.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, September 27, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on February 28, 1961. The claimants are Gerald and Joan Kabel, 48936 North Gratiot, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Post Office Box 659, Hancock, Mich., subrogee of Gerald and Joan Kabel; and Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co., Mansfield, Ohio, subrogee of Gerald and Joan Kabel. The amount found due the claimants is \$17,646.24 in which Gerald and Joan Kabel have an interest of \$15,500, less \$500 emergency payment, or \$15,000; Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Co. have an interest of \$1,863; and Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co. have an interest of \$283.24. Gerald and Joan Kabel and Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Co. have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Gerald and Joan Kabel were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Gerald and Joan Kabel in the amount of \$10,000; Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in the amount of \$1,863; and Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co. in the amount of \$283.24, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to Gerald and Joan Kabel in the amount of \$10,000; to Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in the amount of \$1,863; and to Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co. in the amount of \$283.24.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, the amount paid heretofore, and the amount reported follow:

On February 28, 1961, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed onto claimants' property causing extensive property damage to a nursery field, miscellaneous buildings and equipment, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$65,587.90; amount awarded, \$17,646.24; emergency payment, \$500; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$12,146.24.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., August 31, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on March 21, 1960. The claimant is The Continental Insurance Co., subrogee of Willard H. Brown, c/o Niles, Barton, Gans & Markell, 929 N. Howard St., Baltimore 1, Md. The amount found due the claimant is \$12,330.32, which is the amount claimed.

The Continental Insurance Co. became subrogated to the rights of Willard H. Brown in the amount of \$12,330.32.

Accordingly, the award due The Continental Insurance Co., in the amount of \$12,330.32, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported, follows:

On March 21, 1960, a U.S. Air Force B-57B aircraft, while on an authorized mission, crashed into the home of Willard Brown in Denton, Md. The resulting



explosion and fire completely destroyed the Brown home, for which damage subrogated claim is presented herein.

Amount claimed, \$12,330.32; amount reported, \$12,330.32.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., August 16, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, claims for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on March 31, 1960. The claimants are Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., and Queen City Insurance Co., subrogees of First Church of the Nazarene, c/o General Adjustment Bureau, Inc., P.O. Box 1759, Little Rock, Ark. The amounts found due the claimants are \$14,073.48 and \$27,260.54, respectively, which are the amounts claimed.

Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., and Queen City Insurance Co., became subrogated to the rights of First Church of the Nazarene in the amounts of \$14,073.48 and \$27,260.54, respectively.

Under the authority of Public Law 87-393, approved October 4, 1961, First Church of the Nazarene was paid the sum of \$4,638.64 in full satisfaction and final settlement as to the nonsubrogated portion of the claim.

Accordingly, the awards due Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd. and Queen City Insurance Co., in the amounts of \$14,073.48 and \$27,260.54, respectively, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., in the amount of \$14,073.48, and to Queen City Insurance Co., in the amount of \$27,260.54.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported, follows:

On March 31, 1960, a U.S. Air Force B-47E jet aircraft, while on an authorized mission, exploded and disintegrated in flight over the city of Little Rock, Ark. Aircraft parts and debris came down onto three different sections of the city causing extensive property damage. Claimants' subrogor, First Church of the Nazarene, was among those suffering property damage. Claimants settled with their insured in the amount of \$41,334.02.

Amount claimed, \$41,334.02; amount reported, \$41,334.02.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., May 21, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 25, 1961. The claimant is National Standard Insurance Co., subrogee of Dollar Savings Bank of New York, P.O. Box 2179, Houston, Tex. The amount found due the claimant is \$5,475.98, which is the amount claimed.

Dollar Savings Bank of New York was paid the sum of \$5,475.98 by National Standard Insurance Co., the claimant herein, and became subrogated to the rights of Dollar Savings Bank of New York in the amount of \$5,475.98. The property involved herein is owned by Foy F. and Myrtle O. Hurst and was subject to a mortgage held by Dollar Savings Bank of New York. The total claim was presented in the amount of \$17,935.87, of which the subrogee of the mortgagee is the real party in interest as to \$5,475.98, leaving the adjusted balance of the Hursts' claim, \$12,459.89.

Under the authority of Public Law 87-393, approved October 4, 1961, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were paid the sum of \$8,844.27 in full satisfaction and final settlement as to the nonsubrogated portion of the claim.

Accordingly, the award due National Standard Insurance Co., in the amount of \$5,475.98 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported, follows:

On August 25, 1961, a U.S. Air Force F-100D jet aircraft, while on an authorized mission, crashed into a residential area in Midwest City, Okla. Aircraft parts and debris and the ensuing fire caused extensive property damage and resulted in two deaths. Subrogee has presented claim for damage to the mortgage security represented in the property of Foy F. and Myrtle O. Hurst.

Amount claimed, \$5,475.98; amount reported, \$5,475.98.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH P. HOCHREITER,  
*Deputy Administrative Assistant.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, D.C., April 17, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 25, 1961. The claimant is Farmers and Merchants Insurance Co., subrogee of Dollar Savings Bank of New York, P.O. Box 1469, Tulsa, Okla. The amount found due the claimant is \$5,427.27, which is the amount claimed.

Dollar Savings Bank of New York was paid the sum of \$5,427.27 by Farmers and Merchants Insurance Co., the claimant herein, and became subrogated to the rights of Dollar Savings Bank of New York in the amount of \$5,427.27. The property involved herein is owned by Charles W. and Edith J. Alward and was subject to a mortgage held by Dollar Savings Bank of New York. The total claim was presented in the amount of \$9,420, of which the subrogee of the mortgagee is the real party in interest as to \$5,427.27, leaving the adjusted balance of the Alwards' claim, \$3,992.73.

Under the authority of Public Law 87-393, approved October 4, 1961, Mr. and Mrs. Alward were paid the sum of \$2,376.35 in full satisfaction and final settlement as to the nonsubrogated portion of the claim.

Accordingly, the award due Farmers and Merchants Insurance Co., in the amount of \$5,427.27 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported, follows:

On August 25, 1961, a U.S. Air Force F-100D jet aircraft, while on an authorized mission, crashed into a residential area in Midwest City, Okla. Aircraft parts and debris and the ensuing fire caused extensive property damage and resulted in two deaths. Subrogee has presented claim for damage to the mortgage security represented in the property of Charles W. and Edith J. Alward.

Amount claimed, \$5,427.27; amount reported, \$5,427.27.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.*



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

THE SECRETARY OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
*Washington, D.C., December 26, 1962.*

HON. DAVID E. BELL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with the provisions of section 505 of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 223), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claim, presented within 1 year of the date of accrual, on account of damage occasioned by a collision for which a Public Health Service vessel has been found to be responsible.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Department who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the above act. I certify that the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth is a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount allowed.

Claimant: Messrs. Aug. Bolten, Wm. Miller's Nachfolger, Hamburg, Germany, care of Ernst Glaessel Agencies, agents, 44 Whitehall Street, New York 4, N.Y. On August 24, 1960, the Public Health Service Quarantine Cutter, *W. H. Welch*, was brought alongside the claimant's vessel, the S/S *Anita Bolten*, to remove Public Health and Immigration inspectors who had conducted inspections required by law. The Service vessel when making a head-on approach contacted the side of the S/S *Anita Bolten* with the bow fender and thereby dented the plating of the latter vessel. No fault of any kind was attributable to the private vessel. Under the circumstances the Service vessel was responsible for the damage caused within the meaning of the applicable statute.

Amount claimed, \$350.02; amount allowed, \$350.02.

Sincerely yours,

ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE,  
*Secretary.*

## OTHER CLAIMS

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1963.

HON. KERMIT GORDON,  
Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: The Secretary of State has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 680, 83d Congress, approved August 27, 1954, that fines were paid to foreign governments by owners of certain vessels under circumstances set forth in section 2 of the act.

The act quoted provides that in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under conditions of the act a fine must be paid in order to secure the prompt release of the vessel and crew; the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount certified to him by the Secretary of State as being the amount of the fine actually paid; and such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act are authorized to be appropriated.

Based on the certification by the Secretary of State, I certify that the amounts due the claimants, as set forth below, are legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

Name of vessel	Government	Claimant	Amount	Date certified to Treasury
Lucy Rae H.....	Mexican.....	Samuel D. Hughston.....	\$2,400.00	May 28, 1962
Ramos Ace.....	do.....	Wilson D. Gooding.....	2,400.00	Do.
Captain Jingle.....	do.....	Sea Garden Corp.....	2,400.00	Do.
Valley Ace.....	do.....	Valley Fisheries, Inc.....	3,200.00	Nov. 30, 1962
San Joaquin.....	Colombia.....	Fernando M. Medina.....	2,277.90	Jan. 7, 1963
		Frank Medina		
		Marjorie M. Amptman		
Valley Gold.....	Mexican.....	Darrow Tregre.....	2,400.00	Feb. 8, 1963
		Total.....	15,077.90	

Very truly yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,  
Director, Office of Budget.

## INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1963.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,  
Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: An appropriation will be required for the payment of awards presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Indian Claims Commission in the aggregate amount of \$12,132,640.87, as set forth in the following schedule A-1, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest on \$31.90 at 5 percent per annum from March 3, 1893. This amount may be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,  
Director, Office of Budget.

SCHEDULE A-1.—Awards rendered by the Indian Claims Commission against the U.S. Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
10	Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.	\$7,315,985.70	July 6, 1962	July 20, 1962	Compensation for land.
240	Nehalem Band and Tillamook Band of Tillamook Indians.	169,187.50	Aug. 27, 1962	Feb. 12, 1963	Do.
67	The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.	4,647,467.67	June 30, 1962	Feb. 25, 1963	Do.
	Total.....	12,132,640.87			

## JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1963.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,  
Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments over \$100,000 presented to this Department, which have been rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$3,674,268.91, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs as follows:

U.S. Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B).....	\$1,308,479.75
U.S. Court of Claims: Payable from the postal fund (schedule B-1).....	460,763.69
U.S. district courts: Payable from the general fund (schedule C).....	1,905,025.47
Total.....	3,674,268.91

These totals are itemized by departments in the appended schedules. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,  
Director, Office of Budget.



SCHEDULE B.—*Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
125-60	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY The City of Randolph, Kans.....	\$154,461.00	Dec. 20, 1962	Dec. 31, 1962	Dec. 21, 1962	Destruction of property by flooding.
53-55	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY The Olson Corp.....	207,500.00	Apr. 20, 1962	Apr. 24, 1962	Apr. 25, 1962	Breach of contract.
1-61 320-58	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE Curtiss-Wright Corp..... Mid-States Fats and Oils Corp.....	222,000.00 120,000.00	Oct. 12, 1962 Nov. 7, 1962	Oct. 30, 1962 Nov. 19, 1962	Oct. 23, 1962 Feb. 6, 1963	Property taken without tender of payment. Taking of an avigation easement over plaintiff's lands.
125-58	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE General Farming Co.....	225,000.00	May 4, 1962	May 16, 1962	May 8, 1962	Japanese evacuation claim.
362-55	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Union Pacific Railroad Co.....	379,518.75	Jan. 25, 1963	Jan. 31, 1963	Jan. 29, 1963	Underpayment of freight.
	Total.....	1,308,479.75				

SCHEDULE B-1.—*Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch (payable from the postal fund)*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
218-58	Post Office Department Grace Line, Inc.....	\$460,763.69	Nov. 1, 1961	Apr. 2, 1962	Apr. 11, 1962	Offset on carriage of U.S. mail.

SCHEDULE C.—*Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U.S. district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
Civil No. 6817-M, southern district of Florida. Do.....	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY					
	United States Overseas Airlines, Inc.....	\$1,017,353.30	-----	Mar. 14, 1962	June 27, 1962	Recovery of sums withheld for alleged overpayments on contracts. Do.
	Resort Airlines, Inc.....	461,000.00	-----	Aug. 15, 1962	Aug. 30, 1962	
Civil No. 3359, eastern district of Virginia.	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
	Charles Shephard.....	155,000.00	-----	May 21, 1962	Oct. 29, 1962	Personal injuries.
Civil No. 20878, eastern district of Michigan.	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD					
	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.....	271,672.17	-----	May 24, 1962	Aug. 9, 1962	Hull damage to a vessel.
	Total.....	1,905,025.47	-----			







PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE DEPARTMENT OF  
THE INTERIOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1963 INVOLVING INCREASES IN THE AMOUNT OF \$15,300,000  
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND \$4,000,000 FOR THE DE-  
PARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND AN AMENDMENT DECREAS-  
ING THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964 IN THE AMOUNT  
OF \$4,000,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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MARCH 28, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, March 28, 1963.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 involving increases in the amount of \$15,300,000 for the Department of Labor and \$4,000,000 for the Department of the Interior, and an amendment decreasing the budget for the fiscal year 1964 in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the Department of the Interior.

The details of the proposed appropriations and the amendment, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington, D.C., March 28, 1963.*

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 involving increases in the amounts of \$15,300,000 for the Department of Labor and \$4,000,000 for the Department of the Interior, and an amendment decreasing the budget for the fiscal year 1964 in the amount of \$4,000,000 for the Department of the Interior.

The proposed supplemental appropriations are as follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

##### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

##### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$24,000,000.

This supplemental request should be substituted for the one included in House Document 61, page 25, which is hereby canceled. The effect of this transaction is to increase the former estimate of \$12,000,000 by \$12,000,000.

This proposed appropriation is required to make unemployment compensation payments to Federal employees and ex-servicemen in 1963. The insured unemployment rate and the number of claims have increased since the original appropriation was approved and a higher rate of claims is being experienced than was anticipated when the previous supplemental was transmitted to the Congress.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on March 19, 1963.

##### BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

##### EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation claims and expenses", \$3,300,000.

This additional amount is needed to pay a greater number of disability and death claims of Federal employees than was originally estimated and to cover increased costs for medical and hospital services.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on March 22, 1963.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project", to remain available until expended, \$4,000,000, which shall be available to the "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund".

The budget amendment is as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Budget appendix page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Decrease
551	Loan program.....	\$17,300,000	\$13,300,000	\$4,000,000

Contractor earnings on Flaming Gorge and Glen Canyon Dams and powerplants have been higher than anticipated in 1963 as a result of favorable construction conditions. This proposed supplemental appropriation will enable the Department to maintain an efficient and orderly construction program in 1963. An offsetting reduction in funds for the reclamation loan program for fiscal year 1964 is proposed as a budget amendment. Delays have occurred in initiating construction on projects for which loans were made in 1963. These delays will result in the reduction of 1964 requirements for these projects.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations and budget amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS INVOLVING INCREASES FOR THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY AND THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, A DECREASE FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND A PROPOSED PROVISION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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## COMMUNICATION

FROM

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963 INVOLVING INCREASES OF \$30,000,000 FOR THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY AND \$34,000 FOR THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE; A DECREASE OF \$59,275,000 FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION; AND A PROPOSED PROVISION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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MARCH 18, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, March 18, 1963.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 involving increases of \$30,000,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and \$34,000 for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure; a decrease of \$59,275,000 for the Veterans' Administration; and a proposed provision for the Department of the Interior.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provision and the reason for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1963.

THE PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 involving (1) increases of \$30,000,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and \$34,000 for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure; (2) a decrease of \$59,275,000 for the Veterans' Administration proposed in a supplemental appropriation previously transmitted to the Congress; and (3) a proposed provision for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$30,000,000.

The Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962 increased the authorization to \$225 million for direct long-term loans at low interest rates to assist in financing the new construction of housing for the elderly. Practically all of the \$125 million appropriated to date is covered by loan reservations and it is estimated that an additional \$30 million will be needed for the balance of the current fiscal year. The sum now requested is \$15 million less than had been included in the 1964 budget totals.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL  
PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$34,000, to be available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available until December 31, 1963.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation will enable the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure to continue to carry out the functions assigned it by Public Law 85-906, approved September 2, 1958. A grant from the Carnegie Corp. which has financed the work of the Commission since January 1, 1960, has been exhausted.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For additional amount for "Readjustment benefits," \$4,300,000, to remain available until expended.

This supplemental request should be substituted for the one included in House Document 61, page 3, which is hereby canceled. The effect of this action is to reduce this former estimate by \$59,275,000, the amount originally requested for transfer to the loan guaranty revolving fund. Since the date of transmitting the original request to the Congress, an increase in purchases of mortgages by private financial institutions has generated sufficient receipts to cover expenses in the loan guaranty revolving fund and eliminates the necessity of an additional appropriation.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction" (liquidation of contract authorization), *not to exceed \$2,000,000 to be derived from the appropriation to the National Park Service for "Construction" (liquidation of contract authorization).*

These funds will be used to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authority granted in Federal-Aid Highway Acts and in the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act. Increased use of force account work to provide training and employment for Indians has resulted in obligations maturing at an accelerated rate and existing funds are now nearly exhausted.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplementals and provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

APRIL 5, 1963.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5517]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. The budget estimates the Committee has considered in connection with this bill are contained in House Document Nos. 61, 63, 82, 89, and 90.

#### SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations totaling \$988,756,506 to meet supplemental requirements for various departments and agencies. The budget estimates considered by the Committee in drafting the bill total \$1,641,507,106. The Committee's recommendation for almost every item is below the budget estimate. The total for the bill is \$652,750,600 less than the amounts requested, or a net reduction of over 39.8 percent.

A total of \$402,833,000 was submitted in the budget estimates to supplement regular 1963 appropriations for increased costs due to pay increases to employees under legislation enacted in the last session of Congress and for related costs such as retirement contributions, employment taxes, health insurance, and contributions to employee life insurance premiums. Most items in the bill include funds for this purpose and Title II is entirely for such added expenses.

The Committee is recommending that all departments and agencies absorb five percent of the supplemental requests for increased

pay costs. Departments and agencies are presently absorbing \$290,121,000 of the \$692,954,000 total cost of pay increases and related costs, but the Committee believes that through closer supervision of travel, printing, and other controllable costs, and where possible by not filling vacant positions promptly, the additional five percent can be absorbed without diminishing the effectiveness of any program. This reduction has been applied generally throughout the bill, and the total saving is in excess of \$21,437,000.

Recommendations for individual items in the bill are set forth below and a tabulation of all items is at the end of the report.

## TITLE I

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Committee has approved the \$311,250 budget estimate for cooperative extension work of the Extension Service, to be derived by transfer from surplus funds in another appropriation which the Committee understands will not be needed in 1963. The request is exclusively for increased costs of postage resulting from Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962.

An appropriation of \$331,850 is recommended for the Statistical Reporting Service and \$52,220 for the Office of Information to cover part of the costs of pay increases and higher postal rates, both sums to be derived by transfer.

*Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.*—The \$4,000,000 supplemental request to meet rental payment commitments under the conservation reserve program for 1962 has been approved, but the \$6,000,000 budget estimate to initiate the land-use adjustment program for 1963 has been deferred until it can be acted on in the regular annual appropriation bill of the Department for 1964. However, \$150,000 is provided in the bill for payments on contracts which have already been signed under the old program.

*Farmers Home Administration.*—The Committee recommends \$1,122,900 of the \$1,182,000 requested for pay act costs, but has deferred the request for \$270,000 for administrative expenses and \$5,000,000 for a revolving fund to initiate the new rural housing program for the elderly authorized by Public Law 87-723, approved September 28, 1962. The Committee is not trying to stop the program but is of the opinion that it should be acted on in the regular bill for 1964.

*Forest Service.*—An additional \$18,610,000 is recommended for the Forest Service, including \$12,000,000 for firefighting costs, \$3,000,000 for control of serious infestations of forest insects which threaten substantial forest areas, and \$3,610,000 for pay increase costs. The budget estimate of \$7,000,000 is also recommended for liquidating obligations falling due for payments in 1963 for forest development roads and trails.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

*Office of Trade Adjustment.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for administrative expenses in carrying out functions of the Secretary of Commerce under title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, instead of \$200,000 as proposed in the budget estimate. These funds will provide a limited staff for the balance of the fiscal year to provide technical assistance for import-injured firms. The Committee has not included language proposed in the budget estimate to enable the Secretary to provide loans and other financial assistance by transfers from available funds on a contingent basis for the remaining months of this fiscal year as it appears unlikely that any real need will arise before the fiscal year ends.

*Civilian industrial technology.*—The Committee has approved \$500,000 for research and development in vital industries where new developmental work is lagging. This is \$750,000 less than the budget estimate. The extent of research and development has been demonstrated to bear a direct relationship to the continuing vigor of an industry and the Committee is particularly impressed with the testimony on the program related to textiles. It is understood this industry will receive initial attention.

*Patent Office.*—The Committee has included \$1,535,000 in the bill for the Patent Office, including \$870,000 for increased printing costs and \$665,000 for part of higher salary costs due to Public Law 87-793. This will require the agency to absorb an additional \$35,000 of the increased pay costs.

*Bureau of Public Roads.*—A supplemental appropriation of \$4,900,000 is provided for liquidation of contract authorization for Forest highways, due to heavier liquidating cash demands in this fiscal year than was anticipated. The amount recommended is \$100,000 less than the budget estimate.

The \$800,000 requested for engineering studies and estimates relative to a highway construction program for Alaska is not recommended at this time. While such studies may be desirable, this item is not for an emergent situation and should be presented with other programs in the regular annual bill for the Bureau of Public Roads.

*Transportation research.*—The Committee has considered a budget estimate of \$1,250,000 for transportation research and is recommending \$625,000. The President in his message to Congress on April 5, 1962, outlined the requirements of the Government for a comprehensive research program as a prerequisite to correcting shortcomings of existing transportation policies. There is a need for more information than is presently available on the functioning of our transportation system as a whole and the interrelation of the major branches of the industry.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department requested supplemental appropriations totaling \$89,000,000 for Military personnel and \$121,364,000 for Operation



and maintenance. The entire amount is due to higher costs resulting from recent changes in basic laws, such as increased quarters allowances, salaries, per diem, and separation allowances for involuntarily released reservists. The Department has already absorbed substantial added costs during the current fiscal year and the Committee is recommending that the full amount, with the exception of \$5,202,000 for a part of the pay increase costs, be approved.

*Civil defense.*—The Committee has denied the \$61,900,000 requested for additional provisions and equipment for fallout shelters and continuing the shelter survey program. A total of \$111 million of previously appropriated funds has been used to date or will be used for stocking. Provisions for some 46.7 million spaces are either in warehouses or on order, but provisions and equipment for only about 3.5 million spaces are actually in shelters. The Committee suggests that the provisions now on hand or on order are adequate for the time being and until more experience is obtained with this program.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill includes \$240,000 for the Office of Emergency Planning, including \$190,000 for increased pay costs and \$50,000 to strengthen telecommunications activities. This is \$18,000 less than the budget estimate.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

*Disaster relief.*—A supplemental appropriation of \$25,000,000 is recommended to replenish the President's disaster relief fund for use to assist States and local governments in major disasters. The balance in the fund has declined to around \$2,000,000. There have been several major disasters recently and present indications are that the full amount requested may be required during the balance of the fiscal year.

*Public works acceleration.*—The Committee has not approved the \$500,000,000 requested in the budget estimate to finance additional projects under the provisions of the Public Works Acceleration Act. An appropriation of \$400,000,000 has previously been made for this program in 1963.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

*Office of Education.*—The Committee is recommending \$345,000 of the \$600,000 requested for producing and distributing additional captioned films for the deaf. This will provide an increase of 4 in the present staff. This is a step toward achieving the expanded program authorized by Public Law 87-715, approved September 28, 1962, which increased the annual authorization for appropriations from \$250,000 to \$1,500,000.

*Public Health Service.*—The bill contains \$5,430,000 of the \$12,600,000 requested to begin the mass inoculation program authorized by the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962. The purpose of this



program is to provide protection to all newborn and pre-school children against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus. Funds are recommended in the bill to procure vaccine and train personnel so the program can be inaugurated as soon as possible. The Committee has approved 25 of the 58 positions requested.

The Committee has approved \$500,000 of the \$1,500,000 requested for Community health practice and research to provide grants to assist local and state groups in improving the health of migratory domestic agricultural workers and their families as authorized by Public Law 87-692, approved September 25, 1962. This amount will enable the program to begin before the summer season.

The Committee recommends \$315,000 for Hospitals and medical care to pay for treatment received in fiscal year 1962 by dependents of Public Health Service personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act. This is \$10,000 less than the budget estimate. Bills for medical services provided in private hospitals are submitted over a long period of time and some have not yet been received. In addition to the amount recommended the bill includes language which will make minor unobligated balances from other programs available for paying such bills if necessary.

An appropriation of \$1,218,000 is also recommended for the Hospitals and medical care account for the current fiscal year in order to meet the cost of pay increases for classified personnel, wage board employees, and increased quarters allowances for commissioned officers.

*Social Security Administration.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for Grants to States for public assistance, a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate. This is to provide the funds needed to finance the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, Public Law 87-543, approved July 25, 1962. The additional amount will be required to make advances to States in the last quarter of this fiscal year.

Title XVI of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 authorized a new combined single program of assistance grants to States. The Committee has included language in the bill extending existing authority for advancing these grants prior to the start of the succeeding fiscal year to States for programs under the new title.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$156,500 for 50 additional positions for the Bureau of Family Services due to the additional workload arising from the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments and \$132,000 for increased pay costs, for a total of \$288,500. This is \$163,500 less than the budget estimate.

*Children's Bureau.*—An appropriation of \$3,500,000 is recommended for Grants for maternal and child welfare, including \$3,000,000 for allotment to the States for the development of day care services, and \$500,000 for grants for training of child welfare personnel. This is \$150,000 less than the budget estimate.

The bill also provides \$102,500 for Salaries and expenses of the Children's Bureau. In addition to \$68,000 for increased salary costs it provides \$34,500 for 9 of the 16 additional positions requested to handle the additional workload arising under the new law.

*Howard University.*—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$443,000 to permit the University to augment salaries of non-faculty employees similar to those authorized for Federal employees and to make pay rates for teaching personnel more comparable

with other institutions. Also included is \$95,000 to make the required payment to the District of Columbia for unemployment compensation coverage for university employees as authorized by Public Law 87-424, approved March 30, 1962.

*Education television facilities.*—An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is recommended to initiate the program of grants for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities authorized by Public Law 87-447, approved May 1, 1962. This is \$500,000 less than the budget estimate. The basic legislation authorizes appropriations of \$32,000,000 over the next five years, and the Committee cautions the Secretary to begin the program carefully as it has great potential if kept on a sound basis.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

In addition to \$79,564,000 already appropriated, the bill provides an additional \$3,300,000 for payments to local service air carriers for subsidies becoming due and payable during fiscal year 1963. This is a reduction of \$178,000 in the budget estimate. The Board testified that there is a \$335,000 margin of error in the estimates and therefore the amount recommended by the Committee is expected to be adequate.

##### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to finance the cost of increased annuities and increased benefits to retired employees authorized by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962. This reimbursement to the retirement fund for the cost of these increases is required by law.

An appropriation of \$812,300 is also recommended for Salaries and expenses of the Commission. This amount includes \$564,300 for increased pay costs and \$248,000 of the \$496,000 requested for replacement of furniture when the agency moves to its new building in August of this year. The Committee is requiring that this be standard furniture handled by the General Services Administration.

The Committee recommends \$170,000 for pay act costs and to process additional investigations of United States citizens being considered for employment by international organizations. The Commission had a backlog of 136 investigations carried over from 1962 and an increasing number is being experienced in 1963. The amount recommended is \$30,000 less than the budget estimate.

An appropriation of \$955,000 is recommended for payment to the Employees health benefits fund. The sum recommended is needed for the Government's share of the cost for health insurance for a larger number of annuitants who are now anticipated to come on the rolls before the end of this fiscal year.

##### COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The Committee has denied the \$34,000 requested for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. The activities



of the Commission have been financed since January 1, 1960, with a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The Committee urges the Commission to continue to seek private funds.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The budget estimate of \$75,000 to permit the Commission to initiate the general war damage claims program authorized by Public Law 87-846, approved October 22, 1962, is not recommended at this time. It was testified that this is expected to be the largest claims program in the history of the Commission. It is being considered in connection with the 1964 budget program and there is no apparent urgency to begin it before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.*—The Committee has included \$3,000,000 in the bill for site and planning expenses for a headquarters building for the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Its activities presently are in rented space in buildings at 16 locations. The Committee will expect GSA to plan a good, economical, well-designed building, without wasteful, expensive, or unnecessary features.

The \$9,590,000 requested for planning and constructing two new regional service centers for the Internal Revenue Service is not included in the bill at this time as the projects have not yet been approved by the legislative committees as required by law.

*Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.*—A supplemental appropriation of \$375,000 is recommended to complete the financing of the matching grant for a hospital in Southeast Washington, D.C., as authorized by Public Law 87-511, approved July 1, 1962.

*Federal Supply Service.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,712,000 to support increased sales of stores items in the Federal Supply System, and to cover part of the cost of pay increases. These funds will permit the agency to add 100 of the 143 additional employees it requested to handle the rising sales volume in the system. An appropriation of \$25,000,000 for increased capital of the General Supply Fund is also recommended to provide the financing necessary for increased sales of supplies, primarily to the Department of Defense.

*Federal Telecommunications Fund.*—An appropriation of \$9,000,000 is recommended to provide initial capital to procure equipment and facilities for a telecommunications system as authorized by Public Law 87-847, approved October 23, 1962. It was testified that the new system is expected to save \$7,000,000 in the first year, with a potential saving of \$30,000,000 annually when the system is in full operation.

*Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant, No. 485.*—An appropriation of \$1,100,000 is recommended to modernize the facilities at the small jewel bearing plant at Rolla, North Dakota, to be capable of providing minimum essential requirements in the event of an emergency. This is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate. The plant is presently housed in inadequate temporary buildings that require replacement.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission for expenses in connection with re-examination of plans for the Memorial, as authorized by Public Law 87-842, approved October 18, 1962. The Bill also provides \$10,000 for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission to enable it to formulate plans for the design, construction and location of a permanent memorial to Woodrow Wilson as authorized by Public Law 87-364, approved October 4, 1961. This is the budget estimate in both instances.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

*Housing for the elderly fund.*—A supplemental appropriation of \$25,000,000 is recommended to increase the capital to \$150,000,000 in the revolving fund for direct loans for housing for the elderly. The amount recommended is \$5,000,000 less than the budget estimate. It was testified that the \$125,000,000 appropriated to date has practically all been committed, and that additional funds are needed for the balance of the current fiscal year.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$50,000 to provide for a design study of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has deferred for consideration in the regular bill the proposed transfer of funds to implement Public Law 87-550, approved July 25, 1962, which authorizes the Small Business Administration to make loans to eligible firms who are injured by the Trade Expansion Program. It is not possible at this time to estimate with any degree of accuracy what the requirements of this program will be, but very little workload is in prospect before the new fiscal year begins.

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

A supplemental appropriation of \$2,645,000 is recommended for Salaries and expenses. This includes \$650,000 to expand the book programs in Latin America in order to complement the Alliance for Progress and to meet Soviet competition, and \$1,995,000 to cover part of the increased pay costs resulting from Public Law 87-793. The amount recommended is \$205,000 less than the budget estimate.

The Committee also recommends \$5,800,000 to begin construction of a transmitting facility that will provide strong Voice of America coverage in the Far East and South Asia. It will permit the agency to place orders now for transmitters and other long leadtime items, and permit the project to begin without delay. The amount allowed is \$3,800,000 less than the budget estimate.



## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has approved without change the three items proposed in the budget estimates for the Veterans Administration. The first is \$4,300,000 for Readjustment benefits, including \$3,433,000 to cover unanticipated increases in cost of education and training of Korean veterans and \$867,000 for vocational rehabilitation training for peacetime disabled veterans pursuant to Public Law 87-815, approved October 15, 1962. The second item is \$42,000,000 for Compensation and pensions to cover the increase in monthly rates of compensation to disabled veterans enacted last year, and the other item increases the limitation on expenditures that may be made through the Loan guarantee revolving fund by \$91,058,000 due to an unforeseen increase in the number of loan guarantee claims.

Pay act costs for the Veterans Administration in Title II of the bill have been reduced five percent as for other agencies, but the Committee has included a provision which will enable the Administrator in his discretion to use not to exceed \$1,795,000 from the Loan guarantee revolving fund to cover the cost of such pay increases if he finds it necessary.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,900,000 to cover emergency fire suppression expenses incurred in the summer of 1962, and to cover part of the cost of pay increase costs. The Committee believes that the reduction of \$151,000 in the supplemental request can be readily absorbed.

*Bureau of Indian Affairs.*—The Committee has approved \$1,290,000 of the \$1,385,000 requested for Resources management. The amount recommended includes \$450,000 for emergency expenses of fire fighting during the current fiscal year and \$840,000 for part of the cost of pay increases.

The Committee has approved the \$176,000 proposed in the budget request to pay Menominee educational grants by transfer from available funds. This is the second grant to Menominee, Wisconsin, for educational expenses as authorized by Public Law 87-432, approved April 4, 1962, to lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian Tribe.

The Committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$5,771,250 for payments to the lower Brule Sioux and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of Indians. The Big Bend Dam is scheduled to be closed in the near future and members of the Tribes must be relocated by July 1, 1963. The Committee is also recommending the transfer of \$2,000,000 from the National Park Service to liquidate contract authorization for Road construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as proposed in the budget estimate.

*National Park Service.*—The Committee has approved the \$5,000,000 requested to initiate a program of land acquisition for the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, authorized by Public Law 87-657, approved September 13, 1962. The bill also includes \$960,000 for the National Park Service to cover emergency fire suppression costs and part of the cost of pay increases.

*Bureau of Reclamation: Upper Colorado River Storage Project.*—The Committee has included in the bill language appropriating \$3,000,000 and making \$1,000,000 available by transfers from other accounts, to provide the \$4,000,000 requested to meet payments on contract earnings that will accrue on the Flaming Gorge and Glen Canyon units in the current fiscal year. The delays that were anticipated have not developed and the funds recommended are needed to avoid disruption of construction.

*Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*—The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$7,290,000 to provide for urgently needed hospitals, schools, utilities, and transportation facilities in the Trust Territory. Public Law 87-541, approved July 19, 1962, increased the appropriation authorization for 1963 from \$7.5 million to \$15 million.

*Fish and Wildlife Service.*—The Committee recommends \$658,400 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including the budget estimate of \$400,000 for research and development on processes to produce a concentrated protein from fish, and \$258,400 to cover part of the cost of pay increases.

*Virgin Islands Corporation.*—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$3,350,000, the budget estimate, to the revolving fund to provide for additional power generating equipment on St. Thomas and St. Croix. The Committee has allowed these additional funds only because of the urgency to initiate immediate installation of these facilities. Hereafter, however, it will be expected that the local government will assume all financial responsibility for the program and the committee recommends that the Corporation take immediate action to sell, under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act or other appropriate procedures, the power system to the local government at a price that will assure repayment in full of the present Federal investment. The Committee sees no justification for the Corporation to continue to operate this system now that the local government is in a position to finance and manage its own affairs.

The Committee has also granted the budget request of \$200,000 for loans to the operating fund for additional borrowing authority to finance expansion of the salt water distillation unit.

The Committee recommends in lieu of the budget request for a direct appropriation of \$480,000 for grants to cover losses sustained by the Virgin Islands Corporation in its sugar operation that this amount be derived instead from the Internal Revenue collections which are appropriated to the Virgin Islands Government.

*Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.*—The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of this new Bureau, a reduction of \$236,000 in the budget request. A transfer of \$1,101,096 was made from the National Park Service earlier in the fiscal year, and the appropriation recommended is to handle additional workload requirements during the remainder of this fiscal year. This allowance is in accordance with the amount recommended by the Committee in the regular bill for 1964.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The Committee has approved \$30,000 for printing and binding Supreme Court reports. This is a reduction of \$3,000 in the budget estimate.



An appropriation of \$188,341 is recommended for Salaries of judges of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services to provide for the payment of compensation and related benefits for an increased number of judges in 1963, and to liquidate \$88,341 of unpaid obligations in this account for fiscal year 1962. This is the amount that current estimates indicate will be needed for this item.

The Committee has approved \$130,000 for Travel and miscellaneous expenses of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services instead of \$190,000 as contained in the budget estimate. The allowance includes \$70,000 for additional transcripts that must be furnished to indigents at the expense of the Government pursuant to a recent court decision, and \$60,000 to purchase 169 sets of West's Modern Federal Practice Digest for judges. There is no disposition to deny the courts what they need but the Committee questions if every judge will require an individual set of the Digest. Where several judges are together they may use a library jointly. Certainly no copies should be furnished a judge unless he requests it.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee has included in the bill \$1,110,000 for Salaries and expenses of United States attorneys and marshals. The allowance will require that 5 percent of the cost of pay increases be absorbed.

The Committee has allowed \$600,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate. Although the rate of expenditure is higher than in 1962, the Committee believes the amount provided will be adequate.

The \$400,000 requested for Support of United States prisoners to meet the increased charges made for housing and feeding Federal prisoners during temporary stays in State and local institutions has been approved.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

*Trade adjustment activities.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 for administrative expenses to carry out the Department's responsibilities under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. This will provide 12 of the 37 positions requested to enable the Secretary of Labor to begin the performance of functions assigned to him. The proposed transfer provision to make funds available on a contingent basis for benefit payments for the remaining months of this fiscal year is not recommended.

*Bureau of Employment Security.*—The Committee has approved a supplemental amount of \$20,000,000 for unemployment compensation payments to Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the current fiscal year. The insured unemployment rate and the number of claims have increased since the original appropriation was approved, and present funds will soon be exhausted. The amount recommended is \$4,000,000 less than the budget estimate.

*Bureau of Employee's Compensation.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to pay a greater number of disability and death claims of Federal employees than was originally estimated, and to cover increased costs for medical and hospital services. This is \$300,000 less than the budget estimate, but should be adequate for the balance of this fiscal year.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

In addition to the customary payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members, the items for the House of Representatives are exclusively for pay act costs, which have been reduced five per cent over-all the same as for the Executive agencies, and to replenish current appropriations for the amounts used to cover obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1962. Such transfers were authorized by provisions contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963.

*Architect of the Capitol.*—The Committee has approved the request of the Architect to make an additional \$300,000 available in the current fiscal year. This sum is needed to pay for lighting improvement work which was not expected to be completed until fiscal year 1964.

The Committee has also included language in the bill which will enable the Architect, as authorized and directed by the Commission having jurisdiction, to place orders for furniture and furnishings for the Additional House Office Building at an early date so it will be available when the space is ready for occupancy next year. A similar provision was made with respect to furniture and furnishings for the Extension of the Capitol.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Administration of foreign affairs.*—The bill includes \$6,588,500 for Salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$4,181,500 in the budget estimate. The Committee has allowed \$545,000 of the \$1,790,000 requested for new or additional programs, \$2,500,000 to modernize communications equipment at oversea posts, and \$3,543,500 for pay increase costs. The Committee also recommends an additional \$300,000 for Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service to finance unanticipated requirements. This is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate.

*International organizations and conferences.*—The budget estimate of \$835,000 is recommended for Contributions to international organizations to pay assessments of two Inter-American organizations whose budgets were adopted after the regular 1963 budget estimates were prepared last year. The Committee also recommends \$71,800 for Missions to international organizations, which includes \$59,800 for salary increase costs and \$12,000 for expenses of the American delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$315,000 for International conferences and contingencies, a reduction of \$440,000 in the budget estimate. This provides \$250,000 for expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States as authorized by Public Law 87-841 approved October 18, 1962, and \$65,000 for the United States contribution to the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower. The funds for these two programs have been earmarked in the bill.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*Bureau of Accounts.*—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,739,000 for salaries and expenses of the Division of Disbursement to cover the costs of the postal rate increases established



by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962. The Bureau of Accounts is absorbing all of the pay act costs and \$20,000 of the postage rate increase.

*Bureau of Customs.*—The bill contains \$3,108,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau, including \$2,598,000 for part of the added cost of pay increases, \$155,000 for wage board increases granted through January 10, 1963, \$125,000 to screen Communist political propaganda at ports of entry, and \$230,000 to continue and strengthen the program of checking and verifying key import data. The amount recommended in the bill is \$167,000 less than the budget estimate.

*United States Secret Service.*—The bill contains \$309,000 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Secret Service, including \$209,000 for pay rate increases and \$100,000 for additional agents. This is a reduction of \$42,000 in the budget estimate. In making these additional funds available, the Committee is relying on the Secret Service to use good judgment as to how the money can best be used.

The Committee is also recommending \$308,000 for salaries and expenses of the White House Police to cover the pay increase costs and to enable the White House Police to extend and secure the coverage to the entire Executive Office Building as authorized by Public Law 87-481, approved June 8, 1962.

*Bureau of the Mint.*—The Committee has allowed \$544,900 for Salaries and expenses, including \$405,000 for the production of additional coins and two gold medals, and \$139,900 for part of the costs of pay increases.

*Coast Guard.*—The Committee has approved \$2,536,000 for increased quarters and per diem travel allowances, lump-sum readjustment payments for reservists when they are involuntarily released from active duty, and for part of the cost of pay increases. The amount recommended is \$64,000 less than the budget estimate.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The budget estimates considered by the Committee for the District of Columbia in both titles of the bill total \$8,468,300. The Committee has made reductions totaling \$619,110 and is recommending \$7,849,190 for appropriation, to be financed from District of Columbia funds.

The Committee has approved most of the items substantially as they are contained in the budget estimates, except that the amounts requested for increased pay costs have been reduced by five percent the same as for Federal agencies. The items for Public safety and Health and welfare are reduced by \$47,900 and \$401,100, respectively, as the Committee is advised by the District that these accounts can absorb amounts in this magnitude.

The Committee notes that there are adequate funds in the General fund of the District of Columbia to finance these supplemental requests, and that there will be a surplus going into 1964.

#### TITLE II

##### INCREASED PAY COSTS

In addition to the amounts provided for pay increases in Title I, the Committee is recommending \$261,622,200 in this title. This is \$15,189,375 less than the budget estimates. The Committee's recommendations for all pay increase costs in the bill are set forth at the beginning of the report.

## TITLE III

## CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee has included \$16,993,400 for the payment of claims and judgments rendered against the United States as set forth in House Document No. 90.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 8 and 9 in connection with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Hospitals and medical care:

*Provided, That, in addition, the limitation in said appropriation as herein and heretofore increased, on the amount available for payments for such medical care is hereby increased by the amount of any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962, in said appropriation.*

On page 9 in connection with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

*Provided, That this amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall also be available for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

On page 9 in connection with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

*The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year", and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

On page 22 in connection with the Architect of the Capitol:

*The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, Additional House Office Building" shall hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.*

On page 23 in connection with the Department of State:

*of which \$250,000 shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), and \$65,000 shall be available for the United States Contribution to the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower.*

On page 25 in connection with the District of Columbia:

*Not to exceed \$180,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided for such purpose.*

On page 49 in connection with General Provisions:

*SEC. 202. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet not to exceed 95 per centum of the increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.*

On page 49 in connection with General Provisions:

*SEC. 203. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall have the authority to transfer not to exceed \$1,795,000 from the "Loan guaranty revolving fund" to any other appropriations of the Veterans Administration to pay for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law for fiscal year 1963 if in his discretion he finds it necessary.*



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>TITLE I</b>			
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>			
61	Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (by transfer)-----	(\$311, 250)	(311, 250)	-----
61	Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(347, 600)	(331, 850)	( --\$15, 750)
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:			
61	Land-use adjustment program-----	6, 000, 000	150, 000	--5, 850, 000
61	Conservation reserve program-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
	Farmers Home Administration:			
	Salaries and expenses:			
61	Appropriation-----	270, 000	-----	--270, 000
61	Transfer-----	(1, 182, 000)	(1, 122, 900)	( --59, 100)
61	Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund-----	5, 000, 000	-----	--5, 000, 000
61	Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(54, 500)	(52, 220)	( --2, 280)
	Forest Service:			
	Forest protection and utilization:			
61	Forest land management-----	17, 982, 000	17, 832, 900	--149, 100

61	Forest research-----	770, 000	731, 500	-38, 500
61	State and private forestry cooperation-----	48, 000	45, 600	-2, 400
61	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	41, 070, 000	29, 760, 000	-11, 310, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	Office of Trade Adjustment:			
61	Trade adjustment assistance-----	200, 000	25, 000	-175, 000
61	Trade adjustment loans and guarantees-----	Language	-----	-----
61	Civilian industrial technology-----	1, 250, 000	500, 000	-750, 000
61	Patent Office: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 570, 000	1, 535, 000	-35, 000
	Bureau of Public Roads:			
61	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	5, 000, 000	4, 900, 000	-100, 000
61	Study of highway program for Alaska-----	800, 000	-----	-800, 000
61	Transportation research-----	1, 250, 000	625, 000	-625, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	10, 070, 000	7, 585, 000	-2, 485, 000

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>			
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY</b>			
	<b>Military personnel:</b>			
61	Military personnel, Army-----	\$19,600,000	\$19,600,000	-----
61	Military personnel, Navy-----	12,700,000	12,700,000	-----
61	Military personnel, Marine Corps-----	6,700,000	6,700,000	-----
61	Military personnel, Air Force-----	50,000,000	50,000,000	-----
	<b>Operation and maintenance:</b>			
61	Operation and maintenance, Army-----	46,151,000	44,207,000	-\$1,944,000
61	Operation and maintenance, Navy-----	29,454,000	28,122,000	-1,332,000
61	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps-----	1,555,000	1,500,000	-55,000
61	Operation and maintenance, Air Force-----	44,204,000	42,333,000	-1,871,000
	<b>Total, Department of Defense—Military-----</b>	<b>210,364,000</b>	<b>205,162,000</b>	<b>-5,202,000</b>
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE</b>			
61	Civil Defense, Department of Defense: Research-----	61,900,000	-----	-61,900,000
	<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>			
61	Office of Emergency Planning: Salaries and expenses-----	258,000	240,000	-18,000





## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>			
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>			
	<b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</b>			
61	Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	\$3, 478, 000	\$3, 300, 000	—\$178, 000
	<b>CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION</b>			
61	Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----
61	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 090, 000	812, 300	—277, 700
61	Investigation of United States citizens for employment by inter- national organizations-----	200, 000	170, 000	—30, 000
61	Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund--	977, 000	955, 000	—22, 000
	Total, Civil Service Commission-----	32, 267, 000	31, 937, 300	—329, 700
	<b>COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE</b>			
82	Salaries and expenses-----	34, 000	-----	—34, 000
	<b>FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION</b>			
61	Salaries and expenses-----	75, 000	-----	—75, 000
	<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>			
61	Sites and expenses, public building projects-----	4, 605, 000	3, 000, 000	—1, 605, 000
61	Construction, public buildings projects-----	7, 985, 000	-----	—7, 985, 000

61	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	375, 000	375, 000	-----
61	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	2, 095, 000	1, 712, 000	-383, 000
61	General Supply Fund-----	30, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
61	Federal Telecommunications Fund-----	10, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
61	Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485-----	1, 150, 000	1, 100, 000	-50, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	56, 210, 000	40, 187, 000	-16, 023, 000
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS			
61	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
61	Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
	HOUSING AND HOME AGENCY			
82	Housing for the elderly fund-----	30, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION			
61	Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
61	Trade adjustment loan assistance (by transfer)-----	(3, 000, 000)	-----	(-3, 000, 000)
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
61	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 850, 000	2, 645, 000	-205, 000
61	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	9, 600, 000	5, 800, 000	-3, 800, 000
	Total, United States Information Agency-----	12, 450, 000	8, 445, 000	-4, 005, 000



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>			
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued</b>			
	<b>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION</b>			
61, 82	Readjustment benefits-----	\$4, 300, 000	\$4, 300, 000	-----
61	Compensation and pensions-----	42, 000, 000	42, 000, 000	-----
61	Loan guaranty revolving fund (limitation on obligations)-----	(91, 058, 000)	(91, 058, 000)	-----
	<b>Total, Veterans Administration-----</b>	<b>46, 300, 000</b>	<b>46, 300, 000</b>	<b>-----</b>
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>			
61	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	3, 051, 000	2, 900, 000	-\$151, 000
	<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs:</b>			
61	Resources management-----	1, 385, 000	1, 290, 000	-95, 000
61	Menominee educational grants (by transfer)-----	(176, 000)	(176, 000)	-----
61	Payments to the Lower Brule Sioux and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of Indians-----	5, 771, 250	5, 771, 250	-----
82	Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) (by transfer)-----	(2, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	-----
61	<b>National Park Service:</b>			
	Management and protection-----	1, 000, 000	960, 000	-40, 000
61	Construction-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----

89	Bureau of Reclamation: Upper Colorado River Storage Project:				
	Appropriation-----	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	
	Transfers-----		(1, 000, 000)	(+1, 000, 000)	
61	Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	7, 290, 000	7, 290, 000		
61	Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
	Management and investigations of resources-----	672, 000	658, 400	-13, 600	
61	Virgin Islands Corporation:				
	Revolving fund-----	3, 350, 000	3, 350, 000		
61	Loans to operating fund-----	200, 000	200, 000		
61	Contributions-----	480, 000	( <sup>1</sup> )	-480, 000	
61	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Salaries and expenses-----	436, 000	200, 000	-236, 000	
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	32, 635, 250	30, 619, 650	-2, 015, 600	
	THE JUDICIARY				
61	Supreme Court of the United States: Printing and binding Supreme Court reports-----	33, 000	30, 000	-3, 000	
61	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
	Salaries of judges-----	228, 341	188, 341	-40, 000	
61	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	190, 000	130, 000	-60, 000	
	Total, The Judiciary-----	451, 341	348, 341	-103, 000	

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Islands government.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared wit estimates
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>			
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>			
	Legal activities and general administration:			
61	Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals-----	\$1, 140, 000	\$1, 110, 000	--\$30, 000
61	Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	700, 000	600, 000	--100, 000
61	Federal Prison System: Support of United States prisoners-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 240, 000	2, 110, 000	--130, 000
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>			
61	Trade adjustment activities-----	316, 000	100, 000	--216, 000
61, 89	Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen-----	24, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	--4, 000, 000
89	Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Employees compensation claims and expenses-----	3, 300, 000	3, 000, 000	--300, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	27, 616, 000	23, 100, 000	--4, 516, 000
	<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>			
	House of Representatives:			
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----	-----	45, 000	+45, 000
61	Office of the Clerk-----	68, 855	55, 730	--13, 125

61	Miscellaneous items.....	88, 685	88, 685	-----
61	Reporting hearings.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
61	Telegraph and telephone.....	150, 000	150, 000	-----
	Architect of the Capitol:			
61	Extension of the Capitol.....	300, 000	300, 000	-----
	Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, Additional House Office Building.....		Language	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch.....	632, 540	664, 415	+ 31, 875
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	Administration of foreign affairs:			
61	Salaries and expenses.....	10, 770, 000	6, 588, 500	-4, 181, 500
61	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	350, 000	300, 000	-50, 000
	International organizations and conferences:			
61	Contributions to international organizations.....	835, 000	835, 000	-----
61	Missions to international organizations.....	75, 000	71, 800	-3, 200
61	International conferences and contingencies.....	755, 000	315, 000	-440, 000
	Total, Department of State.....	12, 785, 000	8, 110, 300	-4, 674, 700



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>			
	<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>			
61	Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	\$1, 739, 000	\$1, 739, 000	-----
61	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 275, 000	3, 108, 000	-\$167, 000
	<b>United States Secret Service:</b>			
61	Salaries and expenses-----	351, 000	309, 000	-42, 000
61	Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	308, 000	308, 000	-----
61	Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	550, 000	544, 900	-5, 100
61	Coast Guard: Operating expenses-----	2, 600, 000	2, 536, 000	-64, 000
	<b>Total, Treasury Department-----</b>	<b>8, 823, 000</b>	<b>8, 544, 900</b>	<b>-278, 100</b>
	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>			
	<b>District of Columbia funds:</b>			
	<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
61	General operating expenses-----	(458, 400)	(441, 000)	(-17, 400)
61	Public safety-----	(3, 217, 900)	(3, 170, 000)	(-47, 900)
61	Health and welfare-----	(1, 701, 100)	(1, 300, 000)	(-401, 100)
61	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(36, 600)	(36, 600)	-----

61	Capital outlay (by transfer)-----	(187, 000)	(180, 000)	(-7, 000)
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(5, 414, 000)	(4, 947, 600)	(-466, 400)
	Total, Title I-----	1, 347, 702, 131	710, 140, 906	-637, 561, 225
	TITLE II			
	INCREASED PAY COSTS			
63	Miscellaneous agencies and accounts-----	276, 811, 575	261, 622, 200	-15, 189, 375
63	District of Columbia funds-----	(3, 054, 300)	(2, 901, 590)	(-152, 710)
	Total, Title II-----	276, 811, 575	261, 622, 200	-15, 189, 375
	TITLE III			
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS			
90	Claims and judgments-----	16, 993, 400	16, 993, 400	-----
	Grand total-----	1, 641, 507, 106	988, 756, 506	-652, 750, 600

○



Union Calendar No. 78

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

[Report No. 198]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1963

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-  
5       mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-  
6       mental Appropriation Act, 1963") for the fiscal year ending  
7       June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, namely:



1

## TITLE I

2

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

## EXTENSION SERVICE

4

## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND

5

## EXPENSES

6

Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", \$311,250 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail".

11

## STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

12

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$331,850, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

17

## AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

18

## SERVICE

19

## LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

20

For necessary expenses to promote the conservation and economic use of land pursuant to the provisions of section 16 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h, 590p), as amended by the Act of September 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 606), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

25

1 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

2 For an additional amount for "Conservation reserve  
3 program", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
7 \$1,122,900, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
8 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
9 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

10 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
13 \$52,220, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
14 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
15 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

18 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utili-  
19 zation", as follows:

20 "Forest land management", \$17,832,900, of which  
21 \$3,000,000 for forest insect control shall remain available  
22 until June 30, 1964;

23 "Forest research", \$731,500; and

24 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$45,600.

## 1 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

2 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails  
3 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$7,000,000, to re-  
4 main available until expended.

## 5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 6 OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

## 7 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

8 For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the  
9 functions of the Secretary of Commerce under Title III of  
10 the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of tech-  
11 nical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of  
12 passenger motor vehicles, \$25,000.

## 13 CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

14 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of ad-  
15 vancing civilian industrial technology, including services as  
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
17 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75  
18 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000,  
19 to remain available until expended.

## 20 PATENT OFFICE

## 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
23 \$1,535,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

## AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for “Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)”, to remain available until expended, \$4,900,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

## TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

For necessary expenses for conducting transportation research activities, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$625,000, to remain available until expended.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## MILITARY PERSONNEL

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Military personnel, Army”, \$19,600,000.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Military personnel, Navy”, \$12,700,000.



1                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

2           For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Marine  
3 Corps", \$6,700,000.

4                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

5           For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air  
6 Force", \$50,000,000.

7                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

9           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
10 nance, Army", \$44,207,000.

11                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

12           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
13 nance, Navy", including an additional amount of not to  
14 exceed \$210,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,  
15 \$28,122,000.

16                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

17           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
18 nance, Marine Corps", \$1,500,000.

19                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

20           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
21 nance, Air Force", \$42,333,000.

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$240,000.

6 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

7 DISASTER RELIEF

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the  
9 Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-  
10 1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local govern-  
11 ments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available  
12 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum  
13 of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative  
14 expenses.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
2 WELFARE

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$345,000.

7 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

8 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease  
10 activities", \$5,430,000, of which \$5,300,000 shall remain  
11 available until June 30, 1964, to carry out section 317 of the  
12 Public Health Service Act.

13 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

14 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-  
15 tice and research", including carrying out section 310 of the  
16 Public Health Service Act, \$500,000.

17 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

18 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
19 care", \$1,218,000.

20 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

21 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
22 care", fiscal year 1962, for payments for medical care of  
23 dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents'  
24 Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. Chap. 7), \$315,000: *Pro-*  
25 *vided*, That, in addition, the limitation in said appropriation

1 as herein and heretofore increased, on the amount available  
 2 for payments for such medical care is hereby increased by  
 3 the amount of any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962,  
 4 in said appropriation.

5 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6 BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

7 Grants to States for Public Assistance

8 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-  
 9 lic assistance", \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount  
 10 and the amount appropriated under this heading in the De-  
 11 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation  
 12 Act, 1963, shall be available for aid to the aged, blind, or  
 13 disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized  
 14 in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

15 Grants to States, Next Succeeding Fiscal Year

16 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph  
 17 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",  
 18 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the  
 19 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-  
 20 tion Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title  
 21 XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

22 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 24 Bureau of Family Services", \$288,500.



1 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

2 Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

3 For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and  
4 child welfare", \$3,500,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be  
5 available for child welfare services, and \$500,000 for re-  
6 search, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.

7 Salaries and Expenses

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$102,500.

10 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
13 \$443,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

16 For grants to assist in construction of educational tele-  
17 vision broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of  
18 title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64),  
19 and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available  
20 until expended, \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000  
21 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the  
22 current fiscal year.

1                   INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

3   PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
4                   AUTHORIZATION)

5       For an additional amount for "Payments to air car-  
6   riers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$3,300,000,  
7   to remain available until expended.

8                   CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

9   PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY  
10                  FUND

11       For payment to the Civil Service retirement and dis-  
12   ability fund for financing, during fiscal year 1963, the esti-  
13   mated cost of new and increased annuity benefits as provided  
14   by Part III of Public Law 87-793 (76 Stat. 868),  
15   \$30,000,000.

16                  SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
18   \$812,300.

1 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY-  
2 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United  
4 States citizens for employment by international organiza-  
5 tions", \$170,000.

6 GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES  
7 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

8 For an additional amount for "Government payment for  
9 annuitants, employees health benefits fund", \$955,000, to  
10 remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
12 SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

13 For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public  
14 buildings projects", \$3,000,000, to remain available until  
15 expended.

16 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 For an additional amount for expenses necessary in car-  
18 rying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60

1 Stat. 896) , as amended, authorizing the establishment of a  
 2 hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants  
 3 to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District,  
 4 \$375,000, to remain available until expended.

5 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

6 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
 7 Federal Supply Service", \$1,712,000.

8 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

9 To increase the General Supply Fund established by the  
 10 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,  
 11 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g) , \$25,000,000.

12 FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

13 To provide initial capital for the Federal Telecommuni-  
 14 cations Fund established by the Federal Property and Ad-  
 15 ministrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (76 Stat.  
 16 1117) , \$9,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year  
 17 limitation.



1 IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT  
2 NUMBERED 485

3 For expenses necessary to install and erect additional  
4 equipment, facilities, processes, and improvements for the  
5 production of critical industrial components at the National  
6 Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485, including not to  
7 exceed \$20,000 for exercise of the outstanding purchase  
8 option for land and improvements in connection therewith,  
9 \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

10 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

11 FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

12 For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano  
13 Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of  
14 August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$25,000, to remain avail-  
15 able until expended.

16 WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
18 the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), establishing  
19 the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to  
20 remain available until expended.

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

23 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-  
24 lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,  
25 as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$25,000,000.

## 1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 5 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$2,645,000.

## 9 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

10 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-  
11 tion of radio facilities", \$5,800,000, to remain available until  
12 expended.

## 13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## 14 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

15 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",  
16 \$4,300,000, to remain available until expended.

## 17 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

18 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-  
19 sions", \$42,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 20 LOAN GUARANTY REVOLVING FUND

21 During the current fiscal year an additional amount of  
22 not to exceed \$91,058,000 shall be available in the "Loan  
23 guaranty revolving fund" for expenses for property acqui-  
24 sitions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under

1 Chapter 37, Title 38, United States Code, except administra-  
 2 tive expenses, as authorized by section 1824 of such title.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

5 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

6 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
 7 resources", \$2,900,000.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

10 For an additional amount for "Resources management",  
 11 \$1,290,000.

12 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

13 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or  
 14 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized  
 15 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432), \$176,-  
 16 000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for  
 17 "Education and welfare services", fiscal year 1963.

18 PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK

19 SIOUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

20 For rehabilitation, relocation and other assistance of  
 21 the Crow Creek Sioux and the Lower Brule Sioux Indian  
 22 Tribes, in connection with the taking of lands for the Big  
 23 Bend Project, as authorized by law (76 Stat. 698, 704).  
 24 \$5,771,250, of which \$3,802,500 is for the account of the



1 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and \$1,968,750 is for the account  
2 of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

3 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For an additional amount for "Road construction  
6 (liquidation of contract authorization)", not to exceed  
7 \$2,000,000 to be derived from the appropriation to the  
8 National Park Service for "Construction (liquidation of  
9 contract authorization)".

10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

12 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-  
13 tection", \$960,000.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For an additional amount for "Construction" for ac-  
16 quisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and re-  
17 lated personal property, \$5,000,000, to remain available  
18 until expended.

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

21 For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado  
22 River Storage Project", to remain available until expended,  
23 \$4,000,000, which shall be available to the "Upper Colorado



1 River Basin Fund", of which \$300,000 shall be derived by  
 2 transfer from the appropriation for "Loan program" and  
 3 \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Con-  
 4 struction and rehabilitation", Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal  
 5 year 1963.

## 6 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

### 7 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

8 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the  
 9 Pacific Islands", \$7,290,000.

## 10 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### 11 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

#### 12 Management and Investigations of Resources

13 For an additional amount for "Management and investi-  
 14 gations of resources", \$658,400.

## 15 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

### 16 REVOLVING FUND

17 For an additional amount for the "Revolving Fund,  
 18 Virgin Islands Corporation", \$3,350,000.

### 19 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

20 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-  
 21 ceed \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the  
 22 construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint  
 23 Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the  
 24 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

## CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$480,000, to be derived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appropriated for the Virgin Islands.

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$200,000.

## THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", \$30,000.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$188,341: *Provided*, That \$88,341 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal year 1962.

## TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$130,000.

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

## 4 AND MARSHALS

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
6 United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,110,000.

## 7 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

8 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of  
9 witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed  
10 \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (includ-  
11 ing expert witnesses) or informants, \$600,000.

## 12 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## 13 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

14 For an additional amount for "Support of United States  
15 prisoners", \$400,000.

## 16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 17 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

18 For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the  
19 Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,  
20 \$100,000.

## 21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

22 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-  
23 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

24 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
25 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen",  
26 \$20,000,000.

## 1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

## 2 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation  
4 claims and expenses", \$3,000,000.

## 5 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For payment to Katherine S. Miller, widow of Clem  
8 Miller, late a Representative from the State of California,  
9 \$22,500.

10 For payment to Lydia Y. Doyle, widow of Clyde Doyle,  
11 late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

## 12 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

13 For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk",  
14 \$55,730.

## 15 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

16 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",  
17 \$88,685.

## 18 REPORTING HEARINGS

19 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",  
20 \$25,000.

## 21 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

22 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-  
23 phone", \$150,000.



## 1                   ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## 2                   EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

3           For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol",  
4   \$300,000.

5   ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIP-  
6           MENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

7           The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construc-  
8   tion, and equipment, Additional House Office Building" shall  
9   hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnish-  
10   ings for such project.

## 11                   DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 12                   ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## 13                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14           For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
15   \$6,588,500.

16   EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR  
17                   SERVICE

18           For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the  
19   diplomatic and consular service", \$300,000.

## 1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## 2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-  
4 national organizations", \$835,000.

## 5 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

6 For an additional amount for "Missions to international  
7 organizations", \$71,800.

## 8 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

9 For an additional amount for "International conferences  
10 and contingencies", \$315,000, of which \$250,000 shall be  
11 available for expenses of organizing and holding the World  
12 Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act  
13 of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), and \$65,000  
14 shall be available for the United States Contribution to the  
15 International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower.

## 16 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 17 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

## 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
20 Division of Disbursement", \$1,739,000.

## 1 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$3,108,000.

## 5 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$309,000.

## 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
11 White House Police", \$308,000.

## 12 BUREAU OF THE MINT

## 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
15 \$544,900.

## 16 COAST GUARD

## 17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
19 \$2,536,000.

## 20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## 21 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

## 22 OPERATING EXPENSES

## 23 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-  
25 penses", \$441,000, of which \$1,300 shall be payable from  
26 the highway fund (motor vehicle parking account).

## PUBLIC SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Public safety", including \$19,000 for transfer to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, \$3,170,000.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Health and welfare". \$1,300,000.

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,600.

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not to exceed \$180,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided for such purpose.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia.



1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act  
2 for the fiscal year involved.

3 TITLE II

4 INCREASED PAY COSTS

5 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal  
6 year 1963, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant  
7 to law, as follows:

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

10 "Research", \$2,098,550, which shall be derived by  
11 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-  
12 gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year  
13 1963;

14 "Plant and animal disease and pest control",  
15 \$1,453,480, of which \$306,230 shall be derived by  
16 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-  
17 gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year  
18 1963;

19 "Meat inspection", \$909,150, which shall be de-  
20 rived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special  
21 milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal  
22 year 1963;

23 Cooperative State Experiment Station Service: "Pay-  
24 ments and expenses", for necessary expenses of the Coopera-

1 tive State Experiment Station Service. \$55,950, which shall  
2 be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimburse-  
3 ment for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corpora-  
4 tion, fiscal year 1963;

5 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$22,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
7 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
8 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

9 Soil Conservation Service:

10 "Conservation operations", \$3,325,000, of which  
11 \$130,790 shall be derived by transfer from the appropri-  
12 ation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
13 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

14 "Watershed protection", \$791,350, to remain avail-  
15 able until expended;

16 "Flood prevention", \$325,850, to remain available  
17 until expended;

18 "Great Plains conservation program", \$103,550, to  
19 remain available until expended;

20 Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
21 \$339,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
22 propriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
23 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

24 Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research

1 and service", \$1,267,870, which shall be derived by transfer  
2 from the appropriation for "Special milk program", fiscal  
3 year 1963;

4 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$234,270, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
6 propriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
7 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

8 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-  
9 penses", \$38,950, which shall be derived by transfer from  
10 the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk pro-  
11 gram", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

12 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop In-  
13 surance Corporation fund" (increase of \$185,250 in the  
14 amount available for administrative and operating expenses) ;

15 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
16 penses", \$418,200, which shall be derived by transfer from  
17 the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural  
18 Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

19 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",  
20 \$159,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
21 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
22 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

23 National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses",  
24 \$31,820, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-



1 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
2 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

3 General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,-  
4 650, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
5 tion for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Com-  
6 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$152,000;

10 Area Redevelopment Administration: "Operations",  
11 \$166,250;

12 "Export control", \$142,500, of which \$45,600 may  
13 be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

14 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries  
15 and expenses", \$118,750;

16 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",  
17 \$118,750;

18 Bureau of the Census:

19 "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000;

20 "1963 Censuses of business, transportation, mainte-  
21 nance, and mineral industries", \$71,250, to remain  
22 available until December 31, 1966;

23 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$38,000;



1 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",  
2 \$95,000;

3 International activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$166,250;

5 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$237,500;

7 National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical  
8 services", \$665,000;

9 Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses: For  
10 necessary expenses of the Office of Technical Services,  
11 \$47,500;

12 Weather Bureau:

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,235,000;

14 "Research and development", \$118,750, to remain  
15 available until June 30, 1965;

16 Maritime Administration:

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$299,250, of which \$256,-  
18 500 is for administrative expenses, \$6,650 for mainte-  
19 nance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses,  
20 and \$36,100 is for reserve fleet expenses;

21 "Maritime training", \$19,000;

22 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general admin-  
23 istrative expenses" (increase of \$1,377,500 in the limitation  
24 on the amount available for administration and research) ;

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Operation and maintenance:

“Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies”,  
\$8,656,400;

“Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals,  
Defense”, \$17,100;

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army:

Cemeterial expenses, “Salaries and expenses”,  
\$57,000;

Corps of Engineers—Civil:

“General investigations”, \$214,700, to remain  
available until expended;

“Operation and maintenance, general”, \$2,-  
311,350, to remain available until expended;

“General expenses”, \$585,200;

United States Soldiers' Home: “Limitation on oper-  
ation and maintenance and capital outlay” (increase  
of \$144,400 in the amount available for maintenance  
and operation to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-  
manent fund) ;

Ryukyu Islands, “Administration”, \$54,150;

1       The Panama Canal:

2           Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses",  
3       \$633,650;

4           Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general  
5       and administrative expenses" (increase of \$171,000 in  
6       the limitation on the amount available for general and  
7       administrative expenses) ;

8           EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

9       Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",  
10      \$222,300;

11       Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",  
12      \$17,100;

13       Office of Emergency Planning:

14           "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of  
15       Federal agencies", \$190,000;

16       Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and ex-  
17      penses", \$14,150;

18       FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

19       Foreign aid:

20           Economic assistance:

21                "Administrative expenses, Agency for Inter-  
22       national Development", \$1,389,850, which shall be  
23       derived by transfer from appropriations for "Eco-  
24       nomic assistance", fiscal year 1963;

“Administrative and other expenses”, Department of State, \$57,000, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for “Economic assistance”, fiscal year 1963;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: “Salaries and expenses”, \$784,700;

Public Health Service:

“Foreign quarantine activities”, \$18,050;

“Indian health activities”, \$1,002,250;

Social Security Administration:

“Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance” (increase of \$5,998,300 in the amount to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund);

“Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner”, \$24,700, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$17,100 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

Special institutions: Gallaudet College: “Salaries and expenses”, \$20,900;



1 Office of the Secretary:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$96,900, together with  
3 an additional amount of not to exceed \$16,150 which  
4 shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age  
5 and survivors insurance trust fund;

6 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administra-  
7 tion", \$125,400, together with additional amounts of  
8 not to exceed \$41,800 which shall be derived by trans-  
9 fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
10 trust fund and not to exceed \$950 which shall be de-  
11 rived by transfer from the Operating fund, Bureau of  
12 Federal Credit Unions;

13 "Surplus property utilization", \$19,950;

14 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Coun-  
15 sel", \$19,000, together with an additional amount of  
16 not to exceed \$14,250 which shall be derived by trans-  
17 fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
18 trust fund;

#### 19 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

20 American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and  
21 expenses", \$57,000;

22 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",  
23 \$300,000;

24 Civil Service Commission: "Limitation on administra-  
25 tive expenses, Employees life insurance fund" (increase of

1 \$8,550 in the limitation on the amount available for adminis-  
2 trative expenses) ;

3 Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$2,850;

5 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$9,500;

7 Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and ex-  
8 penses", \$1,610;

9 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on  
10 administrative expenses" (increase of \$122,550 in the limi-  
11 tation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

12 Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on adminis-  
13 trative expenses" (increase of \$66,500 in the limitation on  
14 the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

15 Federal Aviation Agency:

16 "Operations", \$8,930,000;

17 "Operation and maintenance, Dulles International  
18 Airport", \$26,600;

19 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and  
20 expenses", \$464,550;

21 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

22 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministra-  
23 tive expenses" (increase of \$80,750 in the limitation on  
24 the amount available for certain nonadministrative ex-  
25 penses) ;

- 1           “Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal  
2       savings and loan insurance corporation” (increase of  
3       \$20,900 in the limitation on the amount available for  
4       administrative expenses) ;
- 5       Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: “Salaries  
6       and expenses”, \$222,300;
- 7       Federal Power Commission: “Salaries and expenses”,  
8       \$380,000;
- 9       Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and expenses”,  
10      \$190,000;
- 11      General Services Administration:
- 12           “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”,  
13      \$3,486,500, of which \$290,000 shall be derived by  
14      transfer from the appropriation for “Payments, public  
15      buildings purchase contracts” fiscal year 1963, and  
16      \$10,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
17      tion for “Allowances and office facilities for former Presi-  
18      dents” fiscal year 1963;
- 19           “Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Serv-  
20      ice”, \$256,500;
- 21           “Operating expenses, National Archives and Rec-  
22      ords Service”, \$416,100;
- 23           “Operating expenses, Transportation and Communi-  
24      cations Service”, \$190,000;
- 25           “Strategic and critical materials”, \$95,000;



1           “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator”,  
2       \$55,100;

3       Housing and Home Finance Agency:

4           Office of the Administrator:

5               “Salaries and expenses”, \$228,000;

6               “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office  
7       of the Administrator, college housing loans” (in-  
8       crease of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount  
9       available for administrative expenses) ;

10           “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office  
11       of the Administrator, public facility loans” (increase  
12       of \$38,000 in the limitation on the amount available  
13       for administrative expenses) ;

14           “Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-  
15       trative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing  
16       for the elderly” (increase of \$19,000 in the limi-  
17       tation on the amount available for administrative  
18       and nonadministrative expenses) ;

19       Federal National Mortgage Association: “Limita-  
20       tion on administrative expenses” (increase of \$142,500  
21       in the limitation on the amount available for administra-  
22       tive expenses) ;

23       Federal Housing Administration: “Limitation on



1 administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-  
2 creases of \$332,500 in the limitation on the amount  
3 available for administrative expenses and of \$1,805,000  
4 in the limitation on the amount available for nonadmin-  
5 istrative expenses) ;

6 Public Housing Administration:

7 "Administrative expenses", \$522,500;

8 "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-  
9 trative expenses" (increases of \$522,500 in the limi-  
10 tation on the amount available for administrative  
11 expenses and of \$23,750 in the limitation on the  
12 amount available for nonadministrative expenses) ;

13 Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and ex-  
14 penses", \$6,650;

15 Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and  
16 expenses", \$896,800;

17 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-  
18 penses", \$779,000;

19 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",  
20 \$35,150;

21 President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Manage-  
22 ment Policy: "President's advisory committee on labor-  
23 management policy", \$4,750;

24 Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries

1 and expenses" (increase of \$266,000 in the amount to  
2 be derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

3 Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:  
4 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence  
5 Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of  
6 \$10,450 in the limitation on the amount available for  
7 administrative expenses) ;

8 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and  
9 expenses", \$461,700;

10 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$129,200;

12 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
13 penses", \$166,250;

14 Smithsonian Institution:

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$160,550;

16 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of  
17 Art", \$59,850;

18 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-  
19 penses", \$19,000;

20 Veterans Administration:

21 "General operating expenses", \$3,610,950, of which  
22 \$150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
23 priation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philip-  
24 pines", fiscal year 1963;

1           “Medical administration and miscellaneous operating  
2           expenses”, \$209,950;

3           “Medical care”, \$30,280,300;

4                       DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5           Bureau of Indian Affairs:

6           “Education and welfare services”, \$1,208,400;

7           “General administrative expenses”, \$190,950;

8           National Park Service:

9           “Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-  
10          ties”, \$578,550;

11          “General administrative expenses”, \$91,200;

12          Office of Territories: “Administration of territories”,  
13          \$28,500;

14          Geological Survey: “Surveys, investigations, and re-  
15          search”, \$1,843,000;

16          Bureau of Mines:

17          “Conservation and development of mineral re-  
18          sources”, \$827,450;

19          “Health and safety”, \$290,700;

20          “General administrative expenses”, \$57,950;

21          Office of Oil and Gas: “Salaries and expenses”, \$26,600;

22          Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:  
23          “Salaries and expenses”, \$10,450;

24          Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

25          “General administrative expenses”, \$21,850;



1           “Administration of Pribilof Islands”, \$19,000, to  
2       be derived by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund;

3           “Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries  
4       loan fund” (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the  
5       amount available for administrative expenses);

6       Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

7           “Management and investigations of resources”,  
8       \$617,500;

9           “General administrative expenses”, \$42,750;

10       Bureau of Reclamation:

11           “General investigations”, to remain available until  
12       expended, \$232,750, which shall be derived by transfer  
13       from the appropriation for “Operation and maintenance  
14       for fiscal year 1963”;

15           “General administrative expenses”, \$366,320,  
16       which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
17       tion for “Operation and maintenance for fiscal year  
18       1963”;

19       Bonneville Power Administration: “Operation and  
20       maintenance”, \$413,250;

21       Southwestern Power Administration: “Operation and  
22       maintenance”, \$29,450;

23       Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”,  
24       \$177,650;



1 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
2 \$132,050;

3 Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administra-  
4 tive expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation" (increase of  
5 \$3,800 in limitation on the amount available for adminis-  
6 trative expenses) ;

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 Supreme Court of the United States:

9 "Salaries", \$9,000;

10 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$8,550;

12 Customs Court:

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$12,350;

14 Court of Claims:

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

16 Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial  
17 Services:

18 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$988,000;

19 "Administrative Office of the United States Courts",  
20 \$30,000;

21 "Expenses of referees", \$47,500, which shall be  
22 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries  
23 of referees", fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

“Salaries and expenses, general administration”,  
\$133,000;

“Salaries and expenses, general legal activities”,  
\$595,650;

“Salaries and expenses, antitrust division”,  
\$230,850;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,225,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,222,050;

Federal Prison System: “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$1,427,850;

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: “Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of \$16,150 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses, and of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount available for vocational training expenses) ;

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$432,250;

- 1           “Revision of consumer price index”, \$31,350;
- 2           Bureau of International Labor Affairs: “Salaries and
- 3 expenses”, \$23,750;
- 4           Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training:
- 5           “Salaries and expenses”, Office of Automation and
- 6 Manpower, \$10,450;
- 7           “Manpower development and training activities”,
- 8 \$147,250;
- 9           Area redevelopment activities: “Salaries and expenses”,
- 10 \$19,000;
- 11          Office of Welfare and Pension Plans: “Welfare and
- 12 pension plan reports activities”, \$51,300, to be transferred
- 13 to “Salaries and expenses”, Bureau of Labor Standards;
- 14          Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: “Salaries and
- 15 expenses”, \$186,200;
- 16          Bureau of Employment Security:
- 17          “Limitation on salaries and expenses” (increase of
- 18 \$435,860 in the limitation on the amount which may be
- 19 expended for general administration from the employ-
- 20 ment security administration account in the Unemploy-
- 21 ment trust fund) ;
- 22          “Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
- 23 gram”, \$42,750;
- 24          Bureau of Veterans’ Reemployment Rights: “Salaries
- 25 and expenses”, \$19,000;



1 Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses",  
2 \$90,250;

3 Bureau of Labor-Management Reports: "Salaries and  
4 expenses", \$248,900;

5 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-  
6 penses", \$136,800, together with \$2,060 to be derived  
7 from the fund created by the "Longshoremen's and Harbor  
8 Workers' Compensation Act, as amended";

9 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,050;

10 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$558,600;

12 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$100,-  
13 700, together with \$2,850 to be derived from the employ-  
14 ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
15 trust fund;

16 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$67,-  
17 450, together with \$3,800 to be derived from the employ-  
18 ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
19 trust fund;

20 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

21 House of Representatives:

22 "Salaries, officers and employees", \$314,350;

23 "Member's clerk hire", \$948,090;

24 Contingent expenses of the House:

25 "Furniture", \$7,070;



- 1                   “Special and select committees”, \$123,960;
- 2                   “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
- 3                   tion”, \$15,190;
- 4                   “Joint Committee on Defense Production”.
- 5                   \$3,060;
- 6                   “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
- 7                   \$5,650;
- 8                   “Folding documents”, \$11,300;
- 9                   “Revision of laws”, \$970;
- 10                  “Speaker’s automobile”, \$400;
- 11                  “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$350;
- 12                  “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$350;
- 13                  Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$6,500;
- 14                  “Education of pages”, \$4,580;
- 15                  Architect of the Capitol:
- 16                  Capitol buildings and grounds:
- 17                  “Capitol buildings”, \$14,250;
- 18                  “House office buildings”, \$19,000;
- 19                  Library of Congress:
- 20                  “Salaries and expenses”, \$263,950;
- 21                  Copyright Office: “Salaries and expenses”, \$53,860;
- 22                  Legislative Reference Service: “Salaries and ex-
- 23                  penses”, \$90,820;

1           Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-  
2       penses", \$53,670;

3           Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",  
4       \$9,210;

5           "Collection and distribution of library materials  
6       (special foreign currency program) ", \$1,900;

7       Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of  
8       Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,930;

9                               POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10                              (Out of postal fund)

11       "Administration and regional operation", \$3,677,450,  
12       which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
13       for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1963;

14       "Operations", \$158,519,850, of which \$13,695,550 shall  
15       be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and  
16       equipment", fiscal year 1963;

17                              DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18       International commissions:

19           International Boundary and Water Commission,  
20       United States and Mexico:

21               "Salaries and expenses", \$21,850;

22               "Operation and maintenance", \$21,850;

1                                   TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2           Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
3   \$175,750;

4           Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$82,170;

5           Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the Public  
6   Debt", \$546,250;

7           Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
8   \$17,100,000;

9           Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$187,150;

10          United States Secret Service: "Salaries and expenses,  
11   guard force", \$14,250;

12                                   DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13                               (Out of District of Columbia funds)

14          Operating expenses:

15           "Education", \$2,256,350;

16           "Parks and recreation", \$204,250;

17           "Highways and traffic", \$125,970, of which  
18   \$95,860 shall be payable from the highway fund;

19           "Sanitary engineering", \$315,020, of which \$74,960  
20   shall be payable from the water fund and \$57,570 shall  
21   be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund.

22                                   DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23          The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
24   Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
25   be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,

1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,  
2 1963.

### 3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 202. Except where specifically increased or de-  
5 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained  
6 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropria-  
7 tions or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963,  
8 limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal  
9 services, or for purposes involving personal services, or  
10 amounts which may be transferred between appropriations  
11 or authorizations available for or involving such services,  
12 are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet not to  
13 exceed 95 per centum of the increased pay costs authorized  
14 by or pursuant to law.

15 SEC. 203. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall  
16 have the authority to transfer not to exceed \$1,795,000 from  
17 the "Loan guaranty revolving fund" to any other appropria-  
18 tions of the Veterans Administration to pay for increased  
19 pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law for fiscal year  
20 1963 if in his discretion he finds it necessary.

### 21 TITLE III

#### 22 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

23 For payment of claims as settled and determined by  
24 departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments  
25 rendered against the United States by the United States



1 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set  
2 forth in House Document Numbered 90, Eighty-eighth Con-  
3 gress, \$16,993,400, together with such amounts as may be  
4 necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such  
5 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums  
6 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to  
7 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment  
8 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have be-  
9 come final and conclusive against the United States by failure  
10 of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*,  
11 That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the  
12 judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for  
13 herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the  
14 date of approval of this Act.



88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 5517**

[Report No. 198]

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**A BILL**

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for  
other purposes.

---

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By Mr. THOMAS

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APRIL 5, 1963

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued April 9, 1963

For actions of April 8, 1963

88th-1st; No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS; House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated wilderness preservation bill. Senate committee reported bills to: Provide youth employment programs; establish water resources research centers at land-grant colleges. House committee reported youth employment program bill. Reps. Hechler and Blatnik urged reinstatement of accelerated public works appropriation in supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Perkins introduced and discussed bill to provide expanded water resource development program in Appalachian Highlands area.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (Apr. 5, during adjournment of the House) H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963 (H. Rept. 198)(p. 5523-4). Attached to this Digest is a summary table showing the budget estimates and committee action on items for this Department. In addition, the bill includes \$25,000,000 for the President for disaster relief, \$25,000,000 for the GSA General Supply Fund, \$3,350,000 for the Revolving Fund, Virgin Islands Corporation, \$200,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$625,000 for Commerce Department for transportation research, \$250,000 for the State Department for organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the U. S., and various amounts for payment of judgments and claims against departments and agencies. The Committee disapproved the \$500,000,000 requested in the budget estimate to finance additional projects under the Public Works Acceleration Act. The Com-

mittee included a provision that departments and agencies absorb five percent of the supplemental request for increased pay costs, except where items are specifically increased or decreased in the bill.

The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill. p. 5524

Reps. Hechler and Blatnik urged restoration of the \$450 million accelerate public works supplemental appropriation removed by the House Appropriations Committee. pp. 5507-8

2. WILDERNESS. Rep. Shelley urged establishment of a "national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people of our Nation." pp. 5518-9
3. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5131, to authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps and to authorize State and community youth employment programs. (H. Rept. 199). p. 5524
4. FEED GRAINS. The Committee report on H. R. 4997, the proposed Feed Grain Act of 1963 (see Digest No. 48), includes a summary of the bill as follows:

"The bill would provide for a voluntary feed grain program for 1964 and 1965 very similar to that in effect for 1963.

"Under the bill, price support for corn, if a feed grain acreage diversion program is in effect, would be between 65 and 90 percent of parity to those producers who participate in the acreage diversion program. Price support for other feed grains would be comparable to that for corn. If no acreage diversion program is in effect, the support price would be at the level authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 but may be restricted to those producers who do not exceed the feed grain base established for the farm. A portion of the price support would be made in the form of a payment in kind.

"An acreage diversion program would be in effect if it is determined that, in the absence of such a program, the total supply of feed grains will likely be excessive. Payments in kind not to exceed 50 percent of the support price (including that portion of the support price made in kind) on the normal production of the acreage diverted, are authorized.

"The base acreage used to determine the percentage of land to be diverted would continue to be the 1959 and 1960 average adjusted acreage. However, the average acreage of wheat for 1959, 1960, and 1961 produced under the feed wheat exemption (sec. 335(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended) in excess of the small farm wheat base established for the farm would be included in the feed grain base.

"Provision is made to reserve not to exceed 1 percent of the estimated State feed base for apportionment to farms on which there were no acreages devoted to feed grains during 1959 and 1960, with specific guidelines for apportioning the reserve to such farms. Farms that receive bases under this provision would not be eligible for land diversion payments in the first year.

"The adjusted yield used to determine the normal production for price support payments and land diversion payments for the 1964 crop would be based on the 1959-62 average yield and for the 1965 crop the 1959-63 average yield.

"The acreage to be diverted would be determined as that necessary to achieve the acreage goal but could not exceed the larger of 50 percent of the base or 25 acres.

"Payment in kind involved in the price support and acreage diversion program would be in the form of negotiable certificates with CCC authorized to redeem such certificates for feed grains valued at not less than the current support price less that part of the support price made available through pay-



Items Included in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1963  
as Reported by the House Committee on Appropriations

Program Supplementals:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:

Land-use adjustment program .....  
Conservation reserve program .....  
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation Service .....

Farmers Home Administration:

Salaries and expenses .....  
Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund ....  
Total, Farmers Home Administration .....

Forest Service:

Forest protection and utilization:

Fighting forest fires .....  
Forest insect control .....  
Forest roads and trails .....  
Total, Forest Service .....

Total, Program Supplementals .....

Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals:

Agricultural Research Service (Salaries and expenses)

Extension Service (Penalty mail) .....  
Cooperative State Experiment Station Service .....  
Farmer Cooperative Service .....  
Soil Conservation Service:

Conservation operations .....  
Watershed protection .....  
Flood prevention .....  
Great Plains conservation program .....  
Total, Soil Conservation Service .....

	Budget Estimate	House Committee Bill	Change
	\$6,000,000	\$150,000	-\$5,850,000
	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
	10,000,000	4,150,000	-5,850,000
	270,000	-	-270,000
	5,000,000	-	-5,000,000
	5,270,000	-	-5,270,000
	12,000,000	12,000,000	-
	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
	22,000,000	22,000,000	-
	37,270,000	26,150,000	-11,120,000
	4,695,975	4,461,180	-234,795
	311,250	311,250	-
	58,900	55,950	-2,950
	23,900	22,700	-1,200
	3,500,000	3,325,000	-175,000
	833,000	791,350	-41,650
	343,000	325,850	-17,150
	109,000	103,550	-5,450
	4,785,000	4,545,750	-239,250



Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals - Continued

	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>House Committee Bill</u>	<u>Change</u>
Economic Research Service .....	357,000	339,150	-17,850
Statistical Reporting Service .....	347,600	331,850	-15,750
Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing research and service) .....	1,334,600	1,267,870	-66,730
Foreign Agricultural Service .....	246,600	234,270	-12,330
Commodity Exchange Authority .....	41,000	38,950	-2,050
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation .....	a/(195,000)	a/(185,250)	(-9,750)
Rural Electrification Administration .....	440,225	418,200	-22,025
Farmers Home Administration .....	1,182,000	1,122,900	-59,100
Office of the General Counsel .....	168,000	159,600	-8,400
Office of Information .....	54,500	52,220	-2,280
National Agricultural Library .....	33,500	31,820	-1,680
General Administration .....	143,850	136,650	-7,200
Forest Service .....	<u>3,800,000</u>	<u>3,610,000</u>	<u>-190,000</u>
Total, Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals ....	<u>18,023,900</u>	<u>17,140,310</u>	<u>-883,590</u>
Total Supplementals .....	<u>b/55,293,900</u>	<u>c/43,290,310</u>	<u>-12,003,590</u>

- a/ Increase in amount of premium income which may be used for administrative and operating expenses.  
b/ Includes additional appropriations of \$47,325,800 and transfers from available funds of \$7,968,100.  
c/ Includes additional appropriations of \$35,322,210 and transfers from available funds of \$7,968,100.

Note. The estimate for an additional \$500 million for accelerated public works was disallowed by the Committee.

PROVIDING FOR THE WAIVING OF POINTS OF ORDER  
ON LINES 5 THROUGH 10, PAGE 22, OF H.R. 5517

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APRIL 8, 1963.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

**R E P O R T**

[To accompany H. Res. 311]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 311, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

○



88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

House Calendar No. 40

# H. RES. 311

[Report No. 201]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 8, 1963

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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## RESOLUTION

1       *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill  
2       (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the  
3       fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, all  
4       points of order against the provisions contained in lines 5  
5       through 10, page 22, are hereby waived.



88<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. RES. 311**

[Report No. 201]

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**RESOLUTION**

---

Providing for the waiving of points of order on lines 5 through 10, page 22, of H.R. 5517, a bill making supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

---

By Mr. DELANEY

---

APRIL 8, 1963

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be  
printed



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 109

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1963

No. 51

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 72: 19: *Blessed be His glorious name forever; and let the whole earth be filled with His glory.*

Almighty God, we have entered upon Holy Week, commemorating events and experiences in the life of our blessed Lord whose sacred meaning our finite minds can only faintly comprehend.

Grant that during these days we may be filled with penitence and humility, with praise and thanksgiving as we turn our minds and hearts to the cross to meditate upon the sufferings and death of the great High Priest, who on Good Friday laid upon the altar the acceptable sacrifice of His own life for the sins of the world.

May we accept and submit ourselves to His claims and commands and have the faith and the courage to believe that someday all mankind shall be lifted to higher levels of character and conduct through the transforming and conquering power of His sacrificial love.

Hear us in our Saviour's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 4, 1963, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 6. An act authorizing the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide additional assistance for the development of comprehensive and coordinated mass transportation systems, both public and private, in metropolitan and other urban areas, and for other purposes;

S. 72. An act for the relief of Jozsef Pozsonyi and his wife, Agnes Pozsonyi, and their minor child, Ildiko Pozsonyi;

S. 74. An act for the relief of Dr. Olga Marie Ferrer;

S. 93. An act for the relief of Flora Romano Torre;

S. 196. An act for the relief of Carnetta Germaine Thomas Hunte;

S. 206. An act for the relief of Chang Ah Lung;

S. 213. An act for the relief of Carmelo Schillaci;

S. 215. An act for the relief of Mannon Lee;

S. 292. An act for the relief of Yoo Chul Soo;

S. 310. An act for the relief of Kaino Hely Auzis;

S. 504. An act for the relief of Domenico Martino;

S. 671. An act for the relief of Mirhan Gazarian;

S. 686. An act for the relief of Millie Gail Mesa;

S. 715. An act for the relief of Laszlo Janos Buchwald;

S. 752. An act for the relief of Janos Kardos;

S. 822. An act for the relief of Elvira Ciccotelli; and

S. 866. An act for the relief of Enrico Petrucci.

### COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file sundry reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

### SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit during general debate on Tuesday, April 9, 1963.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

### ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, many people will be making pitches this afternoon.

My pitch, Mr. Speaker, is on behalf of the accelerated public works program. This Nation needs the \$500 million for which the President asked in his request for a supplemental appropriation.

I was interested in this morning's paper to read a strange observation by the chairman of the Republican National Committee, who stated:

It is high time some White House initiative was exerted to lift us out of the Democratic rut.

I congratulate the Republican Party, which usually charges strong Presidents with being dictators, for at long last coming out in favor of firm Presidential leadership in the Lincoln-Teddy Roosevelt tradition. One of the best examples of Presidential leadership was the statement which President Kennedy made last Saturday urging the Congress to restore the \$500 million needed for the accelerated public works program.

As a part of my remarks I include President Kennedy's statement, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 7, 1963]

Yesterday's decision by the House Appropriations Committee to eliminate funds for the accelerated public works programs was, I believe, most unfortunate and one that I am confident will be reversed by the entire House when the facts are presented to it.

It seems inconceivable to me that people can make speeches against unemployment and then vote to destroy a program the objective of which is to attack the unemployment problem by providing jobs, especially in those areas with chronic and persistent unemployment.

When the Congress enacted the program I recommended, authorizing the \$900 million program last year, and appropriated \$40 million to initiate the program, it was widely understood that the additional amount authorized would be considered early in 1963 and that the early experiences under the program would guide the Congress in determining how much money should be made available of the remaining \$500 million authorization.

The response to the program has been truly remarkable. Since its enactment thousands of projects have already been approved and there are now in hand applications for



over 6,200 projects for more than 3,000 communities throughout the United States, which are eligible under the standards of the program.

It will be recalled that the basic objective of the program is to speed up those projects which would otherwise be undertaken at a later date in order to provide immediate employment—hospitals, streets, sewers and other essential facilities.

On the basis of experience thus far under the program it is clear that with the full \$900 million authorized by the Congress last year 500,000 of our Nation's unemployed will be on the job, on project sites and in supporting activities. That the projects undertaken by the funds are worthwhile is evidenced by the fact that local communities across the country have raised matching funds to participate in the programs even to the extent of passing local bond issues. The combination of local and Federal money flowing into the economy has proved to be a healthy and substantial stimulant.

This program must not be permitted to lapse and I am confident that the Congress will not permit it to do so. I hope that partisan activity will not be allowed to destroy or weaken a program aimed at our unemployment problem.

Mr. Speaker, some 3,000 projects have been approved, and I believe that this additional funding will enable the financing of over 6,000 projects which are now pending. We should not only have the \$500 million supplemental appropriation but also move immediately to extend the accelerated works authorization for another year as contained in the bill H.R. 3311, which I have introduced.

#### ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

(Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the fact that the \$450 million supplement authorized by the whole Congress last year to complete the accelerated public works program has been deleted from the bill reported last Friday by the House Committee on Appropriations and intended for consideration in this body tomorrow.

There is no need to repeat the history of this bill. It is well known. We all recall that the bill authorized \$900 million in matching funds to assist municipalities in undertaking needed public works essential to the health and welfare of the community in many distressed areas, including northeastern Minnesota, where the unemployment problem is acute.

The House had already sent its appropriation bill to the Senate when the Accelerated Public Works Act became Public Law 87-658 on September 14, 1962. The Senate, in October, appropriated \$400 million for the program of accelerated public works. The statement on the accelerated public works appropriation published in the Senate committee report on the appropriations bill was specifically and enthusiastically endorsed at the joint conference by the House managers.

Mr. Speaker, the whole Congress thus pledged itself to a definite program of assistance to the Nation's distressed mu-

nicipalities. The following remarks from the report published by the Senate and endorsed by the House conferees clearly identifies this pledge:

The committee felt, therefore, that it would be desirable to provide a partial appropriation which would permit this program to get underway at the maximum possible rate for the next 4 months, with the understanding that the administration can submit a supplemental estimate in January, at which time they should be in a position to support a definite program, with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justification therefor.

To be frank, Mr. Speaker, I am deeply shocked at the action of the House Committee on Appropriations, and I say this advisedly, with full respect for the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle. The Congress made a serious commitment, on the basis of which distressed municipalities and governmental subdivisions throughout America went ahead and planned to raise additional local funds for over 6,000 essential public works projects. In many instances they even utilized the difficult procedure of floating bond issues while waiting for this additional \$450 million or \$500 million to be appropriated. They counted on the money being made available this year to take up the slack of unemployment by creating work in their localities. Now, for some reason or other, after having given a solemn pledge, a firm declaration of intention, the Congress has reneged.

When the appropriations bill comes up, I urge the full membership of this body to give serious reconsideration to restoring the \$450 million accelerated public works supplemental appropriation which was both authorized and literally promised to the distressed communities by the 87th Congress.

#### THE PURCHASE OF A MOBILE AIRPORT CONTROL TOWER KNOWN AS THE AN/MRN-12

(Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last Monday, as my colleagues will recall, I presented an hour-long documentation of a procurement case I had studied for over 4 months. It was a purchase of a mobile airport control tower known as the AN/MRN-12 in which, my analysis showed, the Air Force wasted over \$560,000 and paid Craig Systems, Inc., of Lawrence, Mass., considerable excess profits. I asked for a complete audit of the matter by the General Accounting Office as well as a study by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Defense.

In reply to my presentation made on the floor of the House, Erich Kauders, president of Craig Systems, made a statement to the Boston Globe. It was printed on page 28 of the Globe on Monday, April 1. In his statement, Mr. Kauders said my allegations made on the floor of the House were, and I quote:

Repetitious of a speech he (WILSON) made last October and it is our understanding that the findings of various Government

agencies who have reviewed this procurement since then are contrary to Congressman WILSON's findings.

To my knowledge, no such reports have been made. Certainly I want to see them if they exist. I contacted the General Accounting Office and asked if any such report had been made by the Comptroller General. I was assured it had not. I contacted the Air Force and was told the same thing—no study has been made of the procurement, so consequently no findings had been returned.

In a spirit of cooperation, Mr. Kauders was then telephoned for his assistance. Certainly, since he mentioned the reports, he knew where they could be found. I wished to see them in order to be perfectly fair with everyone concerned. Mr. Kauders at first denied having made the statement, but after I read it to him verbatim from the Boston Globe, he confirmed its content as his own remarks. However, he said, he had nothing to add and declined to identify the various Government agencies mentioned in his statement.

Mr. Speaker, I can only assume that there are no such reports and that none have been made. I can only assume that the contractor and perhaps some in the military are trying to pour oil on the troubled waters at Lawrence and Boston, Mass., and Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y.

This, to me, is simply more evidence that this entire procurement should be audited thoroughly by the General Accounting Office, the Justice Department and the Department of Defense. A letter of transmittal referring my file to GAO, together with a series of questions I wish answered, went into the mail today, and I hope for an early reply.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. CURTIS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS ON H.R. 5389 TO REPEAL THE SILVER ACT

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will consider H.R. 5389, to repeal the Silver Purchasing Act of 1934. H.R. 5389 was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee because of its impact upon monetary policy. The Banking and Currency Committee referred title II of the bill to the Ways and Means because it involved the repeal of a tax.

Because of the haste with which this matter was considered my request to file supplemental views with the majority views of the Ways and Means was neglected. I am setting forth these views in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so they will be available during debate on the measure.

Essentially I am pointing out that no committee considered the fiscal aspects of the proposed legislation which are of grave importance because of our







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued April 10, 1963  
For actions of April 9, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 52

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed wilderness preservation bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Edmondson urged restoration of funds for accelerated public works program. House passed bill for transfer of cotton allotments in disaster areas. House subcommittee voted to report Mexican farm labor bill. Senate debated youth employment opportunities bill.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 5698-5728). Rep. Ryan (N.Y.) urged restoration of the public works funds and inserted an article giving an "analysis of the implications of our fiscal and economic policies" (pp. 5741-3). Rep. Edmondson urged restoration of public works funds, saying this is the one program "guaranteed to improve employment in the depressed areas" (p. 5697).
2. BUILDINGS. Received from the Public Works Committee announcement of approval of various projects which had been submitted by the General Services Administration. pp. 5729-30

3. COTTON. Passed as reported H. R. 5067, to extend through the 1963 crop the authority to transfer cotton allotments in disaster areas. p. 5698
4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley blamed the "Kennedy farm policies" for the increasing cost-price squeeze on Illinois farmers. p. 5760
5. TRANSPORTATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3881, the proposed Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1963 (H. Rept. 204). p. 5768
6. FARM LABOR. The Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report H. R. 5497, to extend the Mexican farm labor program. p. D217
7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Hall criticized the U. N. Special Fund and listed many of their agricultural projects. pp. 5731-41
8. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. Received a letter from the Comptroller General transmitting the annual compilation of General Accounting Office findings and recommendations for improving Government operations (H. Doc. 96) p. 5768

#### SENATE

9. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION; FORESTRY. By a vote of 73 to 12, passed with amendments S. 4, to provide for the establishment of a wilderness preservation system. pp. 5577-5600

#### Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Miller to modify certain language so as to make "more definite" the intent of Congress with regard to the use of aircraft or motorboats in wilderness areas. p. 5587

By Sen. Church, as a substitute for an amendment by Sen. Dominick, to provide that a motion to discharge a committee from considering recommendations of the President on the establishment of wilderness areas shall not be in order until the time for the committee to hold a hearing has elapsed. p. 5594

By Sen. Dominick, to strike out authority to impose "restrictions" on grazing of livestock on wilderness lands on which grazing was permitted prior to enactment of this bill. p. 5586

#### Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Dominick, 26 to 56, to permit the continuance of mining on lands in the wilderness system until Dec. 31, 1977. pp. 5577-83

By Sen. Dominick, 21 to 61, to provide that primitive areas shall not be included in the wilderness system for a period of 10 years. pp. 5583-6

By Sen. Dominick, to permit the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, rather than the President, authorize prospecting, mining, establishment of reservoirs, water-conservation works, transmission lines, etc., in wilderness areas. pp. 5586-7

By Sen. Dominick, 35 to 49, to require affirmative action of Congress before lands may be included in wilderness areas. pp. 5587-94

10. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. Began debate on S. 1, to authorize the establishment of youth employment programs, including a Youth Conservation Corps (pp. 5661-4, 5673-84, 5688-9). By a vote of 29 to 58, rejected a motion by Sen. Prouty to refer the bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for consideration (pp. 5579-82). By a vote of 65 to 21, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Proxmire



# House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Hebrews 11: 6: *Without faith it is impossible to please God.*

Most merciful and gracious God, during these troublous days when we are encountering and must withstand many mighty and mysterious forces of evil, inspire us to maintain and safeguard the continuity of faith in Thee and in a nobler civilization built upon the foundation of truth and righteousness.

Grant that in this glorious spring season there may blossom forth among all the nations of the earth the fragrant spirit of brotherhood, the spirit of mutual obligations and cooperation, supplanting the spirit of selfishness which manifests itself in a sordid scramble for prestige and power.

Show us how we may have a share in raising the spirit of mankind to a higher quality and seek to clothe it with a dawning splendor which brightens more and more unto the perfect day.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord who called himself the Bright and Morning Star. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, this morning's edition of the Washington Post predicts that there will be a donnybrook on this floor today on the proposed elimination of funds for the accelerated public works program and quotes one of our distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], as saying that if Congress is serious about cutting spending, this is the one place to start, and further quoting, that it is not necessary for the minority to win this fight, but it must make its position clear.

Apparently the position of the opposition is to be in favor of percentage cuts on some items but against every red cent for the accelerated public works program. It is interesting to see that they have brought out a bill which provides a cut of approximately 2 percent in the money for forest land management, of approximately 25 percent in educational television, of less than 18 percent for General Services Administration supplies, but of 100 percent for a program to give jobs to American people, for a program which is in effect in 45 of the 50

States, and for a program which is making possible useful sanitation improvements, water supply, hospital construction, and other desirable and long needed improvements in depressed areas. I say if this is the one place to start in the mind of the opposition party, then let us draw the line good and clear for the American people, because the program of accelerated public works is the one program in this bill that is guaranteed to improve employment in the depressed areas of this country. I earnestly hope we can have a thorough debate of both party positions in the course of today's consideration.

## CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the permanent RECORD the matter appearing on page 5202, second column, third paragraph from the bottom, beginning with the name "Mr. BRADEMAS," and continuing through to the end of page 5211, be inserted on page 5169 immediately before the title "The Appropriations Budget for 1964."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

## PAN AMERICAN DAY, 1963

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 11 we again commemorate Pan American Day throughout the Western Hemisphere. This year marks the 73d anniversary of the system of inter-American cooperation which is embodied today in the Organization of American States. From very humble beginnings in this city of Washington in 1890, the inter-American system has made tremendous strides in the accomplishment of the dreams of its original champion, Simon Bolivar.

We have seen the growth of the pan-American idea to encompass hemispheric security, economic growth and betterment, and social and cultural progress. We have seen the development of the multinational acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine, the Good Neighbor Policy, and the Alliance for Progress. Each of these was a historic step in the development of true pan-Americanism.

But 1963 does not mark a resting place in the continued development of inter-American cooperation. We can be thankful for the support shown by our neighbors during the October missile crisis without being disillusioned that our troubles are over in Latin America. We must face the future, all Americans, north and south of the Rio Grande, with a renewed determination to preserve and protect liberty and justice in this hemisphere. And our sincerity will be measured not by our words, but by our deeds. Thus it is that we commemorate this 73d Pan American Day with dedication of our efforts to a free and progressive hemisphere.

## NUCLEAR TEST BAN PROPOSALS

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I think it should be brought to the attention of the Members of the Congress that there has been a spate of letters to the editor, and so forth, in the New York Times and in the Washington Post this morning and probably in other newspapers from so-called scientists and people like James J. Wadsworth, all containing exactly the same sort of argument put forth by the disarmament agency in connection with the upcoming treaty proposals to be made by the administration at Geneva later this month to the Soviet Union. These proposals have been disclosed in part to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. A public record has been made showing the proposals contain a big hole through which the Soviets could drive their way to nuclear superiority. The gentlemen who wrote these letters were not in attendance at the hearings; and do not have the information upon which to give the assurances they are relating apparently on information furnished by the disarmament agency. It seems to me to be an obvious and organized effort to brainwash the American people to accept treaty safeguards which are illusory and do not actually provide for the national security and survival of the United States of America. I hope the people of the United States will read these communications with the knowledge that the men who have affixed their names to



them do not have the information to sustain the contentions they make in public over their names and reputations, in many cases in various fields not connected with nuclear weaponry, in which cases they are not authorities on the subject on which they seek to assure the American public with authority.

#### TRANSFER OF FLOODED ACREAGE

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 5067) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. BELCHER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain this bill?

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. It provides for the transfer of flooded-out cotton acreage allotments from the bottomlands of the Mississippi to high ground for a period of 1 year. This is the same bill that was passed in 1958, 1961, and 1962, on the Consent Calendar. It is estimated by USDA that 11,400 acres are flooded affecting about 656 farms in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

The bill applies to the 1963 cotton crop only, and provides that the acreage allotments will not be affected.

Mr. BELCHER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 344(n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the figures "1962" where they first appear therein and inserting the figures "1963."*

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4 insert after "(1)" the following:

By striking out the word "substantial" where it appears, (2) page 1, line 6, strike out the period and insert

, and (3) by striking the period at the end of the second sentence thereof and substituting a colon therefor and the following proviso: "Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 344(m)(2) of this Act, the transfer of any farm allotment under this subsection for 1963 shall operate to make the farm from which the allotment was transferred eligible for an allotment as having cotton planted thereon during the three year base period."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 17]

Andrews	Gibbons	Patten
Barrett	Gilbert	Powell
Brademas	Glenn	St. George
Bray	Green, Oreg.	St. Germain
Burton	Green, Pa.	Shelley
Celler	Halpern	Smith, Iowa
Cooley	Healey	Thompson, La.
Corbett	Jones, Mo.	Toll
Daddario	Kilburn	Van Pelt
Farbstein	Mailliard	Wallhauser
Fino	Martin, Nebr.	Walter
Foreman	Multer	Whitener
Fuqua	Osmer	Willis

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 389 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 311 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, all points of order against the provisions contained in lines 5, through 10, page 22, are hereby waived.*

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for waiving all points of order on one item in the supplemental appropriation bill. The item is contained on page 22 in lines 5 to 10. It deals with the authorization of the purchase of furniture and fixtures for the Rayburn Office Building, the appropriation for which is to be handled in the legislative branch appropriation bill. This is the only item on which we ask a waiver, this single item, so they can go ahead and order the furniture for the new Rayburn Building.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELANEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Why should points of order be waived on this purchase? Does the gentleman not think that it ought to be authorized?

Mr. DELANEY. This is the authorization that we are asking for now in the interest of saving time. This building is completed and apparently there was no authorization for the furniture. Therefore, we are asking for the authorization in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. When is the building to be completed?

Mr. DELANEY. I believe the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] can an-

swer that question much better than I can.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I say to my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa, the best information we have now is that the building will be completed in toto in August of next year. Some parts of the building will be ready for occupancy beginning in April of next year. The language contained in this bill waiving the point of order is merely an authorization to get the furniture. There is not 5 cents provided for here to buy the furniture. That will be handled by another subcommittee within the next 60 or 90 days. The purpose of this is to give to our distinguished committee of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], our beloved Speaker, and our beloved gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS] anywhere from 60 days to 6 months leadtime to procure the furniture. That is the sum and substance of the matter.

Mr. GROSS. If I understand this thing correctly, there is not going to be any occupancy of this building for nearly a year and a half. It seems to me, therefore, that we could do this in the normal and regular legislative way and that is to authorize this rather than to come in with an appropriation bill where obviously, you have to waive points of order because this is unauthorized.

Mr. THOMAS. That is what we are seeking to do, to authorize this. There is not 1 penny of money provided for here to buy any furniture.

Mr. GROSS. That does not make any difference. You are shortcircuiting the regular legislative process; are you not?

Mr. THOMAS. This is not the regular legislative committee that is handling this, but we are doing this at the request of our committee composed of the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS]. The purpose in following this procedure is to save time and to afford some leadtime for procurement, otherwise you will not have any furniture to go into the building when it is ready. That is the point.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, do you mean to tell me the legislative committee cannot come in with legislation in the regular way for this purpose and then buy the furniture for this building that is to be occupied next August? I cannot understand that.

Mr. THOMAS. The purpose of this is to save about 3 to 6 months' leadtime. That is all that is involved here. The furniture cannot be bought in a day.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELANEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out with regard to legislative authorizations for the Rayburn Office Building that the entire transaction and every part of it has been handled in this same way in appropriation bills right from the time of the initial planning for the building.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELANEY. I yield to the gentleman.



Mr. STEED. The leadtime that the approval of this legislation today will give us will enable the companies that manufacture office furniture to make bids that competitively will be more favorable to the Government. The manufacturers have told us that on an item this large and involving this amount of furniture, they will require a lot of time, first of all, to manufacture the furniture, and this will give them that extra time and we can expect to get better bids and thus hope to save a considerable amount of money by having this leadtime that will be provided in this bill.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. DELANEY] has explained, the only reason we have a rule on this particular measure, which comes from the Appropriations Committee, is because there is a legislative provision in the bill, and it is therefore necessary to waive points of order so that by the passage of the bill the House at least, and I presume the other body, if it approves the legislation, will authorize later appropriations for purchasing furniture for the new House Office Building now under construction, the so-called Rayburn building. I presume it will be necessary to buy some sort of furniture for the new building. I am a bit concerned over the cost of the building itself. I did not like the way it was authorized in the first place. I am not sure the Congress as a whole, or the general tax-paying public will be too much impressed by the amount of money the furniture for the Rayburn building may cost in these days of inflation when we are moving forward so rapidly with "vigah"; nevertheless, I do feel it is necessary to take some action; therefore, I will support this legislation.

However, in all the discussion that has taken place thus far in connection with this particular bill, for some reason or other there has been no mention of the real issue contained in this measure; that is the question as to whether or not there will be an item of some \$500 million reinstated in the bill, \$500 million that had been stricken out by order of the Appropriations Committee, from page 7 of the bill, to finance the accelerated public works program as had been budgeted originally, and requested by, the President.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman surely does not mean the Rules Committee, does he?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No, the Appropriations Committee. The \$500 million item was stricken out by the Appropriations Committee after it had been in the President's budget to finance continuation of the accelerated public works program which had originally been approved by a rather divided and controversial vote here by the last Congress for a total

of \$900 million, \$400 million of which was appropriated in 1962.

That vote will come, as I understand, on a motion to restore the cut; that is, on an amendment offered to reinstate the \$500 million item for the purposes of financing the accelerated public works program, as requested by the President. That vote will come in the Committee of the Whole, either by voice vote, standing vote, or teller vote. If the motion to restore the item prevails, then a roll-call will be demanded in the House on that amendment, under the rules of the House. However, if the attempt to amend and to restore the \$500 million item for the accelerated public works program is defeated in the Committee of the Whole, then there will be no roll-call on this particular issue.

I have stated the parliamentary situation to the best of my ability because there have been so many questions asked about it. A great many people have indicated their belief the Rules Committee made in order the offering of this amendment. That is not true. The amendment could have been offered regardless of the action of the Rules Committee. However, the rule waiving points of order on the furniture item was necessary on the basis that one individual Member could have otherwise objected to the consideration of the item to authorize the purchase of it. However, if this rule is adopted, as written, then the section dealing with the purchase of furniture will be subject to the usual debate under the 5-minute rule, and vote in the House, so the majority decision will control the final action on that particular item. So no rights have been taken from the House to pass upon the question as to whether or not it wants to authorize the purchase of this furniture or not. It does not fix any amount in this bill for the purchase of furniture. Another Appropriations Committee later on will bring in a bill for that purpose. Whether or not you authorize it will be subject to the will of the House and not to that of one individual Member who could otherwise object and strike out the item.

After all, I think the big controversy and the real issue at hand in this bill is whether or not we will have a \$500 million increase in the amount carried in the bill, as the Appropriations Committee has reported the measure, to be spent on this accelerated public works program which bore the label some time ago of being a slush fund. That issue is one that the House will have to confront when we get down to considering the bill under the 5-minute rule. There may be other amendments offered and considered, but this will be the principal amendment, as I understand the situation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me whether under the item of "furniture" it will include the equipment for the swimming pool?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No. But if the gentleman wishes a set of water wings, I shall try to have them furnished him. Personally, I do not object to the bill.

Mr. GROSS. This does not include equipment for the swimming pool, then?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not know what it contains. I presume when the particular appropriation item is considered there will be hearings made available to the House, and the item will be fully explained. It will be in the legislative appropriation bill, when and if the measure reaches the floor of the House. I hope the legislative appropriation bill may be passed soon so this Congress may adjourn and go home, which will be a blessing to the American people and result in the saving of a lot of money.

Mr. GROSS. It is still my hope that instead of spending \$10 million on a fish tank to be located on Hains Point, that swimming pool will be converted into a pool for fish.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The only comment I wish to make on that, may I say to the gentleman from Iowa for whom I have great affection, is that it was worth a great deal to most of us here in the House to listen to the dialog and matching of wits between the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Ohio concerning this so-called fish pond, or whatever you wish to designate it. I am sure we did obtain a great deal of inspiration and enjoyment from that debate.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this rule will be adopted.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be concluded not later than 5 p.m. today, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and one-half by myself, and that at the conclusion of general debate today the Committee will rise.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. When the gentleman requests that debate conclude at 5 o'clock, that is a rather unusual length of time on this bill.

I assume that the gentleman feels that by having a full and complete debate under general debate, we could promptly get to the reading of the bill and vote on the bill tomorrow, and that we could finish sometime tomorrow.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is exactly right. Of course, if we get through before 5 o'clock under the unanimous consent agreement, we could get out



sooner. Further, maybe we might prevail on the Speaker and the minority leader and the majority leader to come in early tomorrow morning and wrap it up tomorrow.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. BOW. May I say to the gentleman that I hope if we have this general debate this afternoon going on until 5 o'clock, or however long it may be, that those who are going to speak on the subject will take the time today, so that we can proceed on tomorrow with debate under the 5-minute rule. And, with general debate extending to 5 o'clock this afternoon, I should like to serve notice now that I shall insist upon the 5-minute rule, with no extension of time after the 5 minutes tomorrow. I will object to any extension of time, because there will be plenty of opportunity here today for general debate. I hope that we can move on and dispose of the bill tomorrow as promptly as possible.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What really confronts us is 4 hours of general debate. That is in effect what the gentleman is asking for, is 4 hours of general debate. Now, I am one of those that likes to see adequate time taken on all bills, but this is something new for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to ask for 4 hours of general debate on bills from his subcommittees. He usually tries to get his bills through in an hour and a half or 2 hours or even less, at times, and I am surprised. Can the gentleman tell me what changed his mind?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that we are going to try to finish this bill tomorrow when we start reading it under the 5-minute rule. Following the lead of my able and distinguished friend from Ohio, we are going to try to put speed on it tomorrow, so let everybody debate today and get their statements in the RECORD. There are many items in this bill; about 110, I will say to my friend from Iowa, plus another 200 strictly for Pay Act costs.

Mr. GROSS. I am perfectly willing to go ahead this afternoon, and evening if necessary, and get rid of the bill today. What is wrong with today?

Mr. THOMAS. I think it would be impossible. There are 110 items in here. Let us give everybody a chance to be heard.

Mr. GROSS. Now, let me ask the gentleman this question. This bill involves slightly less than \$1 billion.

When the gentleman from Texas comes in with the independent offices appropriation bill which will run, I assume, on the basis of past bills of this nature, to \$12 billion or \$15 billion, will we have general debate time in proportion to what is being consumed here today? Will we take about three times on the independent offices appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, when we get into that, we will get my able and your able friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG], and we will agree on a reasonable amount of time, and it will be our hope to give everybody a chance. We want our friend from Iowa to be heard. The day would not be complete without our able friend being here. We want him here, and I know he will be here, and we will go through our paces with him.

Mr. GROSS. I am just delighted that the gentleman from Texas is opening up to more time on legislation on the House floor, and I am sure everybody will expect the same treatment when the independent offices appropriation bill comes to the floor.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman wants a little time from this side of the aisle, I will see that he gets it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5517, with Mr. BOLLING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, general debate will conclude not later than 5 o'clock p.m. today.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized to control one-half of the time, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] will be recognized to control one-half of the time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we bring to the Members of the House today the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963.

Mr. Chairman, in the number of bills that it has been my pleasure to work with in my 20-odd years of service I will be frank to say that this has been just about as perplexing as any such bill by virtue of the fact that we have so many small items in the bill which have been requested by so many different agencies of the Government. There are about 100 or 110 items contained in title I alone. In title II there are about 200 items which include the Pay Act increases for practically every agency of the Government.

The bill as originally submitted to the Committee on Appropriations carried a budget estimate for both titles I and II of the bill of a little better than \$1.6 billion. However, regardless of the difficulties contained in handling this bill, your subcommittee has done its best.

May I say at this time we lost one of our able and genial and distinguished members who has served for a long time on this subcommittee, the gentleman

from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. The gentleman took himself off the subcommittee and assigned himself to other important duties, and I might say more important duties, because he is now the ranking minority member of the full committee. But, certainly, we have no finer man in the Congress than the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], who is now the ranking member on the subcommittee.

We also have two new members. One of them is an oldtimer, our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON]. He has certainly performed yeoman service. We also have our able and genial friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] who has done likewise. We are proud of both of them.

Of course, on the Democratic side we have the oldtimers here, our friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and certainly our able and genial friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

We have a lot of items for your consideration which are contained in this bill, and practically everything is agreed to on both sides of the aisle except one or two items. I think it is a fair statement to say that the subcommittee has been just about as unanimous as you are going to get any several men to be who handle a couple of hundred items such as are contained in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, when the subcommittee considered this bill we had a total request of about \$1.6 billion. It was our judgment, after consulting with other members of the full committee, to reduce that estimate by around 12 or 12.5 percent. That is about right, is it not, Mr. Bow?

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield, yes.

Mr. THOMAS. So, we worked on the bill rather diligently. The item which gave us all the most trouble is what we commonly refer to as the accelerated public works program. We had a budget estimate for \$500 million. The subcommittee reduced that estimate to \$450 million. The full committee cut it out.

I think it would be perfectly in order for me to say at this time an amendment will be offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] to restore not the \$500 million but the subcommittee figure as originally recommended, namely, \$450 million. Again, I think it would be in order for me to say that in my individual capacity as a Member of the House I will help to defend and support that item.

Mr. Chairman, your committee on both sides of the aisle know just as much about this bill as I do, and I am not going to consume all the time. Let me make one point, and then I will yield the floor to my colleagues. We were committed to take care of the pay increase voted by the Congress last year. The total cost for the pay act in 1963 is slightly less than \$700 million. The agencies absorbed almost 40 percent of it. Your subcommittee reduced the remaining request around \$22 million. Everybody took a 5-percent cut straight



across the board, and the House of Representatives took part of the cut, too.

So by and large we submit to you this is a good bill. If there are any questions I can answer I will be delighted to. If I cannot answer them, both sides of the aisle are here and we will all join together to do our best to help you out.

Now I yield to my able friend from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. You did not apply this 5-percent cut to all the agencies that are in the appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS. There may be one to which it did not apply, and that was the White House guards. I am not positive about that, but the amount of money involved is trivial. It applied to the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and everybody else.

Mr. GROSS. I believe you can go further than the White House guards. I am not too sure about that, and I will look it over.

Mr. THOMAS. Look it over. If I am in error, I will correct it.

Mr. GROSS. You did intend to apply it across the board to all as the result of the Legislative Pay Increase Act last year?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa, the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have never been happy with the authority vested in the Deficiency Committee. I have the highest regard for the members of the committee. I have the highest regard for the chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. He is an able, honorable gentleman of the highest order, as are all the members of the committee. This committee is a most difficult committee to chair.

Let me go back many years to explain how this committee was instituted and the reason for its institution. The Congress many years ago passed an anti-deficiency law. That law had sharp teeth in it. It provided for heavy fines and jail sentences for any Federal agency head who spent more money in any one quarter than the funds appropriated to that agency for that fiscal year. You can imagine the consternation that arose in many agencies, departments, boards, and commissions of Government. So some bureaucratic dreamer dreamed up the word "supplemental" in lieu of the word "deficiency." As a result, we find since that time that billions of dollars have been appropriated by the Congress on the basis that they were supplementals—not deficiencies. In this bill there are some 100 Presidential budgeted items for agencies of Government in the amount, as the bill comes to the floor, of \$988,756,506. A major portion of that amount is not actual deficiencies, but purely supplementals, that have no place in this bill. The bill came to the full Committee of Appropriations in the amount of \$450 million more than the bill now before us. A majority of the

full Committee on Appropriations struck out \$450 million for the accelerated public works program. Remember that this \$450 million that was put in the bill by the Deficiency Subcommittee of Appropriations is to be obligated, expended, or committed in the fiscal year 1963, which is the present fiscal year ending next June 30. An amendment was offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] before the full Committee on Appropriations to reduce the bill by \$450 million which was the amount in the bill for this accelerated public works program. That amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 to 19.

As everyone knows who have read the newspapers, 5 of the majority members joined 17 minority members to strike this \$450 million from the bill.

Mr. Chairman, just what is the need for this great rush to establish projects of every nature in thousands of towns and political subdivisions in these United States? We understand that an amendment will be offered tomorrow to reinsert this \$450 million. Other Members who oppose that amendment will, I am sure, give proven reasons why there is no justification for the spending of all our taxpayers' dollars in such a program. There is unemployment in some places, of course; but we are informed that many of these projects have been approved in areas where there is no unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, we will have a bill on the floor of this House before long which will provide that our \$1 and \$2 bills, greenback currency—if the law is passed—will have no silver backing. Those bills will be scrip, just paper scrip, such as was used in the early thirties to take the place of U.S. currency, because good currency was in short supply at that time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to my highly respected colleague.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman made a very important statement when he said that if this silver bill passes there would be no monetary backing for the dollar bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. I have good reason to believe it is a correct statement.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in presenting that matter to the Rules Committee stated that there would be no silver backing, but there would be a 25 percent gold backing.

Mr. JENSEN. Maybe so, but the facts are that we are losing our gold at a very dangerous rate, hence such backing might soon be gone too.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am not arguing about it, I am simply stating what was said by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. I cannot buy that kind of argument, because one of these fine days unless we stop this unconscionable spending of the taxpayers' money we will have very little gold backing for any of our currencies.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If the gentleman will yield further I want to say

that what the gentleman has just said about this extravagant expenditure for everything on the face of the earth we ought not to be spending money for, meets my approval. I could not be in more hearty accord with the gentleman than I am.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman, and I have the very highest regard for the gentleman from Virginia, who is one of the best informed Members of this Congress, as to just what will happen to this great beloved Nation of ours and the people therein unless we can put the brakes on this reckless, wasteful spending like that requested for fiscal year 1964 to the tune of \$108,800 million. Our spending liberals constantly shed crocodile tears for the ones who they call our little people. Let us look into the facts and figures. The ultimate consumer of goods pays all the bills in the final analysis. We know that.

They pay, in the final analysis, every dime that is spent by local, State, and Federal Government.

What do these so-called little people pay? Those so-called little people, who have an annual income of \$6,000 or less on an average, consume over 70 percent of all the goods year in and year out. So the so-called little people which the liberals in this Congress and out of the Congress are always crying for, pay for this extravagant program that we of the Congress spend for them to pay. The businessmen, the industrialists, must add their taxes to the price of their goods and services or soon close their doors. Hence the so-called little people pay at least 70 percent that the local and State and Federal Government spends. Think about that please before you vote, please think about that before you vote to reinstate \$450 million in this bill today.

The American people are becoming greatly worried and concerned. The thinking well-informed people of America know that every nation in this world, as far back as history records, that have traveled to the end of the reckless spending, wasting road on which we have been traveling at breakneck speed for the last 30 years, spending the people's tax dollars like drunken billionaires, every one of those nations has suffered untold misery, strife, hunger, cold wars, and everything that is bad for a people.

You say it cannot happen here? Well, it will happen here, and it is happening here this very minute.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said during his reign that this Nation could safely afford a \$75 billion Federal debt. I am sure that Franklin D. Roosevelt knew that this Nation could never afford a \$304 billion debt which we have at this minute, for those to pay who are living, or their children, or their grandchildren, or their great-grandchildren.

Now, of course, we could keep on spending as we have been doing for the past three decades to the end that finally \$5 bill would not buy a loaf of bread, which has been the history of every nation on the face of this earth that traveled the reckless spending road to the end, which we have been traveling on at



breakneck speed for nigh onto three decades, and the end of that road is nearer than some people realize.

Mr. Chairman, I will not be a party to that kind of life for you, your children, your grandchildren, to suffer. My friends, if you want that on your conscience, then continue to vote to spend, spend, in order that you help to destroy everything we hold dear in this blessed land of ours. For myself I want no part of it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to take much time on this particular bill. The report of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies, I think, pretty well indicates the job that has been done by that particular committee.

As the distinguished chairman from Texas has indicated, this is a bill which comes to this committee with some 110 items in it. It embraces practically all of the departments and agencies of Government; some 9 departments and some 12 agencies and the District of Columbia. It is a bill which is necessary because primarily of legislation which was passed in the last session of the Congress which has added additional responsibilities and financial burdens to many of the agencies of Government, particularly the pay increase in the last session. As the chairman has indicated, some \$400 million in this bill represents pay increases which were passed by the Congress. This subcommittee has tried to do a reasonable job in asking most of the agencies that came before it to absorb some of the increases. All of the agencies indicated that they could do it, and they have absorbed some additional 5 percent in addition to some of the absorptions which they have already taken care of in their regular budget.

There are some items here which are in controversy. I think it would be very simple for this committee to pass this bill without any difficulty at all if we can get some agreement on some of the smaller items that will be referred to by a great number of Members interested, particularly in the accelerated public works program.

I might add that in this bill there is \$30 million which the committee put in at the request of the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of taking care of the increase in annuities for the retired employees. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that these retired employees have been particularly patient with the Congress. Last year we passed a bill increasing the annuities for retired employees by 5 percent. It was to become effective as of January 1 of this year. We provided no money for them, with the result that none of the retired employees has received any of that increase. This bill puts \$30 million into the civil service retirement fund for the purpose of paying the increase for the retired civil service employees, who will receive a 5-percent increase not provided for last year, but provided for in this bill.

There are a number of other areas in which we passed legislation last year for which this bill carries appropriations to implement that legislation. One of these programs is educational television. I think in this bill here we have some \$1.5 million for educational television. As the membership is no doubt aware, the complete authorization runs to around \$30 million in a 5-year program.

Mr. Chairman, we provide money in this bill for the Office of Education for producing and distributing additional captioned films for the deaf. This comes as a result of legislation passed in the last year which increased the annual authorization for appropriations from \$250,000 to \$1.5 million. Under this bill, we provide \$345,000 for this activity.

All told, Mr. Chairman, the percentage of decrease which has been recommended by the full Appropriations Committee amounts to, I think it is, 39.8 percent.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that this pending bill also provides \$3 million to the Children's Bureau for allotment to the States for the development of day care services, and one-half million dollars for grants for training of child welfare personnel?

Mr. BOLAND. Yes; and all of this is occasioned by amendments to the Social Security Act. Permit me to also say to the gentleman from New York that some of the gentleman's distinguished constituents were down from New York and I think they made a very fine presentation. The gentleman was there and should be proud of them.

Mr. Chairman, all told, as I indicated, the total reduction amounts to 39.8 percent. This is a lot lower than some of us on this side of the aisle hoped for or wished for, and we hope to amend it tomorrow so we can bring it down to about 12 percent instead of 39.8 percent. We think this is a fair reduction and we think would be in line with most of the speeches which have been made on the other side of the aisle for a minimum net budget, decrease of 10 percent both the 1964 budget and this budget here. Ten percent seems to be a rather reasonable cut, but we are willing to go along with a 12 percent cut, and I hope we can obtain some support from some of the Members on the other side of the aisle when the motion is offered to restore \$450 million to the accelerated public works program.

As was indicated by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget amounted to \$1,641 million. We provide \$988 million in this bill. We hope to add \$450 million to it tomorrow, for a total of \$1,438 million.

Now, with respect to deficiencies and supplementals, these are necessary, of course, because we have had changes in the law. When you have changes in the

law you have to provide funds to implement the changes. Therefore, some committee has to do this work and so this catch-all bill rests with the Committee on Deficiencies. There is some objection, as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], says to having a supplemental bill considered by this Deficiencies Subcommittee. But based upon what I know about the Committee on Appropriations, and those who have served on it much longer than I can attest to it. For many, many years the Deficiencies Subcommittee considered both strict deficiencies, requests for emergency appropriations and also some of the supplementals. This was the routine of the Committee on Appropriations for many, many years, until the present chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], decided to permit each of the subcommittees to consider supplementals dealing with that particular subcommittee. Well, the chairman did not believe this worked too well, and a few years ago he sent all the supplementals to the Deficiencies Subcommittee. This has not set well with everyone of the chairmen of the various subcommittees, but in my judgment I think it has worked well. I think this is a matter of policy which ought to be established by the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. Yes; I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The gentleman from Massachusetts serves on the Independent Offices Subcommittee as well as the Deficiencies Subcommittee.

I note on page 11 of the bill, under the Civil Aeronautics Board, there is an item of \$3.3 million for payment to air carriers which is a matter that is ordinarily considered under the independent offices appropriation bill.

Is that the subsidy money which makes up the difference as between the amount appropriated and the Civil Aeronautics Board requirements for that purpose?

Mr. BOLAND. That is the subsidy, and that makes up the difference of what the Civil Aeronautics Board has determined to be the proper subsidy to airline carriers throughout the United States.

Let me say that this subsidy goes only to the Hawaiian carriers, two lines in Hawaii, and just to the domestic local carriers such as Allegheny, Pacific, Free-mont, and Bonanza. As the gentleman from New York knows, none of the subsidy goes to the large trunk carriers.

Mr. Chairman, as was indicated, there will be a motion made tomorrow to restore the \$450 million for the accelerated public works program.

This was a request from the Bureau of the Budget for \$500 million. Your subcommittee reduced that by \$50 million, brought it to the full committee, and the full committee deleted the item by a few votes.

We intend to offer this motion tomorrow, and I hope that the majority of the



Members of this House will support it. I think the record is clear that it has been a good program. I think the record as delineated by the subcommittee shows the value of it. Many Members of the House are familiar with it. All of them do not like it. There are some deficiencies in it. It is a program which I agree brings headaches to Members of Congress. But this is not the only area in which Members of Congress get headaches. This program has helped to lift the stress of underemployment in many areas. As has been indicated by many Members who have already spoken, this is specifically reserved for areas with high unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, I know there are a great number of Members on both sides of the aisle who want to speak on this particular program, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN].

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, as a new member of this subcommittee I rise rather hesitantly with reference to the legislation that is before us; by the same token, I do say with some degree of distinction, of satisfaction, and honor that it has been a real personal privilege and certainly a wonderful experience to have had the opportunity of serving on this subcommittee.

I want to express my personal gratitude to each and every one of the members for the degree to which they have been both patient, understanding, and most helpful to a new member in considering some rather complex items that are before us.

By the same token, having gone through this experience, it occurs to me that this bill comes before us at a very appropriate time. You have had a pretty thorough explanation of what is in it, the degree to which the committee has given consideration to each of these items and responded with appropriations in one fashion or another. But at the same time I think there are some items here that we could well use as a guideline for other determinations that are going to be made by this House during the course of the coming session.

Actually of the amount of money that we have in here a great percentage of it relates to three specific items, items that have been created and generated by this Congress: No. 1, salaries; No. 2, an increase in postal rates; and No. 3, new programs that were enacted during the last session. So we see an instance of where actually Congress as well as Government to some degree is caught here in its own web in that the respective departments find themselves short of money with which to meet their obligations by virtue of these items that were passed during the course of the last session.

These requests tell us quite a little story. I happen to recall the figures for one of them. The Treasury Department, as an example, made a request for \$1,700,000-and-some-odd because of the postal rate increase. This is a pretty big figure. Again as a new member of

the committee, I was thinking in terms of an increase of 1 cent per letter, and discovered it is their intention to send out 175 million letters between January 15 and July 1 of this year.

And so the high expenditure. But may I recall for you too that this has a reflection as to the entire Nation, and that every business enterprise throughout the Nation that mails out any volume mail is also confronted with exactly the same problem—that of finding the additional money with which to meet the increased rates. In many instances, they involve more than letters such as packages, and other mail, this too runs into large figures. So we find ourselves now faced with the proposition, and we hear talk about it every day, that the economy is lagging and that we have to get some more money back to the people, and businesses, by a tax cut or in some other way. We just got through taking a substantial part away from them. Most of these business enterprises do not have a deficiency appropriations committee that they can appeal to and say, "Well, now listen, this is our problem." No, they are going to have to do it in some other way and the chances are they are going to have to take it out of the pockets of the general public.

In line with this also, we find there are moneys here in many instances that are essential where the committee had no choice because they are actual obligations of Government that have to be met such as claims against the Government, money for soil bank contracts and other obligations. These are proper considerations provided by this committee.

Then we come to the matter of new programs of which there are several such as trade adjustment assistance, trade adjustment loans and guarantees, civilian industrial technology programs, educational television and public works and there are a few more in addition to those. But, let me refer to just one of these as an example of the problem that confronted the subcommittee. How many Members of this House know about the civilian industrial technology program and what it is going to do? Oh, yes, we have heard of some problems in this field in the textile industry. We do not know how many more there are. We do not know how far this program is going to go or where it is going. We do know there was a request for \$1,250,000 to start this program. It was reduced by the committee pretty much on the basis of—well, this is enough to get the program started—with no real background as to how it was going to be spent, where it was going to be spent or the manner in which it might or might not be spent or be beneficial to the business and industries throughout the Nation. I make reference to that because it occurs to me that to make the appropriations for new programs of this kind through the means of a deficiency committee is not the best way to legislate. This certainly is not a criticism of the committee. I should rather compliment the chairman and all the members of the committee for the degree to which they directed attention; but in programs of

this kind, it occurs to me that more time is necessary and a greater exploration is necessary and we ought to know on a more substantial basis the degree to which and the manner in which these programs are to be carried out. Frankly, in this particular item, I think we were aware of only one specific field of activity and very much unaware of how that, in turn, is going to be carried out.

Let me say a little now about one of the other items that we know is in great controversy here, namely, the item of the accelerated works program. I suppose if there is any Member in the House of Representatives who ought to be interested in that program, I am one of them because there is any number of projects pending in my district at the moment and any number of counties that are eligible by the same token. I should say in all honesty and sincerity, I should have to question the wisdom of including this kind of money in a deficiency appropriation for a program of that kind. I say so on the basis of experience up to this point.

You know, it is kind of unique, but I had a county in my district approved to become eligible for accelerated public works this morning. They do not have any money for this purpose, but they did see fit to approve another county in spite of that fact. For this I am most grateful. What puzzles me is that if we are to make an appropriation of another \$450 million we ought also to know the degree to which these programs are to be carried out, how many new areas are to be added, how many new and different considerations are going to be made, and how many projects in turn, are going to be rejected. Remember, the requests for additional aid at the moment total more than \$1,200 million; so we were acting very much in a great shadow when we were talking in terms of the degree to which this program can be applicable in the respective areas.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGEN. I yield briefly to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman mentioned the designation of the new county this morning. The fact of the matter is that the Area Redevelopment Administration designates the counties and that there is money aside from accelerated public works under the Area Development Administration for use in the counties. The accelerated public works program is a program falling within the jurisdiction of the Area Redevelopment Administration insofar as the designation of counties is concerned.

Mr. LANGEN. I may say to the gentleman that I was talking about the accelerated public works program, and I am well aware of the provisions that apply to these programs.

Mr. EDMONDSON. There is no designation or qualification other than Area Redevelopment Administration designation.

Mr. LANGEN. Now if I can get back to these new programs, it is my opinion we ought to be better informed as to



the exact use of these moneys. I think this House has a real opportunity in this bill to effect better administration of these funds in all the new programs. We could do that were they to be re-assigned to the respective subcommittees for consideration that have these subjects assigned to them in the first instance. In my humble opinion, the House has a very important assignment that it can perform tomorrow.

We should look at these new programs in the light of proper administration and expenditure of the moneys, with every consideration for the general economy of the country and not rush too hastily into these new programs.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California, [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to direct my remarks to the item of civil defense. The administration asked for and the Budget Bureau approved, \$61,900,000 for the completion of the survey of civil defense shelter spaces and the austere stocking of those shelter spaces. They have located heretofore shelter space for about 104 million people. These shelters are in varying degrees of efficiency.

The reason for my concern with this matter is—and may I say I speak from more than a general background and knowledge of the subject because for 7 years subcommittees that I have chaired of the Government Operations Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy have studied the problem of nuclear weapons' effect in war, the effect of radiation, and the capability of our Defense Department to offset a nuclear attack. I am not stating anything but the facts when I say that today we stand absolutely naked to a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union. There is no such thing as an effective antimissile missile. If war comes—and we hope, of course, that it does not—intercontinental ballistic missiles from the Soviet Union and intermediate range ballistic missiles, from submarines, or ships, could strike any target in the United States. If we do not have a military defense against this new and terrible military capability of attack and if attack comes, some several million people will perish. Therefore any procedure we can take to save the lives of the people of the United States we should take.

There is only one thing that can save the people in a nuclear attack from complete destruction, and that is shelter. In other words, the interposition between the individual and the radiation of the nuclear weapon of some kind of shielding. The \$61 million which is requested is a very small amount. This would merely complete for use the existing types of shelter. It would not be for the purpose of building shelters. It would complete the survey of existing shelters which would serve the purpose of shielding the people from radiation and would permit a small amount of austere stocking of food, medicines, and so forth in the shelters.

In October of 1962, we all well remember that Khrushchev was confronted with an ultimatum by the President of the United States. This ultimatum involved the Cuban situation, the occupation of Cuba with missiles which could reach any part of our heartland. But the removal of those missiles from Cuba did not remove the capability of the Soviet Union for striking the United States. That capability still remains. This Cuban event was played up and it alarmed us because it was within 90 miles of our mainland. But a ship or submarine could cruise within 90 miles on the ocean today with missiles of like effect. You either believe that civil defense is a practical thing or you do not. I know that the Subcommittee on Appropriations is not convinced that civil defense is a valuable adjunct to our total defense picture. I am sorry they do not take a position of going along with the President and with the Defense Department that has advocated this very small sum in relation to the sums we are spending. For instance, we are spending \$50 billion a year for a military force that cannot stop an intercontinental ballistic missile or an intermediate range missile from being delivered on any land or military target in the United States. That is \$50 billion. Yet we have an item of \$60 million which would give the people the right of survival in case of an attack. You may think, I do not believe an attack will come. I do not know whether an attack will ever come. I hope not. But if it does come we would be in a position in the Congress of not doing our duty in giving those people who are spending \$50 billion for defense the right and chance for survival, not insuring their survival but a right to the chance of survival.

Let me call your attention to something else. We are engaged in a great race to put a man on the moon. We are going to pass in this Congress this year probably \$5.7 billion. Next year it may be \$7.6, the following year it may be \$10 billion. I prophesy it will cost \$30 billion to place a man on the moon. Yet we are denying the people who are going to have to pay the \$50 billion for defense the right to survival for a few paltry millions of dollars. I say that the perspective with which we look at this thing should be changed. I am not against space exploration. I think we should do it. But I think the priority we give to a program that will take from \$20 to \$30 billion worth of the taxpayers' money out of the budget, which will amount to one-half of the deficit we have this year and next year, I say we should look at this program and look at it carefully, because this space program of \$5, \$7, or \$10 billion a year is going to destroy many programs which are worth while and which would give more safety and more service to the people of the United States.

Now, it may be necessary to put a man on the moon, and I might be willing to pay the price if I could pick the man that they would send to the moon, but I say in the face of the needs of this Nation—I am not just talking about civil defense, but I am talking about the

many domestic needs of this Nation, in your district and in my district, needs which will not be filled—I say we should look at this tremendous portion of the budget which is going into space. And, I would wish that the Members of this House would study the effect of nuclear weapons and would face the realities of an age in which these weapons might be used. God knows, I hope they will never be used, but when you have in the capacity of one Polaris submarine, more than three times the power of all the bombs that were dropped in World War II, when you have the capacity of a B-52 to carry hydrogen weapons that would be five or seven times the power of the bombs dropped in World War II, and when two great nations are sitting with their nuclear daggers pointing at each other's throat, I say that we should not take the chance of risking nuclear war without giving some protection to the people of the United States.

(Mr. MORSE (at the request of Mr. HARSHA), was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my deep concern with the cut made by the Appropriations Committee of \$61.9 million requested for additional provisions and equipment for fallout shelters.

The fallout shelter program, which has been initiated and conducted by the Office of Civil Defense in the Department of Defense, is a vital element in our overall defense effort. It is coming to be recognized as essential in the Department of Defense. The Military Operations Subcommittee, of which I was a member in the previous Congress, held extensive hearings on this vital matter, and reported to the House on the importance of the program.

The funds which the committee has denied cover only a part of the necessary civil defense program but it is a part which has to go ahead on schedule. These funds are intended to cover the last quarter of the cost of the survey, marking, and stocking of fallout shelter spaces in existing structures across the Nation; \$175 million has been spent in fiscal year 1962 and fiscal year 1963 to identify this shelter space and to procure a large part of the necessary provisions and equipment. It is false economy to cut funds for an austere program which has been developed to use existing resources instead of major construction programs. I am informed that the denial of these funds is likely to throw off the schedule for stocking and activating shelter spaces by 9 months or more. It will upset or damage the cooperation with local governments which has been generated in this program. This fallout shelter program, as initiated and carried forward by the Department of Defense is a minimal step in providing protection for the American people. At least such a minimum must be provided for the population in a world where the possibility of nuclear war can arise so suddenly and threaten us all. I believe a cut in this program is false economy; I believe the program should go forward. If the Congress has doubts, they should be resolved in favor of the American people.



Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked for this time is the fact that, of course, this public works acceleration program, for which there was a \$900 million authorization last year, after about 3 years of discussion and dispute in the Public Works Committee and the Congress, came out of the Public Works Committee, on which I serve, and at the time it was before the House for authorization the minority did prepare for consideration of the House minority views in connection with the authorization bill, at which time there was pointed out a number of shortcomings of this approach; the fact that this was not a sound approach; the fact that this would become a political boondoggle; the fact that this was pork barrel, grab bag legislation the likes of which the Congress had never considered before outside of WPA. Many of those shortcomings were brought out in the minority report. The fact is that most of these programs and projects can be and have been, before this accelerated program, considered on the basis of justification and need by the proper committees that have particular jurisdiction over them, but this WPA program is just not being handled and was not expected to be handled on that basis, and the result has been that you have had a pork barrel, grab bag approach, the likes of which this country has never seen since WPA. The legislative committees, the authorization committees that traditionally consider projects public works in nature have been overlooked, and instead lump-sum requests to appropriations have been made. Now, a \$400 million lump-sum amount had been requested as a deficiency appropriation, with very few specifics in 1962, and I have the hearings right here. They could not even prepare a program for House consideration, although the other body tried to justify it. They could not even tell you what the justification was. And, I said this before, that this money was going to be spent on leaf-raking projects, projects that if the American taxpayers knew that their tax money was going into the extent of 70-percent grant money for such projects as swimming pools, ski lifts, golf courses, they would naturally say to this Congress that they thought their money was being misspent by the Congress. And that is exactly what happened in 1962. As a matter of fact, as justification brought out in the last session, in the last minute of the Congress in October, this is what the money was to be spent on, and I believe we should give serious consideration to any effort to put this money, \$500 million additional, into this deficiency appropriation bill under those conditions. Listen to this. Reading from the Senate hearings in 1962, here is a swimming pool, Grants Pass, in the State of Oregon, \$190,000. Here is a fairground expansion, \$1,260,000, in Pennsylvania.

Here is another swimming pool in Pennsylvania in the amount of \$158,000. Here is an item of park development in the amount of \$388,000. Here is an auditorium in the amount of \$3.65 million. Here are zoological gardens in the amount of \$4,352,332. And you can go right down the list showing truly pork barrel projects submitted as justification for the 1962 \$400 million amount.

Mr. Chairman, the administration has gone out and solicited these projects. They have written the cities, they have solicited these projects. They have written letters to the communities asking for lists of projects. As a matter of fact, this program had not even been authorized by the Congress when such solicitations were underway. When we were considering it before the Committee on Public Works, the administration was writing to cities and asking what projects would they like to have built under such a program if it were put into effect.

Mr. Chairman, is it any wonder that \$1.2 billion in projects now are awaiting additional appropriations? That leads me to my next point. There is the sum of \$1.2 billion for some 6,000 projects languishing now on the shelf waiting not only for this \$500 million appropriation request, but there has already been introduced a bill for an additional \$900 million authorization in the House and \$1.7 billion in the Senate and those bills will come before the Public Works Committee on which I serve. That is why I am concerned about this thing; it is a temporary program being made permanent. We talk about fiscal sanity and fiscal responsibility.

This is the most irresponsible program you can consider especially when it is on a lump-sum basis and when it encompasses such make-work projects.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is one bill in the Senate which has been introduced which would provide for \$1.7 billion more authorization for this program, twice more than its present size. Do you not see what is going to happen if this Congress at this time, in this manner—and this is no manner for it to be considered in a deficiency appropriation bill without proper justification—there is going to be an immediate demand, it has already been announced, for additional authorization. Then the matter will be before the Public Works Committee. There will be another \$900 million or \$1 billion or \$1.5 billion authorization bill before the authorizing Public Works Committee. Then the Appropriations Committee is going to be asked for at least \$500 million more this coming fiscal year, 1964. This is an interesting wrinkle. This present request for \$500 million does not show up in this next year's \$12 billion deficit that has already been planned. It shows up in and increases this year's deficit that we now know is at least \$8 billion.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. Not at this time.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman does not yield to me now, the gentleman will not have any time left in which to yield.

Mr. CRAMER. If the gentleman from Texas would be kind enough to yield me

some additional time, I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. I will yield it to you now, if the gentleman would like.

Mr. CRAMER. I will certainly yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman from Florida is making an honest and sincere statement according to his own judgment.

But the gentleman has given a lot of conclusions, and they are purely the gentleman's conclusions. The gentleman talks about the waste of money. May I point out to the distinguished gentleman—and he is, he is a very able member of the great Public Works Committee—that the gentlemen's mayor is authorized to act after he has been elected by your people and your city council was voted by your people. These projects cannot be supported unless they spend the money of your local people. It is more or less accidental. If it is wrong, your people will take care of your mayor and your city council who agree to these projects.

Mr. CRAMER. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that that is not true in my hometown. They voted against urban renewal and they would vote against most of these Federal-spending projects in this WPA approach. I am sure. The gentleman just does not know my hometown.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will yield further, I do not think the gentleman's hometown and the gentleman's lovely city is turning down any Federal money.

Mr. CRAMER. They have turned down urban renewal. They voted against it. They are not asking for this program, either.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman does not want me to read a few facts from his area, does he?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes, I would be delighted, because there is not an unemployment area in my district. Go ahead and read some. There is not an unemployment area in Pinellas County, that presently constitutes my district, and therefore cannot qualify under this legislation because it does not have adequate unemployment to qualify.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Would the gentleman yield to have some from Florida?

Mr. CRAMER. I did not say "Florida," I said "my area."

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman is talking about the area, which is Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. My area is Pinellas County, although my district used to be four counties. The day after this became law, the only county in the ARA designated area, namely Pasco County, came off the list as an interesting sidelight. I know there are projects in Florida, but I will say to the gentleman I believe the majority of the Congressmen from Florida and of the people of Florida oppose this program.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Do I understand the supporters of this bill are insinuating we are voting for or against



this because there is going to be public money spent in our districts, in contrast with the question of the principle as to whether or not this program is right?

Mr. CRAMER. The gentleman focuses on the real issue; he speaks as a statesman. I have been attempting to say the same thing in a little different verbiage. I have been attempting to put this thing into some focus with regard to the type of projects that exist. Also, last year we on the minority in our report on the bill listed the programs that this supplements, in effect. Authorizations for adequate public works on a planned basis exists outside this WPA approach, and with prospectuses and approvals by the respective committees involved. The outstanding authorizations at that time totaled \$2.5 billion available in those authorizations. Many of them still remain. That is the proper way to handle these public works programs—through existing properly planned and congressionally reviewed basic programs on a program by program authorization basis.

As a matter of fact, the administration was so anxious to get projects that could qualify under this boondoggling WPA program that they not only solicited projects but then they decided, "We are going to have to change our basic foundation and requirements for this program." Many projects thus are not really public works or capital improvements at all.

They have no lasting effect from a construction standpoint and there is grave doubt as to the essentiality of many of the so-called public works which have been approved—I have a list of some of those that may be classified as public works but should the Federal Government pay 70 percent of such local projects?

Many of us were concerned last year over the provision of the Public Works Acceleration Act that permits the President to establish many new Federal grant-in-aid programs, limited only by the ingenuity and imagination of State and local officials and Federal bureaucrats, without benefit of the searching scrutiny which the Congress has traditionally given to the commencement of new grant-in-aid programs when considered on their individual merits. I regret to say that our anticipated fears have now become realities. In the approval of projects for little more than one-half of the \$400 million appropriated last year, the administration has, in effect, created new grant-in-aid programs for city halls, fire stations, libraries, county office buildings, courthouses, coroners' offices, children's receiving homes, welfare centers, warehouses, administration buildings, municipal stadiums, police stations, garages, beach boardwalks, storage buildings, ship wharves, maintenance shops, civic centers, swimming pools, and natural gas facilities.

Heaven only knows what other grant-in-aid programs will be commenced if additional moneys are appropriated for this program.

I just happened to think, in answer to the gentleman who raised the question with regard to the local public works—

he brought out exactly the point of my argument, that is, that they should be decided, constructed, and financed on the local level. The Congress has consistently turned down broad community public works proposals because Congress did not believe the United States should inject itself into every single type of local public works to the extent of 70 percent participation.

That takes from the local people their right to make these decisions. It crams down the throats of the local communities some of these projects that otherwise they might decide are not as necessary as they might believe or decide, if they saw Federal money dangling as a teaser over their heads. And it is having this further effect. How many of these communities are being detained or deterred in their construction programs by this hope that these additional Federal authorizations will be made with the hopes of these additional appropriations? How many have stood back and waited and said, Let us not do these things even if they are needed. Let us not build these fire stations—let us not build this city hall and let us not do these things that may be needed—these sewer projects and so on because there may be some Federal money available some time in the future, if the Congress authorizes or appropriates more money. That is the danger of making this a permanent program—the danger of dangling this money over their heads. The result is to deter projects and thus decrease employment.

Let us get back to these projects that have nothing to do with capital improvements, public works, or construction. Listen to this—this is a list of some of the projects on which this money is being spent in a boondoggle fashion:

- Cemetery maintenance.
- Razing old buildings and structures.
- Archeological research.
- Pasture improvement.
- Shoreline cleanup.
- Planting and clearing of trees.
- Rodent control.
- Exotic plant control.
- For snag clearing and storm damage cleanup.

- For hazardous tree removal.

- For removal of dead trees.

- Seeding.

Mr. Chairman, this is under the guise and in the name of public works acceleration program. And you know, they avoided using the name or initials WPA—the Works Project Administration. They avoided using that designation although that is the initials of this program. They changed that around and they are using this designation and call it the accelerated public works program. It should be called the PWAA program—the Public Works Acceleration Act program. But, obviously, that designation carries a connotation of WPA—and that perfectly describes how much of the money is being spent on this leaf raking program.

It is difficult to see how the administration could justify the appropriation of any additional funds in the light of many highly questionable and unnecessary and

ineffectual and wasteful projects that already have been identified. Not a dollar ought to be spent merely for the sake of spending it, not when we have a deficit this fiscal 1963 year as is expected between \$8 billion and \$11 billion and a projected and planned deficit for this fiscal year of 1964 of some \$12 billion.

Furthermore, the Committee on Ways and Means is now considering the President's tax reduction and tax reform proposal. If there is to be a reduction in taxes, obviously, there has to be a reduction in needless programs and if there ever was a needless program in many respects, this is it. This spending that is proposed here is needless public spending, and this is the best place I can think of to start eliminating such spending.

This is not a partisan matter either. It is a question of what is in the interest of the people of this country. I do not think it is in the interest of any American for the Nation to continue down the road to bankruptcy. Every Member of this House should be fully aware that if he votes in favor of the appropriation of additional funds for this program, that he is at the same time giving his vote of confidence to this boondoggle program and to its continuation and to its enlargement and to the spending of funds on the type of projects I have just described with 70 percent of Federal grant money. Several bills are now pending to make it a permanent program as I just discussed and I, for one, do not want to be a party to providing one additional red cent for this program. I hope many of you share that view. The right way to handle public works projects, in my opinion, is if there is needed an additional authorization, it should come out of the committee that has jurisdiction over the specifically authorized respective program. It should be considered on a justification basis project by project, and they should be given consideration by the committees most familiar with them, and if more public works are needed, then let the proper authorizing committees come out with specific additional authorizations for these specific programs.

This program has been lauded as one that is solving the unemployment problem. We have had 4 months of it during which time we have spent \$400 million at the rate of \$100 million per month, but we still have the same number of unemployed. Is not that proof of the fact that this is not the answer? Let me give you one little example of how much it costs per person, per capita to employ him.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield.

Mr. BECKER. I wish to ask the gentleman, a former member of the Public Works Committee, if it is not a fact that there are literally thousands of projects that have been gone over by the House Public Works Committee and are on the shelf waiting to be included in omnibus bills that could be embarked upon immediately?

Mr. CRAMER. Surely, and that is the way to do it.



Mr. BECKER. As I remember there is something like \$12 billion worth of projects that have been gone over by the Public Works Committee that are now on the shelf waiting to be dusted off by the committee, projects that have been justified.

Mr. CRAMER. Certainly. The only thing is that in that way Congress would have something to say about it, whereas in this way Congress does not, for this is just a lump-sum appropriation without adequate project by project justification.

Listen to this. Do you know how many more people will be employed? Our hearings showed that the whole program of \$900 million would result in only 125,000 additional employees. That is awful expensive kind of employment on public works projects. That is not going to really help unemployment. The way to help unemployment is to do something to encourage private industry so that private industry can employ more people. That is the only long-range way to do it.

Let me give you one other example. This is one of the projects the Public Works Acceleration Act lists as a "recreational project." It is listed as recreational only as an approved APW project—that is the reverse of WPA. It costs \$881,000. This \$881,000 for a recreational project is reported to generate some 9 man-years of additional employment or \$90,000 per man-year, a totally unjustifiable amount—\$90,000 for one person in a year, \$881,000 for nine people.

I think it should be borne in mind that this \$900 million would result in an increase of 125,000 employees over a 2-year period if all new people are hired. What is happening is that when these projects are let out to contract the contractor already has his employees and is not going to spend time to hire and train a large number of additional personnel. What he is going to do is to work his present employees overtime or maybe put on a few additional employees, unskilled people.

There is not any requirement in the program that they hire new people on a new contract basis. So the result is that people presently employed will get more overtime and the employment of new people will be at a minimum. This pump priming is no way to take care of unemployment.

Certainly it was not the intent of Congress that this amount of accelerated public works funds be used on recreational projects, when there is ample need for more useful projects which would generate much more employment.

The use of the Public Works Acceleration Act to make any substantial improvement in the unemployment picture was doomed to failure from the beginning. Even if the entire \$900 million accelerated public works program could have gotten underway and been completed in 12 months, it would have had very little effect on reducing unemployment. The total estimated onsite employment would amount to about 2 percent of the current unemployment rate. An additional like amount of off-site employment is hopefully estimated.

There is no assurance that such employment will result or that any major part of the jobs generated will or can be filled from the ranks of the unemployed.

There are many other points involved, but I would suggest that those who have not one get a copy of the Public Works Coordination Act, House Report No. 1756 of the 87th Congress, minority views. This report was signed by everyone on the minority side and is a very meaningful and I think enlightening, and, in view of the facts that have transpired since, a correct analysis that this is not the answer to unemployment. It is disturbing to me that last year when this bill was passed some went home and told the folks that they had solved the unemployment problem, that they had it licked. The administration gave that impression. We see now how fallacious those statements were and how the problem has not been met. The sad part of it is there is not going to be any substantial increase of employment, but it is a problem that still lies ahead of us, one which I think this Congress has the responsibility to solve on a sound, long-range basis.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. If the gentleman feels this program is such a boondoggle, that it is being jammed down the throats of the people, how does he explain the fact that hundreds of communities and counties have been willing to put up 50-50 matching funds at a time when they are caught in a tax squeeze locally?

Mr. CRAMER. That is better than 100 percent local and many projects have been solicited, not volunteered. Naturally, they are going to prefer a project in which they put up only 50 percent if the Federal Government advertises it will put up the other 50 percent. But, on the other side of the issue, how many hundreds of millions of dollars of local public works projects are still on the shelf and going to stay there in the hopes of getting Federal matching funds which otherwise they might have gone into on their own—thus increasing employment.

Mr. JOELSON. That has nothing to do with the necessity for these programs.

Mr. CRAMER. So far as necessity is concerned, the Federal Government went out and solicited many of these projects. I have listed many that are not necessary. Others could be built under existing authorizations. The local and State governments were able to finance them, as well as or even better than the Federal Government, and they are not in debt as much as we are.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think one of the facts to be remembered is that we have no money in the Federal Government.

Mr. CRAMER. That is just what I said.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We are completely broke. We are going to be required to increase the debt limit probably next month.

When this program was originally adopted, there was a surplus in the Treasury of a half billion dollars. This surplus has melted away now to a deficit of \$8 or \$9 billion this year. Next year we will have a deficit anticipated of \$12 to \$15 billion. We do not have any money to give to the local communities. That is one of the things that makes it difficult for me to understand.

Mr. CRAMER. They suggest we borrow the money at 4 percent, or the present going rate, when the local communities can issue bonds and get it at 3 or 3½ percent.

Mr. JOELSON. Many towns involved are at their limit. They could not possibly have done that with many of these projects.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would certainly agree that there are many towns that are in that situation, but most of the towns have certain limitations by either state constitutions or local city charters and they have the mechanics to change. The Federal Government is over \$300 billion in debt. We are going to have a deficit of \$8 billion this year and \$10 billion next year. We are borrowing the money on the market at probably a rate of 3 or 4 percent to give to the same people that can get it for less. We give it back to them. I cannot understand that.

I come from a district that has several projects in here, and it certainly is not good politics for me to vote against it. I have a depressed area also. But I will say I have a responsibility to my people to be honest with them and tell them what the Federal situation is. I would be delighted to vote for this.

Mr. CRAMER. It is just indicative of what the philosophy of some people in the Congress here is. After all, some think we do not have a real debt ceiling. It is flexible, it is said. It can be ever increased. The municipalities do have a limitation they say. But ours is flexible. We do not have a debt ceiling. I do not agree with that kind of philosophy. We should recognize that we have one, and for good reason and we should make our spending conform to it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. One of the other things that disturbs me about this program is this: When it was originally adopted, it was to be a 12-month quick program, an accelerated public works program, for the purpose of taking care of our unemployment problem in a hurry. This \$450 million is good until June 30, 1964. There are pending requests for additional authorizations. It looks to me as if this so-called accelerated public works program is a permanent program that will probably be with us for many, many years to come, the extent of which we cannot possibly realize. Obviously, all communities have certain needs. For instance, I served as mayor of a city of between 55,000 and 60,000 people.

Now, obviously, the Federal Government can get the money and they are going to say "We will do this." And, I might say that this very city I am talking about has requests now pending before this agency to get \$500,000 for a waterline. And, this is a depressed area.



There is no legitimate reason why they cannot more economically issue revenue bonds and build this line. And, remember, we do not have any money.

Mr. CRAMER. I would like to answer the gentleman from Michigan by saying, in regard to these bond issues, that most of the sewage disposal projects and transmission lines that he is talking about are financed out of water revenue. The local communities are more able to pay out of water revenues these types of public works programs at 2½ to 3½ percent than the Federal Government is at a 4-percent interest rate. It discourages the local communities from doing their own financing.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLODY. As one who has had some experience with State budgets and the problem of trying to balance revenues and expenditures at that level, I might say that in our own State I ascertained that there were more than 50 matching funds projects which were taxing the State resources. And, as the gentleman has so ably brought out, this is undertaking to provide a Federal program with funds we do not have which will, in turn, encourage or coerce local communities and State governments to undertake expenditures that otherwise they would not undertake and that they cannot afford and do not want, and we are inducing them and forcing them to do this with your big Federal handout.

Mr. CRAMER. Another thing, it involves Federal control. I tried to get a more definitive list of recreational projects under this \$500 million request, and I was told that they did not have a definitive list yet, because the Government had not decided exactly how they were going to put their new antidiscrimination policy into effect and therefore they could not give me a definitive list in regard to recreational projects. And, there is \$25 million worth of recreational projects in that new February 15, \$240 million request or list alone. And, that is an indication of the extent to which the Federal Government, if it is going to put money into it, will tell you how to spend the money. They could not give me a breakdown of what was meant by recreation or recreational activities, whether it was swimming pools, ski lifts, or golf courses. They said they could not tell me because they had not finalized the antidiscrimination regulations as yet.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Awhile ago I was not too surprised when I learned that the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, my friend, Mr. Gross, did not care too much for swimming pools and swimming, but when I now hear that a gentleman from Florida apparently is anti-swimming pool and antismimming, I am a little flabbergasted.

Mr. CRAMER. I will say to the gentleman from New York we have more

free beaches and more free swimming pools in Florida than any State in the United States, but we in Florida also believe that these are local responsibilities, and I will guarantee that 90 percent of the people in the State of Florida would not come to the Federal Government asking for 70 percent matching money.

Mr. ROONEY. How about the many applications from the State of Florida under this program?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I was sorry, after my last colloquy, that I did not have an opportunity to understand what the gentleman from New Jersey was asking.

I am sorry that we were cut off.

Mr. JOELSON. I did not ask a question. I merely made the point that due to the fact that certain municipalities are depressed areas, they are not in a position to raise the same money on a broad scale as the Federal Government is because we have, fortunately, only pockets of depressed areas. It is the depressed areas themselves that just do not have the sources of revenue to provide for the projects that they need which will not only improve their living conditions, but which as the gentleman knows produce employment. That is why we must have this on a depressed-area approach.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. In response to that, I think it is certain that there are some areas that are depressed which would probably have some trouble in financing certain of the projects they have in mind under this particular program. But the majority of them—and my home area happens to be one which has a very fine top rating as far as bonds are concerned—I do not see any particular purpose in that regard here. But if they can get this Federal money from a depressed Federal Government—we are more depressed than they are—what we have got to do now is to depress the taxpayer because the taxpayers from this depressed area have to pay their Federal tax, whether the program can be delayed or abandoned for a period of time or not.

Mr. JOELSON. I do not agree with the gentleman that the United States is depressed. I think we have pockets of depressed areas about which we must care. But I cannot share the gentleman's views that the United States is one huge depressed area.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Florida yield further?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I did not say that the entire United States is depressed. But one of the things involved is this: If we are not so depressed, why do we have to continue these budget deficits year after year? Why do we not have the intestinal fortitude to say we are going to pay our way, if we are not in this situation because it is easier to run a deficit?

Mr. JOELSON. I will answer the gentleman from Michigan if the gentleman from Florida will yield further.

Mr. CRAMER. I refuse to yield further. I will say to the gentleman that it does appear to me that the U.S. Treasury is financially depressed, with a \$305 billion debt and we are going to be more so with these kinds of programs.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me, since my name came up here?—I regret I was not paying too close attention to the debate. I just wondered which one of the swimming pools the gentleman from New York, [Mr. ROONEY], had me in a while ago?

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield, the point was I thought you were afraid to get into one.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The one with the lemonade.

Mr. CRAMER. I will say to the gentleman further that with regard to swimming pools it is my opinion that no community would have asked for money for swimming pools or ski slides or golf courses if the Federal Government had not sent them a letter telling them "If you want these things, we will put up 70 percent of the money."

Mr. Chairman, I do not think any community would have ever had any such demand for Federal money for that purpose. I do not think the various communities in the State of Florida would have wanted that kind of money if the ARA had not solicited these projects.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FOREMAN. The gentleman from Florida was talking about this depressed area situation. I am very proud to be from an area, the west Texas area, where we are not in a depressed situation. However, if we keep fooling around helping depressed areas, we are going to make a depressed area not only out of west Texas, but out of the entire country.

I think the thing we need to do is to come out of this depression and start relying upon ourselves and our local communities and our State governments to do this rather than creating new depressed areas.

Mr. CRAMER. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his views.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Is the gentleman from Florida prepared now to back up on the numerous projects which have been authorized in his district for harbor improvement and for navigation improvements and other projects having to do with water resources development in the gentleman's district which involve projects looking toward a Federal expenditure?

Mr. CRAMER. I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that I am proud of the fact that since I have been a Member of this House there has been a \$16 million harbor built in my district. That is the



Tampa Harbor, and it is one of the largest harbors in the State of Florida. But I will tell you this: It was justified. We went to the proper authorization committee and to the proper appropriations committee. We got it done on the basis that it was done on the merits, not as a political proposition or public works boondoggle. We did not ask them to build swimming pools or skislide and things like that, but things that are and have been properly Federal matters.

Mr. JOELSON. Would the gentleman give us his definition of what is proper for the Federal Government to do in his district and not in other districts?

Mr. CRAMER. I would answer that all districts should be judged on the merits of properly considered projects that are necessary and within properly authorized programs and within our spending means. I was one who stood here and opposed a public works appropriation and public works authorization bill some 3 years ago and 4 years ago and 5 years ago, even though it had money in it for that very harbor project the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] was talking about in order to try to live within our fiscal means. So my record of fiscal responsibility is on record.

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, may I say first that the gentleman from Iowa has again today ridiculed the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium. May I remind the gentleman from Iowa that two-thirds of the U.S. Senate last year voted for this project and two-thirds of this body voted for it. This House voted again just last week to initiate planning for the Aquarium. In ignoring these facts the gentleman from Iowa reminds me of Napoleon. He is about the same height, has the same color hair, and he comes from a town they call Waterloo.

Mr. GROSS. I have not been exiled to Elba yet.

Mr. KIRWAN. You are going up against the same stone wall Napoleon went against. You are already there but you do not know it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. I did not ask you to yield when you were having a good time about the aquarium. I wanted you to have a good time.

Now in reference to the accelerated public works program I am very concerned that this bill does not carry funds to continue projects to help the unemployed in distressed areas. Sitting back there I was reminiscing about the WPA and the PWA. I want you to look at the record. This is not politics, this is the record.

Since 1930, in the last 33 years, you Members on the other side of the aisle who are opposed to these public works projects to help the unemployed have elected only two Houses of Congress. So the record must be pretty good over here. I think the record is clear that

the people want us to do everything possible to help the unemployed and make our country prosper.

Do you remember when Roosevelt came into office? He knew what the people wanted and he never lost a Congress. He knew they expected action to help the unemployed and with action programs he put this country back on its feet.

And we have made progress in the past year in improving business conditions. Production in the steel industry, for example, is up to 80 percent of capacity. Last year along about this time, they were down to about 50 percent. They had been down to about 45 percent. The same is true of other segments of our economy. We are doing better all along the line.

Now I am not saying that the \$400 million that has been spent to date on accelerated public works has been solely responsible. But it has played an important part in these distressed areas, along with many other special programs, to get the economy going again by providing employment and purchasing power. Now that we are doing something about the problem, let us not stop the program and let these communities down. Do not upset the apple cart just as they see hope of getting back on their feet.

Last year, Congress authorized this program. We promised we would provide \$900 million worth of public works projects to help the unemployed in these distressed areas. Certainly we are not now going back on that promise. To fail to appropriate additional funds for this program would mean drifting back again. We would be saying we have changed our minds, we don't want to take action to help solve the unemployment situation.

As in the past, I think the record is clear that the people expect positive action by Congress. This is the only Nation on earth where we, the people, are the boss. It is not the Congress or the President of the United States. It is we, the people, who are the boss. If we, the people, have elected Representatives to the Congress to do certain things, then the people must be right. I am not speaking politics. I am speaking of the record.

You people on the other side elected only two Congresses in 33 years. So there must be something wrong somewhere with your thinking. And there must be something right with those of us who are in the majority. I believe the recent elections were evidence that the people back home endorse the program and other efforts to help these distressed areas get back on their feet. They are part of America and anything we spend to help them will come back many, many times.

Tomorrow you will be asked to vote for an amendment restoring \$450 million to this bill to keep this program going. So I hope when you go home tonight you will give this question careful thought and realize the importance of continuing this assistance to the unemployed in these distressed areas. Certainly the alternative of taking no action is no an-

swer. Certainly the unemployed do not want to go back to the experiences of 1929 to 1931; they will not go through that again. What more need I tell you? That is why I am asking you to do some serious thinking, whether you are a Republican or a Democrat.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman said there were 12 million unemployed in 1931. I expect that is correct. I would also remind him that there were 12 million unemployed in 1939.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am talking about our responsibility in Congress to take action to help the unemployed and, I hope, that when you go home tonight and lay your head on your pillow that you do some serious thinking, and that tomorrow you will come here and cast your vote to restore the \$450 million to this bill to continue this program.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest as my distinguished and able colleague from Florida on the Public Works Committee spoke for 40 minutes in a plea for economy with regard to this program. To me it was somewhat significant that he had words for economy in one direction, that was in the direction of this accelerated public works program to give work to unemployed people in the depressed areas. He had nothing to say to you over a further cut in the item for telecommunications, a \$9 million item on which the committee made a cut of only 10 percent.

He had nothing to say to you about any further cut of the GSA supply fund which is a \$25 million item out of a \$30 million request; nothing to say to you about any cut on the \$3,300,000 payment to air carriers out of a \$3,478,000 request; nothing to say about a cut in the conservation reserve program which was funded at \$4 million out of a \$4 million request.

He is for Uncle Sam making good on his commitment to air carriers; he is for Uncle Sam making good on his commitment to the people who put land in the conservation reserve; he is for Uncle Sam making good on his commitment to people who sell supplies to the Government; he is for standing by the telecommunications commitment. If they are demands of this type he is for them; but when it comes to a commitment made to the unemployed in the depressed areas of the United States, when it comes to making good on our commitment to fund this program with \$900 million then he forgets all about full faith and credit.

I say to you that the analysis which he gave of these accelerated public works projects in which he classified them as a bunch of boondoggles is about as unfair a treatment of the facts as I have ever heard from the well of this House. If you want to get the facts



about these projects and about what percentage of them can accurately be described as so-called boondoggles, turn to the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Monday, April 8.

Our good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], at page A2110, put in a lengthy list of pending and approved accelerated public works projects. There are more than 10,000 of them. I challenge you to look down that list for your State and to say with all honesty that there is any sizable percentage in any State which can be said to be boondoggles.

The gentleman from Florida referred briefly to a project or two from Oregon. I think he called off a grand total of maybe 15 or 16 projects that were in his view boondoggles. Out of 10,000 projects he finds 15 or 16, some of them from the State of Florida and some from Oregon. Go down the list of the Oregon projects on page A2125. He mentioned one about a ski slide somewhere.

But look at the list on page A2125 for Oregon, and you will see the following:

#### OREGON

Halsey, Linn County; sanitation, new.  
 Gearhart City, Clatsop County; water system, new.  
 Warrenton, Clatsop County; water system, new.  
 Seaside, Clatsop County; sanitation, new.  
 Seaside, Clatsop County; municipal buildings, new.  
 Seaside, Clatsop County; water system, new.  
 Seaside, Clatsop County; municipal buildings, new.  
 Cave Junction, Josephine County, sanitation, new.  
 Grants Pass Irrigation District, Josephine County; sanitation, new.  
 Newport, Lincoln County; sanitation, new.  
 Newport, Lincoln County; water system, new.  
 Nelscott Sanitation District, Lincoln County; sanitation, new.

These projects, almost without exception in practically every State in the Union, are water development projects. They are projects to give needed sanitation facilities; they are projects to stop pollution of our streams and our lakes. Keep in mind that over 50 percent of the projects are in towns under 10,000. They are projects to make it possible for these towns to have an environment in which they can have some private development, in which they can have some economic development. They are projects that are good projects in which the local people of our country have confidence.

The best test of the good sense of these projects will be the list you will find on these pages of the RECORD from your own State, from your own community; and in the main, in the very great majority of cases, they are sound, desirable projects, because the people back home who originated them did so from commonsense. The people back home are originating these projects, and they have a commonsense foundation in the needs of the community.

The first requirement for these projects is that they must meet essential public need in the community in order to be instituted.

A second requirement is there must be an unemployment or depressed income situation that will be benefited by the institution of these projects.

The gentleman from Florida says that nothing has been done about unemployment. If the gentleman's plain statement of facts is correct, that unemployment today is not the same as it was last year, then we have some progress in this direction, because we have added about 3 million new people to the eligible list for employment this last year. If we have started holding the line on unemployment, we have made some progress over the previous administration which had seen a steady worsening of the situation during the closing years of the previous administration.

We have a serious problem in unemployment; we have a serious problem in many parts of our country in terms of depressed income and the absence of opportunity.

I want you to hear for just a minute a statement made by one of the most sensible men I know of in Government, a man who has played a great part and a responsible role in connection with this program, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, who testified on March 19, 1963:

The need for this program of accelerating public works is not supported just by unemployment figures. This need is also evident on the backlog of project applications of more than \$1.2 billion which are being held by participating Federal agencies. In this connection, I would emphasize that the many projects which would be financed by the appropriation request now under consideration are desirable and justifiable in and of themselves. The completion will fill definite and critical needs in countless communities. These communities will be made better places in which to work and live, and in many instances the public works projects which can be completed under this program will in turn produce a needed boost for private industrial development which can lead to new jobs on a permanent basis. For example, if a community's present sewerage system is inadequate, that community is obviously under a distinct handicap in attracting private investment for industrial development. Or the community whose water mains and pumping capacity are not adequate for industrial fire protection will be left by the wayside when it comes to choosing a site for the prospective factory which must have adequate fire protection and an adequate water supply for industrial operations.

Mr. Chairman, I am very proud of a project in my own district, in a small town, one of the first area redevelopment projects. The community had a very inadequate water supply. The water supply was inhibiting and constricting all growth in the community. A local cannery came around and said, "If you can give us an adequate water supply, we will double the capacity of this cannery. We will add hundreds of new jobs in this community if you give us an adequate water supply." That assistance was given. Today that cannery is engaged in expansion; they are providing hundreds of additional jobs in a community that had limited opportunity because its water supply was limited.

I say when you embark on this kind of a program in your own community by originating projects, with the local people paying half of the cost, and the Government aiding and assisting communities to put the project across and providing essential services to the people, that we are building on the most solid foundation in the world. And, all of you who have voted in the past for aid programs for foreign countries, remember this: This is a program for all America; it is a program for the depressed and the unemployed and the poor and those without opportunity in our own land, and if there is any man in the hearing of my voice who has supported aid programs for foreign countries and for underdeveloped countries who cannot in good conscience cast a vote for these development dollars to spend in the United States, then I am ashamed for his heart and his generosity. This is a program to build a better United States of America and to go into regions where they need help, and I believe we are going to give it to them in the bill we consider today.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON].

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I have been somewhat disturbed by what appears to be a somewhat partisan slant in the action deleting funds from this legislation for the accelerated public works program, and I rise in support of the efforts which will be made under the 5-minute rule to reintroduce this money in line with the recommendations of the President of the United States. I speak as one who has the honor, although being a Democrat, to represent an overwhelmingly Republican constituency. In fact, Mr. Chairman, as Members are aware, six of the eight counties which I have the honor to represent in this body in the 88th Congress were represented in the previous Congresses and for 40 years prior thereto by our distinguished former colleague from New York State, the former ranking Republican member of the great Committee on Appropriations for many years, Hon. John Taber. Six of the eight counties in this new district that sent John Taber to Congress for 40 years are suffering so great a degree of unemployment that they are eligible for consideration under this bill. And the fact that people and public officials in these six Republican, conservative upstate counties are eagerly pressing for the assistance which the program provides will perhaps help to put this debate into a little better perspective, especially when it comes to talking about boondoggles or make-work or "needless" projects. Mr. Chairman, these counties in New York State are counties where hardly a day seems to go by without one more business closing down and more people—50, 75, or 100—being thrown out of work. And the only program that now exists to help these hard-hit communities has been the accelerated public works program adopted by the last Congress.



We read a lot of statistics in the papers. We even read speeches by the distinguished Governor of our State, who even before the State legislature had completed its work before for the year 1963, was out in the Middle West campaigning for President.

We read Mr. Rockefeller's speeches about how successful business is in New York State, and how he has licked the problem of unemployment. But the fact of the matter is that 26 out of 62 counties in New York State are eligible for assistance under this bill. And, the fact of the matter is that this unemployment is affecting increasingly greater areas that traditionally have been Republican.

Let me take, for example, the lovely Finger Lakes region of our State. We have the so-called Geneva-Canandaigua labor market area up there. In the city of Geneva itself unemployment has reached something like 15 percent or 16 percent. When the accelerated public works program went through we had mayors, boards of supervisors, chambers of commerce—all local initiative, if you will—knocking on the doorstep of the new agency saying "Can we not become eligible for this program?"

Mr. Chairman, I do not suppose that there are three counties in the entire United States which have filed more applications under this program, applications from good, solid, hard-line upstate independent conservative Republican areas than have the three counties that make up the Geneva-Canandaigua labor market surplus areas.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think the gentleman from Florida, [Mr. CRAMER], or the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FOREMAN] could go up into those areas and tell these people that the effort to help relieve their unemployment is a boondoggle, could tell these people that they do not have any unemployment, or because there is no unemployment in some areas, in the United States we in Congress need not worry about the unemployment in those areas where it does exist. Unemployment knows no party lines.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a matter of trying to cram projects down the throats of the people. I sometimes find it hard to set through all the debates of this House because of the number of projects that the people in these communities in my district are interested in and are pressing to get approved. Why are they pushing these projects? Why are they anxious to get them through? Because it is the only program they have. There is nothing from the State, nothing at all from the State. The only program that gives these counties an opportunity to meet the unemployment problem they face is this accelerated public works program which some Members of the House would now kill by taking away its funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Texas yield to me an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from New York 5 additional minutes.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. There has been some talk here on the floor today to the effect that the Federal Government is stepping in and crushing local community initiative. Mr. Chairman, what is actually happening is the precise opposite. Because funds are available in this program, other local funds that would otherwise never have been committed are coming out. The local communities themselves could not underwrite these programs completely on their own. But they are willing to go half way. Therefore, as a result of this program—and I have seen it in county after county in my district—we have more local initiative, more local funds, more local interest in improving our communities than existed before the program went into effect.

Mr. Chairman, what job do we have to do that is more important in this country, if it is not to put people to work and to solve our continuing and nagging unemployment problem? Today we have men and women who cannot find work. We have a program that can help them find work and which has the support of local leaders, the leaders who best know whether the community needs the work help provided by this program. These are the people who are asking for help under this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, today we have a great backlog of applications, at least as far as New York is concerned, because the funds to finance these projects have run out. Are these communities now to be told that because they did not become eligible for help quite as soon as some other community did nothing is now going to be done for them; that because Congress authorized \$900 million last year we are going to pull the rug out from under them? I do not think this is the day to do it at all.

We committed the Congress to a program of \$900 million. That program was so popular, so much in demand, and had so much grassroots support for it, without regard to party affiliation, that the funds were used up well before the year was through.

Now we have a choice of waiting until the next fiscal year comes around and putting the money in, or putting the money in under this supplemental appropriations bill, as the subcommittee had tried to do. What we have to do if we really want to put people to work is to keep the momentum of this program going. You cannot let them sit around until the first of July to satisfy some of the technical requirements of budget-making. Here is an opportunity for us to continue this program, to move into communities that are anxious to get help, and give that help. I think the program should be continued. I support the effort to reintroduce the \$450 million in funds requested by the administration.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I personally feel that we have within our grasp an opportunity to be of service to our country, especially in time of

need. If we were discussing the impacted area school bill on the floor today, I doubt that we would have all this argument. I say this as one of the supporters of that legislation all through the years, where we have been giving assistance to areas that obtain most of the defense contracts, where we have in some instances a median family income of \$6,000, and \$8,000, contrasted here today with counties such as those in the district I represent, and certainly that prevail in districts of many other Congressmen, where the median family incomes run \$1,400, \$1,500, \$1,700, and \$1,800 a year.

As I see it, we cannot afford to fail to restore this \$450 million, especially since we have in the past supported programs in underdeveloped parts of the world. I represent a section of Kentucky that is depressed, especially the southern part of the district. This legislation was passed primarily for depressed areas. Within the past 6 years we have had in eastern Kentucky two of the worst flood disasters in the history of Kentucky. Those people have been trying to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps in every way possible. Their savings in most instances have been wiped out and the economy in many of these coal-mining communities has for all intents and purposes collapsed. With the program this Congress has already committed itself to, how will they feel if we turn our backs on them after that commitment and fail to restore these funds, especially since progress is being held up in certain areas of this country dependent upon sewage and water and other permanent improvements in many of these communities? That is true in my district. We have in the city of Beattyville, Ky., some 30 low-rent housing projects, and some of those units are for the elderly, held up on account of the lack of sewage.

Within the past 60 days, 13 of the counties I represent have been declared disaster areas by the President of the United States.

In another community in Martin, Ky., we have another low rent public housing project of 40 units that is being held up because of the lack of a sewage disposal system. Now these are the facts. In Martin, Ky., the water was 6 feet high in the streets. Every home in the main part of the city was flooded and every business establishment in that community was flooded.

Approximately a year ago the Area Redevelopment Administration made available a \$650,000 grant to the University of Kentucky Extension Service at Quicksand, Breathitt County, Ky., for the purpose of establishing a wood utilization center. This center will create many jobs, but this particular community does not have a water system. Representatives from the community and from the University of Kentucky have been in Washington seeking Federal assistance. The median family income in Breathitt County is \$1,432 and 76 percent of the people in this county have incomes less than \$3,000. The purpose of the Accel-



erated Public Works Act was to assist communities of this type. If we fail to make available the money, there will be no water system at Quicksand, Ky., in the foreseeable future. The local people just do not have the means to support a project of this type. These are a few of the projects that are dependent upon this appropriation. There are some 40 applications pending in the district that I represent, including 8 administration buildings such as courthouses.

If we cannot give assistance to people in such circumstances, then I certainly think this Congress is being derelict in carrying out its responsibility. We know that this program is being administered well notwithstanding what may be said about it.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I compliment the gentleman on his statement. If there is anyone who knows about depressed areas and the unemployment problem, it is the gentleman who is now addressing us in the well of the House. At page 111 of the hearings, I had inserted by the ARA a list of the States and the areas in which this money is being expended. As the gentleman just indicated, the people who are running this program have done a fantastically fair, reasonable and equitable job in a very, very difficult program.

Mr. PERKINS. And they have done a nonpolitical job.

Mr. BOLAND. Yes, they have done a nonpolitical job. There is no question about that and the record bears that out. The record with respect to the distribution of funds among the States clearly shows that those States that have had the largest percentage of unemployment have benefited the most by this program and they include States like Kentucky, the State from which the gentleman now addressing us from the well of the House comes, and the States of Tennessee, West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. These are the States that have received the most under these programs and these are the States that have had the worst problems with respect to unemployment. I congratulate the gentleman on his statement.

Mr. PERKINS. In southeastern and eastern Kentucky, southwestern Virginia, in the Williamson, West Virginia area, and particularly in the district of my good friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SILER], I can think of millions of people who have been affected by recent floods and where their communities have bonded indebtedness to the hilt. They deserve and expect this assistance and I am certainly hopeful that we will not put the dollar ahead of our people.

This nation cannot afford to expend our substance in idleness, for that would be as wasteful as burning our forests, and sealing our mines. We need to make these communities more attractive for industry. They need sewer systems to dispose of their waste, water lines to permit them to sustain life more easily,

other utilities, such as roads and streets. To get these they are willing to put up some of their own money for the results are tangible. The unemployed and underemployed in these communities are given an opportunity to work. The project takes shape before their eyes. A program of this type is our only hope to make these communities, such as we have in the coal-producing sections, attractive for industry.

We need to extend this program further. We need to provide an additional program that will put people to work cleaning up the streams and building country roads, especially in these depressed areas where we have one-third of our people unemployed.

Mr. Chairman, I think this appropriation should be restored. It is good economy to restore these funds.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, senior member of the committee [Mr. WHITTEN] such time as he may consume.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, first may I say with regard to the public works item which has been discussed here today, I have always been a strong advocate of domestic public works. In fact, in 1959 when President Eisenhower vetoed the public works bill of that year because it provided for 67 new starts, I was the author of the successful motion which overrode the President's veto and saved the 67 new starts in public works.

Insofar as the particular program, however, is concerned, it has always been my belief that it would be much better if you had a set of rules in connection with the selection of these projects. As it stands now, as I understand it, the criteria is whether it is a depressed area which in turn is set by unemployment. I respectfully submit that that is only one element to be considered. There are other features such as local tax rate, the tax structure, the assessed valuation of the area, the indebtedness of the county and of the city. The thing that creates most of the problems in a given district is the use of only one yardstick in the determination. Frequently this leads to the area of greatest need being overlooked. Not only that, but the question is raised why one area was included and the other one left out, and that in turn leads to some real explaining, if I may use that phrase. Also, it is apparent that if funds here were restored, four out of five projects which either are or would be approved, could not be financed—and the prohibition by the committee against buying land would eliminate still others.

I repeat I am for public works. I truly believe my successful motion to override President Eisenhower's veto—which was the first time in history that any President had to take that which he had vetoed where the House had first sustained him in his veto—was probably the act of which I am most proud. I repeat what I said then, "the greater

the national debt the more imperative it is to look after our own country, develop our harbors, harness our rivers, and improve our country. Here, however, we need some guide rules for fair treatment based on value and need.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI SITUATION

Mr. Chairman, in Mississippi we are up against a difficult situation. I represent the district in which is located the University of Mississippi. I have been sorely distressed, not only at what has been done to my fine university by the Federal Government but to government itself. I believe in my 21 years here I have been temperate in my remarks. I do not recall ever having any controversy with any of my colleagues which reached personalities, but included in this bill are funds for the restoration of money that was expended for the use of U.S. marshals and Assistant Attorneys General at the University of Mississippi. May I say that we in the Mississippi delegation feel very strongly about it, and we feel we are right that such use was not within the law.

For the record I want to point out several things. One of the first is that the Supreme Court had not rendered a final decision when this action by the Attorney General and the President was taken. The next is that under the law of the State of Mississippi the only police force that any Governor has is the State militia. The State militia was taken from the Governor by the President prior to this movement of Federal marshals into the area. The highway patrol in Mississippi is limited in its jurisdiction to the highways and places adjacent thereto, thus the Governor was without any force to maintain order. Later I shall point out other facts which have not been brought to your attention.

In this bill is an appropriation of \$559,000, as requested by the President's proposed supplemental budget, Presidential Document No. 61.

I quote:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals," \$1,140,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$559,000 for the cost of enforcing court orders in the University of Mississippi school registration case and \$581,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793.

In the report of the committee, page 11, is this statement:

Department of Justice. The Department has included in the bill \$1,110,000 for salaries and expenses of U.S. attorneys and marshals. The allowance will require that 5 percent of the cost of pay increases be absorbed.

Then I refer you to pages 561 and 562 of the hearings where facts were developed as to the personnel, equipment, and weapons which were used on that occasion.

May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee or a member of the Committee on the Judiciary whether this is to restore funds that heretofore have been expended or to pay obligations now existing?



Mr. ROONEY. The total amount requested with regard to U.S. attorneys and marshals is comprise of two items; first, the amount of the pay increases, which was cut to the extent of 5 percent, and the amount in connection with the Mississippi incident.

With regard to the Mississippi incident, this is to replenish funds for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to the extent of \$185,880; the Bureau of Prisons, \$31,389; the U.S. marshals' appropriation itself, \$294,362; the U.S. attorneys' appropriation, \$491; the Civil Rights Division, \$27,950; the Civil Division, \$12,337; and \$6,591 for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

This supplemental appropriation would replenish these various accounts in the Department of Justice for the costs of the people they had at Oxford, Miss., during this unfortunate period of time, including equipment, including gasoline for the automobiles, and mileage for the deputy marshals and employees at the usual 10 cents a mile.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I ask a further question. The gentleman mentioned the Immigration and Naturalization Service. May I say that Service advised our House delegation from Mississippi that they supplied a plane, but their plane happened to be available for this use.

Mr. ROONEY. It appears at page 565 of the printed hearings that there were 316 specially deputized enforcement officers from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. WHITTEN. This does not apply to the use of the plane that belonged to that Service but applies to the personnel?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Does the gentleman have the authority under which funds that had been appropriated for different purposes last year could be diverted to this use, as was done in this case?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that this was a part of the activities of each one of the branches of the Department of Justice.

Mr. WHITTEN. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, may I say, has a different authority.

Mr. ROONEY. I submit to the gentleman they are all law enforcement officers, and that is what they were there for in Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman, the Comptroller General supplied a listing of statutes under which the Federal Government acted. As the gentleman may appreciate we do not agree.

Mr. Chairman, I serve on the Appropriations Subcommittee for Defense. When the Secretary of Defense was before our committee, I questioned him relative to the Mississippi episode. It was developed that the Federal Government used 22,000 soldiers in Oxford and adjacent areas at a time when we had only 6,000 soldiers in Berlin.

I would like to quote from a distinguished military man who rose to the rank of general as to whether these orders were in accord with general law.

I quote:

I have served in a command status with the National Guard, the Reserves, and 9

years on active duty in three wars. This was practically always in a command status, from a battery on up to a division or posts commanding 35,000 officers and men. Therefore, I believe that I have been fully exposed to the regulations governing command, authority, and the responsibilities of a commander. After reading the Look article (much of the information contained therein, I presume, was given to Messrs. Alsop and so forth by the Attorney General's office), I assume that this is the Department of Justice's position in the matter. It would appear unquestionably that Mr. Kennedy, in making these charges, takes the position that there should have been a divided command at the University of Mississippi. How he expected Governor Barnett to maintain law and order after the President had taken away from his command 11,000 officers and men of the Mississippi Air and Army National Guard, is inconceivable. Had he armed the 50 State patrolmen, he would have set up a separate force on the field along with the 100-odd marshals who were present under arms.

In all of my experience in the military, I have never heard of a divided command authority. The regulations do not even countenance such a situation, but are very explicit in requiring that the senior officer take full command, full authority, and full responsibility. Especially during a riot, anyone should realize that two commanders under such circumstances would be impossible in the employment of armed forces.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you photostatic copies of Army Regulations No. 600-20, dated August 11, 1960, subject "Personnel—General, Command," along with changes 4 and 5 which represent the current regulations dealing with command. I believe that these regulations will bear out my point that under any conditions where Federal troops are employed, the overall command, authority, and responsibility rest with the senior officer present. In the case at Ole Miss, this was Mr. McShane who had command over the U.S. marshals and later the National Guard units when they appeared on the field. Later General Billingsley assumed the overall command, including the Army troops who were brought in. In my opinion, in the face of these regulations and the regulations quoted in my previous letter, had Colonel Birdsong with his 50 patrolmen—attempted to exercise any authority or control over the situation in maintaining law and order, he could have been subject to arrest and prosecution for interference with the implementation of Army Regulations No. 600-20.

When the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, was before our Appropriations Committee I requested him to list the orders issued in connection with the University of Mississippi. I quote them here:

From: DA Wash DC

To: The Honorable Ross R. Barnett, Governor of Mississippi.

Info: CG, Army National Guard, State of Mississippi; CG, Air National Guard, State of Mississippi; CG, USCONARC, Ft Monroe, Va; CG, US Army Three Ft McPherson Ga; COFS USAF; UNCLAS

From: The Secretary of the Army, Cyrus R. Vance.

Subject: Calling Army and Air National Guard units into Active Federal Military Service.

In order to enforce the laws of the United States and to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit Court for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Mississippi with respect to matters relating to enrollment and

attendance at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, the President has exercised the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws to authorize the Secretary of Defense to call the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi into active Federal service as necessary for that purpose.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the Secretary of Defense to transmit through you his call into the service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders as of and from 0002 EDT, September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixty-two, all of the Army and Air National Guard organizations of the State of Mississippi, and all personnel assigned thereto, which the President desires shall be assembled at their respective Army National Guard armories and Air National Guard air bases in the State of Mississippi.

National Guard units so called will be under the operational command of U.S. Army Field Commander, Brig Gen Charles Billingsley, who will issue timely instructions through the commanding officers of the Army and Air National Guard of Mississippi.

Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command will furnish necessary administrative and logical support to Army National Guard. Personnel procedures, Section II, Army Regulations 130-10, and paragraph 32, Army Regulations 135-300 will apply.

For Air National Guard units, logistical and administrative support will be furnished by the gaining command. The Mississippi Air National Guard units of appropriate gaining commands are:

153d Tac Recon (Meridian)—Tactical Air Command

183d Aeromod Transp Sq (Jackson)—MATS

238th Mobile Communications Flt—AF Communications Service Personnel procedures are set forth in AFM 45-2.

For your information, the text of the order from the Secretary of Defense is quoted as follows:

"By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the President under the provisions of Executive Order 11053 dated 30 September 1962, I hereby call into the active military service of the United States, effective 0002, 30 September 1962, all of the units and members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi, to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders.

"I further direct the Secretary of the Army to take such action as he deems necessary, utilizing active Army forces or the National Guard units and members named in the first paragraph above, or both, to implement the mentioned Executive Order and this Order, and I hereby delegate to the Secretary of the Army any and all of the authority vested in me by the mentioned Executive Order with respect to the use of such active Army forces and the use of such National Guard units and members.

"Copies hereof shall be furnished forthwith to the Governor of Mississippi and to the commanding officers of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi."

Origin: OSA

Distr: OCS, AAA, ACSI, (MA'S), AF, AFIE, AMC, AMS, ASBCA, ASESE, CH, CI, CLL, CMC, COMPT, CONARC LN, CORC, CSCPD, CSMD, CUSR, DACC, DASA, DCA, DCSLOG, DCSOP (MAAGs & MSNs), DCSPER, DIA, DPSC, DSA, ENG, FFAO, FIN, FT MCNAIR, FT MYER, HIS, ICAF, IG, JAG, JBD, JCS, NGRP, NSA, NWC, OSD, OSS, PDC, PMG, R&D, RES, SCAF, SDMIC, SHAPE LN, SIG, TAG, TC, USASA LN, USRSG, WSEG, AMMC, ENG COM DC, JBUSDC, MLC, PJBD, SEL SVC, STATE, USDEL IADB



From: DA WASH DC  
 To: Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, Memphis  
 Naval Air Station; Tenn  
 Info: CGUSCONARC  
 CGUSARMYTHREE Ft McPherson Ga  
 COFS USAF: (DLVL)  
 CNO: (DLVD)  
 Secret DA 919745. From DCSOPS for Gen  
 Billingslea.

1. (S) You are designated field commander of all U.S. Army Forces, except those assigned to Tent City, but including National Guard units of the State of Mississippi, which may be called to action by the President, employed to enforce Federal authority. You will carry out the provision of EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11053, dated 30 Sep 62, subject, PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNLAWFUL OBSTRUCTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

WHEREAS on September 30, 1962, I issued Proclamation No. 3497 reading in part as follows:

"Whereas the Governor of the State of Mississippi and certain law enforcement officers and other officials of that State, and other persons, individually and in unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies, have been and are willfully opposing and obstructing the enforcement of orders entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; and

"Whereas such unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, impede the course of justice under those laws and make it impracticable to enforce those laws in the State of Mississippi by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

"Whereas I have expressly called the attention of the Governor of Mississippi to the perilous situation that exists and to his duties in the premises, and have requested but have not received from him adequate assurances that the orders of the courts of the United States will be obeyed and that law and order will be maintained:

"Now, therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, particularly Sections 332, 333, and 334 thereof, do command all persons engaged in such obstructions of justice to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith;" and

Whereas the commands contained in that proclamation have not been obeyed and obstruction of enforcement of those court orders still exists and threatens to continue:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10, particularly Sections 332, 333, and 334 thereof, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce all orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and to remove all obstructions of justice in the State of Mississippi.

Section 2. In furtherance of the enforcement of the aforementioned orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem

appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members thereof, ordered into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

Section 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 30, 1962.

2. (S) In carrying out your duties, you will be directly responsible to the Chief of Staff, United States Army. You will establish your headquarters initially at Memphis NAS, Tennessee. Direct liaison is authorized with USAF and US Navy agencies and with the local representative of the United States Attorney, the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Oberdorfer in all matters connected with your duties as field commander.

3. (S) You will assume command of such Regular Army forces allocated for this operation upon their arrival at Columbus and Memphis or at such other arrival point as may be designated. You will assume command of all National Guard forces which are ordered to active duty in connection with the execution of the President's Executive Order. In this respect, you will, on approval of the Dept of the Army in each instance, order into the area(s) of operations only those units of the National Guard of the United States called into the service of the United States which you require for the performance of your mission. You will direct the remaining National Guard units to remain at their home areas, subject to your orders.

4. (S) In carrying out your assigned mission, you will use the minimum force necessary.

5. (S) Direct communication with the Department of the Army (DCSOPS) is authorized and directed. To facilitate this measure, the Chief Signal Officer will establish direct line telephone facilities between your Field headquarters and the Office of the Director of Operations, ODCSOPS.

6. (S) Major General Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. is designated as the personal representative of the Chief of Staff for this operation. While not in the chain of command, he is authorized to issue orders in the name of the Chief of Staff.

7. (S) Necessary staff, logistics and administration support will be provided to you by CG, Third Army.

8. (S) You will insure that this headquarters is kept fully informed of the operation through the submission of reports as follows:

a. Telephonic spot reports every two hours on the odd-numbered hours.

b. Interim telephonic reports on major changes which warrant the immediate attention of this headquarters.

c. Written periodic reports covering each six-hour period, ending 1700 hours local time and transmitted so as to reach this headquarters by 0400 hours the following day.

d. You will be informed of any changes in these reporting requirements.

SCP 4.

From: DA WASH DC  
 To: CG XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS OXFORD  
 MISS; CGUSCONARC FT MONROE VA  
 Info: CGUSARMYTHREE FT MCPHERSON  
 GA; CGUSARMYTHREE (REAR) MEMPHIS  
 TENN; COFS USAF; UNCL From DCSOPS.

1. You are directed to redeploy to home station, effective 101400Z Oct, the following units:

Hq XVIII Airborne Corps.  
 Hq 101st Airborne Division.  
 1st Battle Group, 327th Infantry.  
 1st Battle Group, 501st Infantry.  
 503d MP Battalion.  
 Hq 82d Airborne Division.  
 1st Battle Group, 187 Infantry.  
 82d Signal Battalion.  
 Appropriate support elements.

2. CG XVIII Airborne Corps will pass command of all operations under his command to the CG, 2d Infantry Division, Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, at a time agreed upon by the two commanders. This time will be reported to the DA. The CG, 2d Infantry Division, Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, will be directly under command of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, General Earle C. Wheeler. Continuous reliable telephone and teletype communications will be sustained between the DA and the command post of the CG, 2d Infantry Division. The CG, 2d Infantry Division will assure continuous, reliable, adequate communications between his command post and all operational elements immediately subordinate to his headquarters. This will include appropriate and adequate communications between the commander and his command post and/or his subordinate elements whenever he is absent from the command post. Adequate aviation support will be provided the CG, 2d Infantry Division.

From: DA WASH DC  
 To: CG XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS FT BRAGG  
 NC

Info: CGUSCONARC FT MONROE GA;  
 CGUSARMYTHREE FT MCPHERSON  
 GA; COFS USAF; CNO, BRIG GEN  
 CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, MEMPHIS  
 NAS, TENN

Secret DA919750 From DCSOPS exclusive for  
 Gen Howze. Sgd. Gen Parker.

1. (S) Upon your arrival in the objective area in Mississippi you will contact Brig Gen Charles Billingslea. At that time you are designated field commander of all U.S. Army Forces, except those assigned to Tent City, but including National Guard units of the State of Mississippi which have been called to action by the President, employed to enforce Federal authority. You will carry out the provision of EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11053, dated 30 Sep 62, subject, PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNLAWFUL OBSTRUCTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Whereas on September 30, 1962, I issued Proclamation No. 3497 reading in part as follows:

"Whereas the Governor of the State of Mississippi and certain law enforcement officers and other officials of that State, and other persons, individually and in unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies, have been and are willfully opposing and obstructing the enforcement of orders entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; and

"Whereas such unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, impede the course of justice under those laws and make it impracticable to enforce those laws in the State of Mississippi by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

"Whereas I have expressly called the attention of the Governor of Mississippi to the perilous situation that exists and to his duties in the premises, and have requested but have not received from him adequate assurances that the orders of the courts of the United States will be obeyed and that law and order will be maintained:

"Now, therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by



the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, particularly sections 332, 333 and 334 thereof, do command all persons engaged in such obstructions of justice to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith;" and

Whereas the commands contained in that proclamation have not been obeyed and obstruction of enforcement of those court orders still exist and threatens to continue;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10, particularly Sections 332, 333 and 334 thereof, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce all orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and to remove all obstructions of justice in the State of Mississippi.

Section 2. In furtherance of the enforcement of the aforementioned orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members thereof, ordered into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

Section 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 30, 1962.

2. (S) In carrying out your duties, you will be directly responsible to the Chief of Staff, United States Army. You will establish your headquarters initially in the vicinity of Oxford, Mississippi. Direct liaison is authorized with USAF and US Navy agencies and with the local representatives of the United States Attorney in all matters connected with your duties as field commander.

3. (S) You will assume command of such Regular Army forces allocated for this operation upon their arrival in Mississippi. You will assume command of all National Guard forces which are ordered to active duty in connection with the execution of the President's Executive Order. In this respect, you will, on approval of the Dept. of the Army in each instance, order into the area(s) of operations only those units of the National Guard of the United States called into the service of the United States which you require for the performance of your mission. You will direct the remaining National Guard units to remain at their home areas, subject to your orders.

4. (S) In carrying out your assigned mission, you will use the minimum force necessary.

5. (S) Direct communication with the Department of the Army (DCSOPS) is authorized and directed. To facilitate this measure, the Chief Signal Officer will establish direct line telephone facilities between your field headquarters and the Office of the Director of Operations, ODCSOPS.

6. (S) Major General Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. is designated as the personal representative of the Chief of Staff for this operation. While not in the chain of command, he is authorized to issue orders in the name of the Chief of Staff.

7. (S) Necessary staff, logistics and administration support will be provided to you by CG, Third Army.

8. (S) You will insure that this headquarters is kept fully informed of the operation through the submission of reports as follows:

a. Telephonic spot reports every two hours on the odd-numbered hours.

b. Interim telephonic reports on major changes which warrant the immediate attention of this headquarters.

c. Written periodic reports covering each six-hour period, ending 1700 hours local time and transmitted so as to reach this headquarters by 0400 hours the following day.

d. You will be informed of any changes in these reporting requirements.

SCP 4.

From: DA WASH DC

To: CO USARMY FORCES OXFORD MISS

Info: CGUSCONARC FT MONROE VA; CG USARTHREE FT McPHERSON GA; COFS USAF WASH DC; CNO WASH DC; CONFIDENTIAL DA 920510 From DSCOPS. Ref: A.

DA 920432, 19 Oct 62; B. 2d Inf Div, Oxford Miss AJHGT-R-20-2-2; C. CO USARMY FORCES Oxford Miss RRG-T-20-3-3; D. DA Msg 919745, 30 Sep 62; E. DA 919746, 30 Sep 62.

1. Refs A, B and C above pertain to the change of field commander of US Army forces in Oxford, Mississippi special operation. Effective with the change of command 202030Z Oct 62, all the responsibilities and authority directed to General Billingslea by refs D and E are hereby transferred to Col Lucien F. Keller.

2. Comments and recommendations regarding guidance and policy contained in refs D and E will be addressed to DA. SCP 4.

From: DA WASH DC

To: CO US ARMY FORCES OXFORD MISS

Info: CGUSCONARC FT MONROE VA; CGUSARTHREE FT McPHERSON GA; UNCLAS DA320296 from DCSOPS. Reference: a. US ARMY FORCES OXFORD MISS RRG-T S2-1-1 DTG 212210Z OCT 62; b. DA 919746 ATG 301322Z SEP 62.

Recommendation in Reference a is approved. This message constitutes authority to revise paragraph 4d(2) Reference b as requested in Reference a.

(This changes the priority of use of minimum force. Change attached.)

From: DA WASH DC

To: BRIG GEN CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, MEMPHIS NAVAL AIR STATION, TENN  
Info: CCUSCONARC, FT MONROE VA; CCUSARMYTHREE FT MCPHERSON GA, COFS USAF CNO

Secret DA919746 from DCSOPS for Gen Billingslea. Ref DA 919745, the following additional instructions are provided:

1. (FOUO) The following fragmentary order is based on assumed Army missions resulting from expected Executive Orders. Although the mission and tasks may alter slightly, the general concept of the operation should remain firm.

2. (S) SITUATION:

a. (FOUO) Mississippi State official(s) and police prevent the enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi.

b. (S) SECRET.

3. (S) MISSION:

a. (S) SECRET.

b. (FOUO) DA takes all appropriate steps to enforce any orders of the United States

District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi for removal of the obstruction of justice in the State of Mississippi with respect to matters relating to the enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi located at Oxford, Mississippi.

4. (S) TASKS:

a. (FOUO) Concept of Operation: This operation will be a two-phase operation:

Phase I: (S) Secret.

(FOUO) Removal of all obstruction that interferes with the enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

(FOUO) Phase II: Maintenance of law and order upon completion of Phase I. In this operation the Army will use minimum strength and force to accomplish its mission. This does not preclude the use of the entire Task Force Oxford, if necessary.

(FOUO) b. Task Force Oxford—General Billingslea, Commanding.

(FOUO) (1) Remove all obstruction interfering with enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

(2) (S) SECRET.

(FOUO) (3) Be prepared for assignment of any National Guard units that may be called into the service of the United States. In this respect:

(FOUO) (a) If situation permits, have units perform duties at home station.

(FOUO) (b) Plan for the phasing-in of National Guard units and the eventual release of all Regular Army units from the Oxford, Mississippi area. Timing on this will be determined by the situation.

(FOUO) c. DA Agencies (omitted).

(FOUO) d. Coordinating Instructions:

(FOUO) (1) For the purpose of this operation, it is desired that minimum strength necessary be employed. If a squad can do the job, do not employ a platoon. Accordingly, to assure successful completion of the mission, reserve forces must be responsive to any degree of escalation requiring more troops.

(FOUO); (2) For the purpose of this operation, it is desired that minimum force necessary be applied. Normally, force will follow this priority: unarmed rifles (no bayonets); unarmed rifles (fixed bayonets with sheaths on); tear gas (ON); unarmed rifles (fixed bayonets, unsheathed); loaded rifles. Similar: priorities for carbines and pistols. A desire for minimum force must not jeopardize successful completion of mission.

(FOUO) (3) Whenever possible, Federal marshals should take action when civilian personnel (ring leaders, etc.) should be taken into custody. When it becomes necessary for Army personnel to take this action they will immediately seek a Federal marshal to take over such custody.

(FOUO) (4) The Army mission calls for removing the obstruction to justice. It does not require the physical or actual escort of Mr. Meredith; (S) Secret.

(FOUO) The Army provides only the assurance that no one will interfere with the Federal marshals carrying out the court orders. Federal marshals will do the actual apprehension and escorting; the Army clears the path. This policy will apply to any subsequent missions resulting from Executive Order(s), unless directed otherwise by DA.

(FOUO) (5) Riot Control Gas (CS) or (CH) may be used when its use is clearly required to accomplish the mission and lesser efforts would not suffice. Authority to use CS or CH is delegated to Brigadier General Billingslea, who is not authorized to further delegate this authority.

(FOUO) 5. (U) Administration and logistics:

(FOUO) DA furnishes PAG and CINFO support as previously announced.

(FOUO) 6. Command and signal:



(FOUO) a. Command: When Gen. Billingslea assumes command of Task Force in objective area, command lines are from Task Force to DA.

(FOUO) b. Signal: DA supports as previously announced.

SCP 4.

JOB015

Priority

DE RUEPJO 046

PR 212210Z

FM CO US Army Forces Oxford Miss  
To Dept of the ARMY War Room Wash DC  
Info CG USCONARC Ft Monroe Va  
CG 101ST ABN CORPS BT Bragg NC  
CG 101ST ABN Div and Ft Campbell KY  
CG 2D INF DIV Ft Benning GA  
DA GRNC  
BT

In reply refer to RRG T S2-1-1

Application of force in Oxford area

1. (U) REFERENCES:

A. DA 919746 FROM DCSOPS FOR GEN BILLINGSLEA DTG 301322Z SEP 62 (NOTAL).

B. TELECON COL JUNG DA WAR ROOM/ LT COL CONNELL, OXFORD.

2. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS IN PARAGRAPH 4D(2) OF REFERENCE A. BE REVISED AS FOLLOWS: "FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS OPERATION, IT IS DESIRED THAT

Page two REEPJO 046

Minimum force necessary be applied. NORMALLY APPLICATION OF FORCE WILL FOLLOW THIS PRIORITY:

First: Unloaded rifles with bayonet fixed with scabbard on bayonet.

Second: Unloaded rifles with bare bayonets fixed.

Third: Tear gas (CN).

Fourth: Loaded rifles with bare bayonets fixed."

3. Experience in the Oxford area during the period 30 Sep 1 Oct clearly demonstrated that the unloaded rifle without bayonet did not provide an adequate means to insure the first application of force necessary for crowd or riot control.

SCP 4

BT

21/2235Z

From: DA WASH DC

To: CG FT BENNING GA

Info: COUSCONARC FT MONROE VA; CGU-SARTHREE FT MCPHERSON GA; CGU-SAOX OXFORD MISS

From: OCSOPS for COLONEL WARREN HODGES. Reference DA 920510 and DA 320206.

1. You are designated to replace Colonel Lucien Keller as field commander of all U.S. Army Forces in Oxford, Mississippi (USAOX).

2. References above pertain to responsibilities and authority assigned to Colonel Keller as COUSROX. Colonel Keller will pass command of all operations under his command to Colonel Hodges at a time agreed upon by Colonel Keller and the Chief of Staff, General Wheeler. When this passing of command takes place, the responsibilities and authority stated in referenced messages will be transferred to Colonel Hodges. Portions of these references that appear to be past history remain as guidance for any subsequent event similar in nature. SCP 4.

Mr. Chairman, we have had further troubles in our fine State, and it is certainly believed, and there is much evidence to support the fact, that this agitation and disturbance has been for the purpose of reaping certain benefits in other sections of the United States. In my judgment, as I have said many times, once any government takes into its hands the absolute control, uses all

services and all money and, as Secretary McNamara says, spends \$5 million, certainly they never stop short of going the whole hog, and I hope we can, when this item is reached in the reading of the bill, delete these funds from this measure.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. General Walker was arrested by the Federal Government when he put in an appearance in Oxford, Miss. I am not in a position to say whether he should or should not have been there, but he was arrested. Does it not seem to the gentleman that it is strange no arrests have been made since by the Federal Government of anyone coming into the State of Mississippi for the purpose of creating a disturbance? Is it not strange that no one else has been arrested on the same basis as General Walker was arrested?

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that professional agitators, people who admittedly went there to create trouble, who have said they meant to stay in Greenwood, Miss., until the Federal Government sent troops, have not only gone without Federal arrest but have had the help of U.S. attorneys. They were and are on the opposite side from that which General Walker was charged with taking. These people, trying to incite local people to riot have gone free of arrest by the Federal Government. It appears there are two rules—not only in Mississippi but here in Washington. While I know others disagree, I am convinced that sending troops to Oxford, prior to final court decision by the Supreme Court, was beyond the authority of any Attorney General or President.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot help but wonder whether there are two standards of justice and law enforcement on the part of the Department of Justice.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, ours is a small State. To lose its vote by reason of supporting present agitators who are doing their best to force the Federal Government to send more troops there, would not hurt any national campaign too much, if thereby appeals could be made to the large minority votes of other States.

Truly we must be proud of the officials of Greenwood, Miss., and of Leflore County who have withstood these efforts to create riots and every other thing which would give excuse for a second movement of troops into Mississippi.

These officials sincerely feel that the Federal Government has made real efforts to support those who would incite to riot the people in the area.

The mayor has pointed out that the initial cause of the trouble at Greenwood has never been listed, beginning with the night of February 27 when a car occupied by five Negroes reportedly tried to run down some white youths who were walking alongside a highway.

Arrests were made and charges of felonious assault were lodged against the Negroes involved. They are now free on bond awaiting the action of the Grand

Jury. This episode has either not been mentioned, or has been watered down in news reports.

The city cites events beginning with activist Negro Samuel Block's report that on different occasions he had been shot at, beaten, and had his Greenwood office set afire by white persons. The statement said each of the incidents had been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that in each case no evidence was found that indicated Block's reports to the Justice Department were true.

In the case of Block's reported beating, immediately thereafter Block was engaged in his usual activities, and was observed by many persons to have no sign of injuries.

Full investigation proved his charges to be wholly untrue, but the false picture created by the giving of nationwide publicity to Block's statement has never been corrected. The FBI investigated the matter, and it is our belief that the Department of Justice has full knowledge that Block's accusations were not true.

On the night of March 26, when an unidentified person shot into the house of a Negro here, the mayor said:

It was known to everyone here, including representatives of the Justice Department, that the Negro organizations presently in Greenwood were deliberately framing criminal charges against white people for crimes against Negroes.

Through good fortune or advanced planning, no one was hurt in the shooting.

On the subject of the city's dispersal of groups of Negroes marching on the Leflore County Courthouse with the use of one police dog, city officials said:

This action is not designed to prevent or impede voter registration. Little effort has been made to explain to the American public that there is no plausible reason for the marches.

In fact, the groups dispersed are advised by the police that they can proceed to the courthouse in an orderly fashion if they desire to do so.

It is difficult for us to comprehend why the Justice Department should dictate to us what should or should not be done to preserve safety on the streets of Greenwood when it is common knowledge that they either cannot provide or do not provide protection for the people using the public streets of Washington, the headquarters of the Justice Department itself.

As yet no one has been seriously hurt in Greenwood. We have never had race riots in Greenwood and we want none now.

If a crime occurs in a community, it does not follow that the community is peopled by criminals. We make no claim to perfection, but we join with most civilized people in being unalterably opposed to violence.

Mr. Chairman, who would have believed this could have happened in the United States? The use of Federal might may suit some people in this instance, for they may believe the end justifies the means. But they are wrong. Power once used will continue to be used—and I would point out here, for the executive department through the Department of Justice, to intervene in private suits in the courts, obtain the decree sought from the Court, and then



use the military to enforce the decree, can only mean the executive and the judiciary are working hand in hand, and the balance of power—legislative, judiciary, and executive has gone by the boards.

Remember, no other democracy ever survived under such use of power. Thus are dictatorships made.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, a short while ago the gentleman from Ohio, after quoting indisputable authority, suggested that we should get our thinking factory working in regard to this bill. Now, this Member will confess that as he enters his third term in this body he almost gets to believing that he thinks better than he did when he came, probably because he finds himself agreeing with certain esteemed colleagues. Then all of a sudden he realizes that he really is not thinking better at all, but that he just has a little higher regard for a poor opinion. Some of the Members perhaps remember the old Earthworm Tractor stories that used to run in the Saturday Evening Post. I suggest that there is some comedy of errors going on in the public debt acceleration program which makes the hero of the Earthworm Tractor stories, Mr. Elmer Botts, look considerably like Ralph Waldo Emerson.

I know about one program, and I want to relate a few facts concerning it.

The gentleman from Oklahoma stated a moment ago that there are two primary criteria for this public works acceleration program. First, that it must meet a need in the community and, second, it must make jobs.

Mr. Chairman, no doubt these are fine criteria. But I would ask, Mr. Chairman, to prove Robert Burns' old observation that "the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang a' a'gley."

In the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa there are two counties which are labeled depressed areas. They did not ask for this designation. One of these counties we shall refer to hereafter as county A. It asked for \$379,000 to perfect a waterworks extension. It is labeled "APW-41." The reason this extension was needed was the fact that there was an industry moving into the community which would employ 1,100 people. That is making jobs, you see. Everything was "go" on this project. All of the engineering was completed. It was ready, and it could have an accelerated public works designation. The industry, incidentally, was not attracted by ARA or APW. So, these people made application and, as I say, it was the first one presented in the region. The regional office said of this project, "These papers are finest we have seen. This is a wonderful project. This is it. This is a good one. We will see that it goes through immediately."

So, it came to Washington, and after a time I called some of the people down-

town in the Department. I said, "How are we moving on APW-41 for county A in Iowa?" They said, "We have to turn this project down because under our fair distribution formula"—a formula, incidentally, which the regional office did not know existed at that time—"under our fair distribution formula we cannot approve a program for more than \$200,000."

Mr. Chairman, being someone who wanted to get some of the goodies for his own district, I said, "Why can we not reduce the amount of the request to \$200,000 and let the home folks supply the rest?" They said they would check this, which I assume they did, in a period of about a week. The answer came back, "No; we cannot do this."

Incidentally, in spite of the fact they cannot approve project 1 because it was over \$200,000, this same county submitted a request for another program to the regional office and was advised to take it home and make it bigger because it was not big enough. It answered the local purpose, but this one was not big enough.

On March 15 our office received a list of approved public works projects, as your offices did, and included here was the project for county A listed as Grade and Base Coarse, and note the amount—\$385,000.

Mr. Chairman, we did not get our waterworks to the factory which was going to employ 1,100 people, but somewhere there was this program which had been approved to grade and put on a base coarse costing not \$200,000, but \$385,000.

Well, I immediately called the Department.

Mr. Chairman, to my amazement, or I guess I really was not amazed, nobody in the Department knew where this project was or what it was or whether it had been approved. But after about 10 days they found it, not in ARA, not in Accelerated Public Works, not through any request anyone had made from the district, but in the Bureau of Public Roads. Somebody said this has to satisfy a local need, people have to ask for it. These people at home in the county office, in the city office, the OEPD people, nobody knew anything about it. But here it was on the books.

Mr. Chairman, to make this long story short, we finally found that this project is to grade and improve 4.9 miles of road leading to an Iowa State Park. But the road is not even located in county A, or any other depressed county. It is in a county that has never received such a designation.

Mr. Chairman, the industrial plant is being built without the benefit of this money. I suppose this means that the county will no longer have a depressed status, and I might suggest that there are some who will not be greatly disappointed.

Mr. Chairman, after listening to a lot of the debate on the floor this afternoon, I would say that it is quite obvious that there are many Members here who are concerned directly with unemployment, but it is very obvious that the unemployment which concerns them most is their own.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD].

(Mr. MOORHEAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I am taking the time of the Committee this afternoon because there are two items in this bill that disturb me.

The first is the subject of civil defense. This afternoon the Committee heard the distinguished gentleman from California, the chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the chairman of the Military Operations Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, a subcommittee on which I have the privilege to serve, a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, urge that we give greater attention to civil defense. This program is also supported by the very distinguished Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara.

What I am saying is that this program is one that is supported by people who know whereof they speak.

I remember at the height of the Cuban crisis last October people coming to me, not in panic but asking for advice, saying, "What do I do—where do I go—in the event of an attack?" I think at that time we learned in a time of crisis when we had to take action we could not take any drastic action for fear of developing a panic in our people. Now the crisis is over and we do not act.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORHEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. There are many in this body who share the concern the gentleman has expressed about this civil defense item and who are very hopeful that the Committee on Appropriations will take a long further look at it when additional evidence has been presented on the impact of this cut on the program now underway.

Mr. MOORHEAD. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I think the gentleman would be interested to know that the military operations subcommittee in a report issued last summer said:

If a crisis should occur that threatens imminent attack, the people of this country will inquire in a single and loud voice what the Government has done to protect them. A wise administration—and a wise Congress—will not be caught unprepared.

I hope we have that wisdom.

The second point that disturbs me here is, of course, the cut—no, not the cut, the abolition of the accelerated public works program. I come from a depressed area. Unemployment in the city of Pittsburgh is over 11 percent. We have been working hard to rebuild our city to make it a lovely place, to give ourselves a new economic base for the future. We have been working, but we cannot do it all by ourselves because we are in a depressed area. Under this program we have been able to achieve new water facilities and sewage facilities, and street improvements, all of which are essential if we are to build a new



economic base for future growth and future contribution to our country.

We were able to acquire a new library addition, a new public safety facility. All of these are essential for a healthy economy in a community. Not only did this program provide a base for our economic development in the future, but it also provided the economic support in immediate man-months of work to tide some of our unemployed over the period when our economy will be working out.

In Pittsburgh alone the programs approved amount to over 2,300 man-months of work. The total in Allegheny County is over 4,800 man months of work. In addition to these programs which will result in employment, we managed to build a new hospital and make additions to existing hospitals to provide for the needs of our people.

With the exception of the tax bill, I believe there is no program which will face the Congress this year, that is more important to cure unemployment. I urge my colleagues to vote to replace the money cut from the accelerated public works program.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to support the action of the full House Committee on Appropriations in reducing the funds for the accelerated public works program by \$500 million from the request made by the President.

Last year, when the accelerated public works program passed the House of Representatives, it is true that there was an authorization for \$900 million in this particular area. But, only 2 weeks ago we heard here on the floor of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from the other side of the aisle say "Well, now there is no need to worry about this authorization for military procurement in the amount of \$15,890 million because, after all, this is just an authorization bill and the Committee on Appropriations will have an opportunity to work its will later on on this program when the appropriations request is before the Committee on Appropriations and also later when it comes to the floor of the Congress." The story then was—not to worry about this increased authorization because an authorization, after all, is just an authorization and the Committee on Appropriations must work its will on this program.

When this particular request came before the Committee on Appropriations last year, the committee did not appropriate for fiscal year 1963 \$900 million authorized for this program or the \$500 million requested by the President. The Committee on Appropriations appropriated only \$400 million. No commitment has been made to any community in the United States that an additional \$500 million will be funded in this total authorization for 1963. Let me further state that in the bill and in the amendment proposed by the administration, the \$500 million was not made available for fiscal year 1963. This appropriation was requested for obligation through fiscal year 1964. Mr. Chairman, the lan-

guage which was inserted in that bill by the Bureau of the Budget, I am sure was subject to a point of order here on the floor of the House of Representatives because you cannot insert in a deficiency appropriation bill a provision authorizing the obligation of these funds through fiscal year 1964. This has to be considered under the regular appropriation procedure and in the regular funding bill for fiscal 1964.

Mr. Chairman, this is not an easy vote for the Members of the Congress to make. Many Members of the Congress feel that the manner in which they are judged here in the Congress is by how much Federal money they bring back to their particular congressional districts. I have areas in my congressional district which qualify under the accelerated public works program. It may not be an easy vote for any Member of the Congress to make, but if we are going to be serious about reducing the funds in the new obligational authority budget of the President, and the new obligational authority budget of the President is for \$108 billion—if we are going to be serious in making reductions in this budget, we must be willing to face up to tough votes.

We must be willing to face up to question of what are the responsibilities of the Federal Government, what are the responsibilities of the State government, and what are the responsibilities of the local government in this year 1963 and as we face fiscal year 1964.

The President of the United States has told us, and leading economists throughout the country have said, that if we are going to get this economy moving again the No. 1 priority which we as a Congress face is a tax reduction in this year 1963. The position of some of us on both sides of the aisle, of the minority party as well as of the majority party, has been: "Yes, a tax cut; but before we can have this tax cut it is necessary for us to make substantial reductions in Federal expenditures and substantial reductions in the President's new 1964 obligational authority budget of \$108 billion."

It seems to me that this is the time, this is the test, this is the most important test we have had in this session of Congress. Are we willing to stand up here and agree with the President of the United States that the No. 1 priority as far as our economy is concerned is to try to stimulate the private sector of our economy through tax reduction at the corporate and individual level? And if you believe in tax cuts at the corporate and individual level it is necessary for us to do something about the \$12.8 billion deficit which is anticipated under this particular budget for fiscal year 1964. It is necessary for us to do something about this budget of our President.

We cannot stimulate our economy, we cannot get our country moving again by going in two directions at the same time. Increasing spending and making tax cuts at the same time just does not make sense.

Let us see if we can get our country moving again by the use of this particular Federal spending program.

As of February 15 the total Federal obligations under this program were \$244 million. The number of projects approved under the accelerated public works program were 2,060. The man-years of employment that were provided by these 2,060 projects that had been approved was a total of 29,921 individuals put to work. Thus in spending almost one-fourth billion dollars on this program we were only able to employ seven-tenths of 1 percent of the unemployed. These are very unsatisfactory figures. The total Federal cost per man-year of employment under this program was \$8,150.

On the basis of program experience through February 15 reflected in the foregoing figures, it would require a Federal expenditure of \$32,620 million under this program to put 4 million people to work.

The total cost of this program including local contributions for each job that has been provided has been estimated at \$10,225 for every job created under this particular program.

All we need do is look at the testimony before the Joint Economic Committee where the leading economists of this country told us that we could secure more job opportunities, we could go in the direction of getting this economy of ours moving again if we are willing to reduce Federal spending and taxation. If we are going forward with spending programs at an ever-increasing rate, getting into the area of local and State responsibility, we cannot pursue a course of Federal tax reduction in the next fiscal year. It may be good politics to "ride both these horses" at the same time but it is very poor economics.

All of you who believe that it is time to get our economy going, that we can do it through the private sector instead of Government handouts from Washington, D.C., must face up and vote for economy in our first big test tomorrow. We should vote for this reduction of \$500 million in the President's new obligational budget. We can make reductions, we can have tax cuts, but only if the Congress exercises its responsibility under our Constitution of controlling the pursestrings and the runaway spending represented in \$108 billion new obligational authority of the executive branch. We must not pass on to our children and grandchildren these ever-increasing Federal deficits. This is a real opportunity that we have tomorrow, and I hope that the House of Representatives will sustain the action of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] 5 minutes.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to go back to an item in this bill which was previously referred to by my good friend and colleague from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. It has to do with the stocking of the shelters under the civil defense program.

Some of you will remember that at the time of the Cuban crisis there was a



wave, particularly in those areas where there are important military installations, either direct or indirect, of fear that manifested itself in many ways among the general population. In my area, for instance, through an unfortunate remark, a great many people swept the shelves of the food markets in the belief there would be a shortage of food and an inability, therefore, to survive if an attack came about. But above all else, people kept pushing on the phone asking where should they go. When they were told where they should go if they lived in an area marked for public shelter, they were then informed that many of these shelters were not stocked with food or medical supplies or water containers or the sanitation kit. These would make them livable for a number of days. If so, perhaps they might be able to survive and to save their lives.

I want to make it very clear this program is in no way an answer to an atomic attack. It means if the attack happens to be a sufficient distance away that your chance of survival is increased. At the present time, at least, we have shelters identified for 104 million American people. We believe we can have 70 million more places by September 1963. But of these 104 million people, there are only 42 million of them that we are able now or have on order enough supplies to assure them that their shelters will be stocked. The request that was made in this budget was to at least give us an amount of \$61.9 million to keep the program going, and to supply the necessary needs of another 23 million Americans.

That was taken out of the bill, in the good judgment of the committee, because the committee felt perhaps a little more time would reveal additional information. But nothing is going to reveal more information on this program until, and God forbid, there should be an actual attack. On the other hand, if this money is not forthcoming, it means there will be 5, 6, or 7 months' delay in not only providing for these 23 million, but loss in the faith that our communities have that the Federal Government really means to go through with this shelter program.

Mr. Chairman, while I understand the pleas for economy that are being heard on many sides, when it comes to a case of national defense and, above all, giving a man, woman, or child a chance to survive a horrible war that might face us in the future. This is indeed the kind of economy I do not think any Member of this Congress, if he really understands the facts, wants to undertake.

When you think of the billions of dollars that we spend in national defense, perhaps we underrate the fact our opposition would like to be sure that our population would panic before an attack. Without panic maybe they would not be so ready to attack. This kind of defense we provide in part by the \$61 million requested to finish marking and stocking public defense shelters.

I certainly hope, Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, that a way can be found to put this item back into the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I note from the committee report on the shelter supplemental request that it states that we should not approve more funds until more experience is obtained with this program.

I would like to ask: How much more experience do we need?

The national shelter program started in 1961. Hundreds of professional architects and engineers were trained in the special techniques of analyzing buildings for radiation protection. They surveyed the Nation and located 104 million shelter spaces in existing structures. Department of Defense field estimates are that 70 million of these spaces can be made available in a year if there are sufficient supplies for them.

We have already invested \$111 million for supplies for nearly 47 million shelter spaces, about two-thirds of the 70 million spaces the Defense Department estimates can be made available for public use. The supplemental request is to keep the pipeline flowing so that we can complete the final third of the project and provision shelter spaces for 70 million persons.

The Defense Department has set up an intricate logistical system of procurement and transportation schedules affecting more than 3,600 business establishments to produce and deliver the emergency shelter supplies to local communities. Some 5,000 county and municipal governments are, or soon will be, engaged in a job of installing and managing the supplies. Special training courses have been underway for months to prepare local officials for making the best use of public shelters in a nuclear emergency.

I ask again, How much more experience do we need? You do not gain experience in any venture by standing still. It seems to me that we have more than enough experience with this national shelter program to justify continued movement ahead. This is no time to stop.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to respond to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] with respect to his fishpond. I do not see him on the floor at the present time, so I will defer that until tomorrow, and hope I can find time then to reply to him on that issue.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. LANGEN, for the comments he made concerning this bill wherein he said there are entirely too many new programs being financed in a deficiency appropriation bill. I am surprised the committee would bring in a bill providing money for so many new programs. This should be left to the regular appropriations procedure.

I should like to question the chairman of the subcommittee concerning the item to be found on page 8 of the report in connection with the Small Business Ad-

ministration. Why did you defer that appropriation? Preliminarily to the gentleman answering the question, I would point out to him that Congress passed—I did not vote for it, but passed the free trade bill known as the Trade Expansion Act, which is bound to do injury to business in this country, yet this bill provides no money to take care of the damages. Why?

Mr. THOMAS. That is a good question, and we will give you the best answer we can. We are not against the Trade Act. The reason we deferred it to the regular committee was, there was not one single request for funds from small business.

Mr. GROSS. Well, does not the gentleman agree that there is going to be damage; there is going to be injury, to business in this country from the Trade Expansion Act?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct. We anticipate that. Of course, this bill is only good to June 30, and in view of the fact there was not one request made for money, we decided to pass it over to the regular bill. We are not against it at all. We are for it.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to question the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] concerning the appropriations for international organizations and conferences and contributions to international organizations. Can the gentleman tell me how much was appropriated to the State Department in the regular appropriation bill last year for these purposes?

Mr. ROONEY. Which item is the gentleman referring to?

Mr. GROSS. I am talking about contributions to international organizations, missions to international organizations, and international conferences and contingencies.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, I imagine the contributions to international organizations are in the vicinity of \$60 to \$65 million.

Mr. GROSS. And that was not enough to cover the expenses of those who junket all over the world; is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman would kindly rephrase his question.

Mr. GROSS. And \$60 to \$65 million was not enough to take care of the expenses of those who traveled all over the world in 1 year?

I would call your attention to this language on page 634 of the hearings:

U.S. participation in international conferences during fiscal year 1962 increased markedly to 474 conferences as compared with 381 during fiscal year 1961. With emphasis on a more positive and aggressive foreign policy, as exemplified by a number of major programs recently initiated or supported by the United States; namely, (1) the Alliance for Progress; (2) the United Nations decade of development; (3) the peaceful uses of outer space; (4) the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and (5) the trade expansion program.

And so forth. Is this where the money is going, and how much more? How many more conferences are going to be held? There were 474 last year as compared with 381 international conferences the year before.



Mr. ROONEY. Of course, I am sure the gentleman understands that this is a supplemental bill. It covers only the period until this coming June 30.

There were a considerable number of requests. I believe there is language in the report which indicates that the committee has approved funds with regard to only two of these requests. We say that "the committee recommends an appropriation of \$315,000 for International Conferences and Contingencies, a reduction of \$440,000 in the budget estimate."

That is a pretty good reduction. This would provide \$250,000 for expenses incident to organizing and holding a World Food Congress in the United States, and \$65,000 for the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower, to wit, the Secretariat of the International Peace Corps.

Mr. GROSS. While I still do not have an answer as to why they cannot live within their regular budget in the matter of international conferences, it leads me to another question—

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield further, I should like to point out that these are two items that justifiably, as they say, were not foreseen at the time of the regular bill a year ago.

Mr. GROSS. Well, of course, the Peace Corps did not publicize what they were up to when they staged a conference in the plush Rockefeller Hotel in Puerto Rico last October. They did not let anyone in on that secret.

Mr. ROONEY. They tell me that that is a pretty nice hotel.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; so I have heard. It is at the rate of \$56 a day per person during the winter season.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand they had special reduced rates.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, about \$26 a day, which is still pretty fancy living for members of an organization that is supposed to be down to earth and operating at the common man's level.

Mr. ROONEY. This was a meeting of a group of representatives of many nations who were there for the purpose of creating an International Peace Corps so as to take some of the load off the backs of the American taxpayers.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the gentleman knows that that seldom is the case. I have heard that for 14 years; how foreign governments are going to get off our backs. It just never happens that way.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe it is the case here, and if my memory serves me right, we had some testimony in this respect which indicated the number of nations interested in having their own Peace Corps to go into underdeveloped nations. The amount of money that this has saved to date, I do not know. I believe it is in the printed hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Can my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] help me with the title of this organization?

Mr. ROONEY. I am trying to help the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. What is the meaning of "middle level manpower"? Can the gentleman help me out with this?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman knows that I am always very frank. I must say I do not know myself. I do know that it is a nice name for a meeting that concerned the subjects referred to—I am probably showing my ignorance here, and I should know better, and I hope no one will hold this against me—but the fact is that I just do not know. However, it does have to do with forming an International Peace Corps.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder how high or how low "middle level" is?

Mr. ROONEY. I think it would be in the middle.

Mr. GROSS. Is R. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps, one of the middle level or is he above or below? Where does he fit?

Mr. ROONEY. He is at a fine level, let me say.

Mr. GROSS. That still does not tell me the meaning of "middle level manpower." But what this would do, as I understand it, is establish an International Secretariat for the Peace Corps. That is about correct, is it not?

Mr. ROONEY. That is so.

Mr. GROSS. This \$65,000, in other words, would put them in business officially. They are already in business unofficially by dipping into a contingency fund of some kind. They already have their hands in the till for \$150,000, as I understand it, but this would put the stamp of approval on it as far as Congress is concerned from the money standpoint.

Mr. ROONEY. This is a nonrecurring item. The gentleman knows we cut this item from \$80,000 to \$65,000.

Mr. GROSS. There is no legislative authority for the Secretariat of the International Peace Corps, is there?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, I believe there is.

Mr. GROSS. Where would that be found?

Mr. ROONEY. It is right here in the hearings. I was previously under the same impression as the gentleman. I asked this same question during the hearings, and now I understand my impression was not the proper one.

Mr. GROSS. I do not question their authority to get \$150,000 out of some fund because Congress has delegated unconscionable authority to the President to spend millions in any way he chooses, but I question the legislative authority to create the organization.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman will find in the printed hearings beginning at the top of page 646 the authority for making this appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK], who is chairman of one of the Committee on Public Works subcommittees and very knowledgeable in these affairs.

(Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, may I make reference to some statements made earlier—I thought very unfairly—blanketing the whole program as a boondoggle, and making very casual and care-

less reference to swimming pools, golf courses, and ski slides, and intimating, without saying, that these items characterize the entire program.

There may be a few such projects. But the record of performance and accomplishments of the first \$400 million of this accelerated public works program is a good and sound one. Let us look at the summary figures of the total of \$400 million authorized last October.

There is the largest amount of \$76 million, which is 25 percent of the total, that went for water and sewer works in 451 projects. The next three items are first, water pollution plants, \$44 million, distributed over 300 projects, making 15 percent of the total; second, \$41 million for hospitals and health facilities, accounting for another 15 percent; and third, badly needed streets and roads, for 15 percent more. The categories I have just cited account for 72 percent of the accelerated public works funds. Twenty-eight percent of the money went for direct Federal projects, and very properly so, because they were geared so that in 1 month practically all the money assigned to them could be committed and thus provide justifiable employment quickly. We have to remember that most municipal projects took time for planning, engineering, and making out the applications, time that ran to 2 or 3 months before they could get under way with construction.

In the meantime the coldest winter in the last third of a century blanketed almost half the northern United States. I believe you know that, whether you are from the North, the Northeast, the Northwest, the central part of the country, or even down in the South.

When someone calls this a boondoggle, I think of my hometown right in the heart of the iron range, the Mesabi iron ore country, that produced the iron to win World War I, World War II, and the Korean war. Twenty-six percent of the able-bodied workers, the miners, mostly family men, in my hometown were unemployed last winter.

I visited their homes. Most of these men are veterans. Most of them have had combat experience. They were 20, 22, and 24 years old when they were in combat. Now they are 40, 42, and 44 and 45 years of age. I went into their homes. I recall a child that I had seen 3 years ago who was in the fourth grade. Now he is in the seventh grade. He is wearing the same old mackinaw with the sleeves up at his elbows, torn and ragged.

I think it is an insult to these fine Americans who are in distress to imply they want to boondoggle. They are trapped in these hard core unemployment areas all over the country, whether the economic distress is due to technology or to depletion of resources such as iron ore in my case, or timber, or agricultural submarginal lands. They are trapped.

They cannot sell their homes, they cannot rent them, they cannot give them away. There is nowhere for them to go. And, yet, there are those who today would call this kind of program to



help such people a boondoggling program.

In considering the problems of the country, we need to give the highest priority to the labor market and to this national problem of unemployment. We are not going to save any money. We will, however, pay a heavy price in human values if we do not do something soon. Unemployment is not going to disappear by itself. Either we give men productive and vital work, in which they contribute to their country by building sorely needed public facilities, or we pay them for not working, by doling out unemployment compensation, putting them on relief, or signing them up for the food stamp plan.

It is the relief measures that are the most expensive items. For unemployment compensation benefits alone from 1960 to 1962—the last 3 years—this country paid out \$10.5 billion. Under the accelerated public works program we are proposing to use less than one-tenth of that sum to give work to our jobless men.

Our relief measures are beginning to show the wear and tear of long-term unemployment. I would like to quote an excellent article written in the Washington Post of Sunday, April 7, 1963:

The Nation's unemployment compensation program is in trouble.

Reserve funds for jobless benefits have fallen to dangerous levels in nearly half the States.

All this comes at a time when employers are paying substantially less in unemployment taxes in relation to total wages than they were at the program's inception in 1939. And it comes at a time when high unemployment is making added demands on the system.

Pennsylvania, which not only has one of the highest unemployment rates in the Nation but also has the second highest average payroll tax, is the worst off. Its solvency rating is only .34.

And whereas it paid out \$253 million in jobless benefits last year, it had only \$149 million in reserve on December 31. And a large part of this represented a loan from the Federal-State emergency loan fund.

(By contrast, the 7.67 solvency rating of the District of Columbia tops that of all 50 States.)

Ohio is only a bit better off than Pennsylvania. It disbursed \$175 million last year but had only \$124 million in reserve at year's end.

The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from New York, Mr. CHARLES BUCKLEY, has commented earlier today on the need for the accelerated public works program, citing the editorial from the New York Times for Tuesday, April 9, 1963. I, too, would like to quote from this perceptive editorial:

Rejection of a \$450 million public works bill has been hailed as a victory for the "economizers" of the House Appropriations Committee.

It is the worst sort of economizing, however, to eliminate prospective jobs for perhaps half a million unemployed in depressed areas across the country. Furthermore, failure to restore the funds will encourage hasty ax-wielding on other programs to create jobs and better utilize the Nation's resources.

There may be many areas where reducing the amount of Government spending would

be constructive—in the race to put a man on the moon, for example. But the accelerated public works program is not one of them. To provide jobs for the unemployed is not the equivalent of giving them a handout. To create better hospitals, streets, and other public facilities is not throwing money away.

In short, Mr. Chairman, we have here a most prudent use of limited funds.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the unemployment problem is an ever-worsening crisis. We have the evidence and the legacy of the three great Eisenhower recessions—a definite pattern in which it has taken us longer to recover from the successive recessions, each of which have left us with a higher total of unemployment than before. I predict that if we continue to neglect and defer this problem, we will encounter ever-increasing difficulties. We will subject ourselves to unnecessary frustrations and heartaches. Through a shortsighted failure to utilize effectively our manpower, we will inevitably slow down economic growth. We will see the day when it will be a good deal more difficult to put able-bodied men on jobs than it will be to put men on the moon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to the time?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has consumed 1 hour and 32 minutes and the gentleman from Ohio has consumed 1 hour and 34 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Is my understanding correct that at 5 o'clock the Committee will rise?

The CHAIRMAN. General debate concludes at that time under the previous order of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON].

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to attempt to be emotional. In fact, I am going to try not to be. But, I would like to recall to the Members of this House that we are dealing today not with numbers and not with figures. We are dealing with the destiny of human beings.

This is the first test that we in the 88th Congress have had as to whether or not we are willing to face up to our responsibility and do something for these people. We have more to do in the spring of 1963 than fight the crabgrass. We have to fight the indifference that consigns people to the economic scrap heap.

While we hear talk of States' rights and local rights, meanwhile unemployed human beings are left to fend for themselves and lose their dignity and self-respect as a result of their inability to provide for themselves and their families.

We have heard talk about boondoggles and leaf-raking programs. Of course, the fact is indisputable that in every one of these projects, local communities, Re-

publican communities and Democratic communities alike, have to put up matching funds. In most of these cases, the people in these hard-pressed communities, in distressed areas, if you please, are willing to say we will match the U.S. contribution dollar for dollar despite the fact that locally we are in deep economic trouble. This is not a boondoggle. This is decency and industry and caring about the towns we live in and the people who live in these towns.

In concluding I would like to quote something that my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY] said, I think it was last year, on this same subject here on the floor. He said that many here in Congress when they talk with the unemployed are like an Elvis Presley record. Before election they say, "I wants you, I loves you, I needs you," but after election they turn the record over and it says: "See you later, Alligator."

Those people want us to see them now; they want us to match our talk with action, and the time to do it is here and now. For that reason I urge support of the amendment that will be offered subsequently to put back into this appropriation bill money for humanity, money for the American people to go forward.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, the committee has cut 39.8 percent from the 1,641,507 requested.

However, I have reserved on certain items.

When we refer to supplemental appropriations, it seems to me that we should be providing funds for programs now in existence, rather than begin to fund new programs.

In my opinion, all new programs should be reviewed in depth by the regular subcommittees of the appropriations committee.

If you read the record of the supplemental hearings, you will find that there is little justification for the new starts on many new projects. Bear in mind that there will be only about 2 months between the time this bill becomes law and the end of the fiscal year for which we are not appropriating. You must conclude either that these funds for new projects cannot be used in fiscal 1963, or we are inviting reckless spending with inadequate justification to obligate by the end of the fiscal year.

New starts should be considered on a priority basis and should be considered in competition with the other demands in the regular appropriation bills, always having in mind the overriding considerations of our financial situation.

May I outline some of the new starts in the bill before you.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of Trade Adjustment: On page 2 of the report, the committee allows



\$25,000 for administrative expenses. New items for this program were deleted elsewhere in the bill.

**Civilian industrial technology:** The committee allows \$500,000 for this new program, a reduction of \$750,000 from the budget estimate. Where is the urgency in starting this program under a supplemental appropriation? Is this the time or the place to lay the foundation for a highly controversial program which may grow into another gigantic Government research effort?

The very industries that are supposed to be helped by this new proposal are strongly opposed to it, with one or two exceptions.

**First.** None of the 110 national trade and professional associations in the construction industry were consulted by the Department of Commerce before formulation of its proposed program. The program proposal therefore presents a dangerously one-dimensional view of the building industry and its present needs and capabilities.

**Second.** The proposed program as presented in the budget request is indefinite, unclear and contradicts statements on the aims and purposes of the building research and development program as enunciated by Department of Commerce spokesmen.

**Third.** The proposed program threatens to tamper with the delicate free enterprise mechanism of America's largest domestic fabrication industry.

**Fourth.** The program, if set in motion, would compete with private industry research efforts.

**Fifth.** The proposed new program should be evaluated by appropriate committees of the Congress such as the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the House and by the Commerce Committee in the Senate and should not be initiated by the highly unusual procedure of a deficiency appropriations request. This is an attempt to prevent debate on the merits of the proposal during the regular appropriations process.

**Sixth.** The construction industry and its 110 national associations are presently evaluating the proposed Department of Commerce program to determine whether there is a proper role for the Federal Government in building research and development. Until the associations in the \$80 billion construction industry have had an opportunity to meet and discuss the proposed subsidy program for building research, the program proposed should be rejected.

Aside from the textile industry and one or two letters we have received from manufacturers of chinaware, I do not know of any private industry that seeks to have the Government intrude into this field. They are opposed to it. Yet we propose here to launch the program on the basis of the very limited testimony that it was possible to receive in the course of hearings on this huge supplemental appropriation bill.

Transportation research is the next item: \$625,000 is allowed for this new start. The Department asked \$1,250,000. How can they possibly use these funds

in the 2 months or less that will be left in the fiscal year?

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

**Office of Education:** \$345,000 is recommended of the \$600,000 requested for the new program of films for the deaf.

**Public Health Service:** \$5,430,000 is in the bill for mass inoculation, a reduction from \$12,600,000 requested. Also, the bill includes \$500,000 of the \$1,500,000 requested for the new programs in behalf of migratory workers.

**Children's Bureau:** \$3,500,000 is authorized for the start of the new program for day care centers, a reduction of only \$150,000 from the budget estimate.

**Educational TV,** another new start: \$1,500,000 is recommended to initiate grants for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities. I should like to say just a word about that item. These are grants to build educational television. Many Members of the House are in favor of educational television. But I have some concern about that from this standpoint. I asked them in the hearings: After you make these grants, after you build this television network, who is going to operate it, who is going to pay for it?

The answer to me was, the local communities, the local school boards. They tell us this educational TV will cover 90 percent of the people of the country.

I am fearful, Mr. Chairman, when we establish it, when we get it ready for operation, there will not be any local money to operate the educational TV. Where will they come? They will come to the Congress of the United States for funds to operate a television network covering 90 percent of the people, operated by the Federal Government. That is my concern, regardless of what administration may be in power. The opportunity of thought control, the opportunity for broadcasting programs to the people by the Government, it seems to me is a very dangerous thing.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**National Park Service:** \$5 million to initiate land acquisition at the Point Reyes National Park. The regular Interior Department appropriation bill already passed the House carries an appropriation for \$2 million for this purpose.

**Office of Territories:** \$7,290,000 for schools, hospitals, utilities and transportation.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**Trade Expansion Act;** \$100,000. One item has been approved, some have been disapproved. They are concerned now about two industries—china and earthenware and whisky. Each has lost about 1,000 employees since passage of the act, although there have been no changes in tariffs.

Mr. Chairman, the Public Works Acceleration Act—Public Law 87-658—was approved on September 14, 1962. This act authorized the appropriation of \$900 million for the accelerated public works program. On October 13, 1962, Congress passed the public works appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1963 which included \$400 million for initiating the ac-

celerated public works program program. This was less than half the full \$900 million the administration had requested. This \$900 million request was not considered by the House but went directly to the Senate.

The Senate Appropriations Committee in its hearings was highly critical of the lack of budget justification for any specific project. The Senate committee in its Report No. 2178 called attention to this failure to present proper justification for each project to be funded by the accelerated public works program in these words:

In recommending an appropriation of \$500 million the committee notes that this is a new program for which firm estimates are not available. The witnesses testifying before the committee presented lists of public works projects which they considered eligible for allocations under this program. They pointed out, however, that many States and communities are not yet even aware of this legislation, much less have they been able to prepare project requests that might qualify under this act. Accordingly, the witnesses cautioned that it should be clearly understood that these lists do not represent an approved program nor could they give the committee any assurance that any individual project would be approved. The committee felt, therefore, that it would be desirable to provide a partial appropriation which would permit this program to get underway at the maximum possible rate for the next 4 months, with the understanding that the administration can submit a supplemental estimate in January at which time they should be in a position to support a definite program, with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justifications therefor.

The Senate committee also specified the type of projects that should be included in the program in these words:

Since the purpose of the Public Works Acceleration Act is to provide additional employment in depressed areas, the committee believes that the projects to be approved by the various administrators under the favored terms of the new authorization should be those projects for which the local communities or other political subdivisions are unable to meet the cost-sharing requirements under the agencies' regular programs. An example of the type of program the committee has in mind would be the public facilities loan program.

It is amply clear from the Senate report language and the conference report language which was accepted by both Houses, that the appropriation of additional funds over and above the \$400 million initially provided was dependent upon the presentation of specific recommendations and justification for each of the projects in the remainder of the program. This has not been done.

In fact, the administration has made no attempt to comply with this specific requirement of the law as it now stands. Actually, the committee should have refused to schedule any hearings on the supplemental request for the additional \$500 million until the administration presented a firm program with specific descriptions and justifications for each project included therein.

The actual presentation to the Deficiency Subcommittee has been nothing more than a list of several thousand project names with the most meager in-



dication of what each project was. It was nothing more than a continuation of the same emaciated and inadequate initial presentation to the Senate at the time of the original request for funds for the accelerated public works program.

Here are a few examples of the kind of descriptions of the projects given in the accelerated public works program presentation: Repair building, recreational facilities; construct building, recreational facilities; recreational facilities; Hawaii Volcanoes recreational facilities; land treatment; Chesapeake & Ohio Canal; interceptor; flood control; courthouse; concrete raceways; city hall; activation of vessel; zoological gardens; swimming pool; cultural center; fairgrounds extension; nursing home.

There is no need for Congress, if it is to be a rubberstamp for these billion dollar public works acceleration programs on which no specific justification is presented for the projects to be covered. Why not just hand the key to the Treasury over to the administration with a request to please let us know at some future time how they spent the taxpayers' money? Of course, we might have to raise the debt limit several times a year, but at least it would keep the bureaucrats happy up until the time this Nation went the way of all profligate nations of the past.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. I appreciate it and I thank the gentleman. May I say at the outset there is no Member of the House for whom I have greater respect than the gentleman from Ohio. He is not only a gentleman but a man of integrity who always gives his own deep thought to the opinions of others and expresses his with equal force and conviction. And, I appreciate this time.

The point the gentleman made about making capital investments in plants is sound. The point the gentleman made about the burden of fiscal deficits on the economy, we agree with that. But, to clear the record on that point, you see we are in a box. The decision here is not whether we save half a billion or spend it, because if we do not use it for public works, then we have to pay for unemployment compensation and relief. In 1960 we have spent \$3 billion for unemployment compensation; in 1961, \$4.1 billion; last year \$3.1 billion, for a total of \$10.5 billion in 3 short years for unemployment compensation. And, to that you must add welfare costs, aid to dependent children, food stamp plan, county and municipal, relief and welfare costs. One county in my district last year spent \$12 million for relief alone.

Mr. BOW. How much has that been reduced since this program has been in effect, with this \$400 million we have already spent?

Mr. BLATNIK. The program is just starting. We have only had 4 months of it.

Mr. BOW. I cannot yield further. My time is running out, and I should like to

make one further point, one further reason I am opposed to this program. Here are the proposed projects. This is what the Committee on Appropriations had before it in the consideration of this budget request.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman would show that to the gentleman from Florida who said we did not have any information about this program.

Mr. BOW. I agree with the gentleman from Florida, there is no information. There are names of towns and there are titles of what they are going to do, but there is not one bit of information in here. I know the gentleman from New York so well. I have served with him now for a number of years. He has been my chairman, and I know what he demands of witnesses who come before that committee for justification of projects. There is not a single word of justification in these projects. Do you know what these projects really are, except by some title? There is nothing in there, and may I point out to the gentleman from Minnesota who spoke here the other day in which he expressed some amazement with our committee when he stated as follows:

To be frank, Mr. Speaker, I am deeply shocked at the action of the House Committee on Appropriations, and I say this advisedly, with full respect for the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle. The Congress made a serious commitment, on the basis of which distressed municipalities and governmental subdivisions throughout America went ahead and planned to raise additional local funds for over 6,000 essential public works projects.

Then the gentleman rightly said that the conference committee said to come back with a supplemental in January. But what did they say? They said, with the understanding that the administration can submit a supplemental estimate in January, at which time they should be in a position to support a definite program, with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justifications therefor. Now, here was an admonition to the administration as to what they should come before the Appropriations Committee on supplementals. Not a document with the list of the cities, simply saying "We are going to build a bridge here, we are going to clear brush there, we are going to build a boat dock there"; not that sort of thing. That is not a justification before the Appropriations Committee. They said "Support a definite program with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justified."

I ask you this: Look at this record. Search the record as you may. Find a justification. There are none there. There are no justifications. If this were any other kind of program and your Committee on Appropriations authorized up to \$450 million, you would read us out of this House as incompetent and not doing our job.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat what has been said here before, the Constitution of the United States places upon this Congress a responsibility for appropriations. Under that we certainly have a responsi-

bility to know what we are appropriating and what it is for.

Now, someone could very well ask me the question, "Well, all right, had they come up with justifications spelling out in detail these projects, had they justified these as being good projects, would you be for it, or against it?"

Mr. Chairman, if they were properly justified under an authorization which this House had passed, I would support it. But I want to see them properly justified under justifications such as we have in other areas. To me this idea that all of these projects have now been put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has but one purpose, and that is not to advise you. We could have found that. But to try to put upon every Member of Congress the opportunity to see whether they are in his district or not, are we beginning to appropriate on the basis of money for our districts, or are we going to appropriate on the basis of what is best for the United States?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we have six speakers remaining on our side. In looking at the clock I note that we have 18 minutes left. If I may, I yield to our speakers 3 minutes each.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to our able and distinguished friend, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], who is one of the able and senior members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to a great deal of the debate on this issue. It seems to me it has deteriorated from the question of whether it is worth while or not into a partisan issue almost entirely. I do not believe that is a good atmosphere in which to try to pass legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I agree wholeheartedly with the gentleman from Ohio who preceded me in saying that unemployment is the No. 1 issue that faces America today. It has wrecked governments down through the years, many of them today around the world. The situation is serious in many localities in this land.

If this \$500,000 is not restored in this legislation we are not keeping faith with the communities across America who have spent their own money for planning, and who could ill afford it, to complete sewers and bring in wholesome water and complete highways and navigational aids that industry might be introduced into these depressed areas.

You say, "That is not our fault, it is theirs." It is the fault of the Congress of the United States, and it affects every Member in America. To me it depends a great deal on your outlook on life, your financial attitude and your financial outlook on things, as to whether we take a material or a human outlook as we legislate in the Congress. I prefer we take the human element.

I say if we do not restore this we are not keeping faith with the small communities across America who have spent their money planning and getting ready for the \$500 million which they had every reason to expect. I believe I expected it to come almost automatically, and I am sure the communities across America expected that.



I have heard Members here say, "There is nothing coming into my district." That should not be the criterion. It should be, Will it help people in this land? If it helps one or two or three districts, that should be the criterion, not whether it comes into my district in West Virginia. If we legislate that way we are not legislating for the land but only as individuals.

Mr. Chairman, it cannot be repeated too often and too loudly that unemployment is the most menacing threat to the Nation today. Many of our other problems, especially the rising crime rate, stem directly from continued unemployment. How can we expect a citizenry which is normally honest and peace-loving to refrain from violence when opportunities for a job elude every attempt they make? Inability to find work that will sustain a family is the condition which has wrecked governments in the past, and is wrecking governments all over the world today. Unemployment is particularly frustrating when it is scattered widely through sparse populations. A large group of unemployed located in a single small area attracts public attention. The necessity for curative measures is only too evident, and something is done about it. But when comparatively small numbers of the jobless are scattered over a whole State, their hopelessness is more or less concealed by what seems to be a general prosperity. Their plight is easily overlooked as relatively unimportant. Such is the condition in my State of West Virginia.

West Virginia has accepted with enthusiasm and commendable energy every project and program offered by the Federal Government to improve industry and employment. Through the redevelopment program a number of new industries have been brought into the State and are beginning operations. Some of these use State natural resources hitherto undeveloped. All of them are small of necessity and employ limited numbers of workers. It has been testified before congressional committees that West Virginians are taking advantage of retraining programs and fitting themselves for totally new kinds of jobs. In short, wherever there was an opening toward a more prosperous life, West Virginians have hurried toward it.

One program was of peculiar promise to West Virginia, that providing for accelerated public works. It is known and admitted that the public works program has been delayed in West Virginia because of inadequate funds. The development of the State awaits the completion of highways, navigation systems, sewers, waterworks, and other public facilities. These will open up the State to industry, and in the process of construction will furnish employment to small groups of workers dispersed here and there through the countryside, thus helping to eliminate a problem which is hard to visualize because its dimensions are inconspicuous.

The \$900 million authorized last year for this purpose filled a real need. Less than half of the amount was appropriated last year, with the tacit understand-

ing that the remainder would be added this year. In that hope, West Virginia prepared and submitted a number of projects. The rejection of the expected \$500 million appropriation would doom all those projects to further delay. We must restore that appropriation to the pending bill. We argue with heat and passion over a \$6 billion appropriation which would go to some single large industry and to the thousands of workers who are employed in that one industry. We need equal heat and passion over an appropriation that will total only a small fraction of that expenditure, but that will take up the slack in employment which is bedeviling obscure and remote corners of every State in the Union.

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN].

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I join in support of the announced proposal that will be made to restore \$450 million to the appropriation bill. I am very much surprised today to hear again the old Hooverisms of 30 years ago, that unemployment is only a local problem, that it is a local problem only, that relief for the hungry, the unemployed, the poor, and the sick, is a local program, that it is not a national problem.

I submit that the proposition was established a long time ago that this is one country, that unemployment, that financial distress, that relief of sickness, that relief for those in poor health, that relief for the hungry is local, State, and national in scope, and that we must treat it together as one country.

I have found that some distressed areas are in such a great state of shock that they find it difficult if not impossible to plan for the future without encouragement, and I mean financial encouragement. They find they just cannot levy any more property taxes to support bond issues to renew public facilities so as to provide employment. They absolutely have to have some financial encouragement from some other place.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the gentleman from Montana would give his opinion with regard to this: If some program such as this accelerated public works program had been requested during the Eisenhower administration, is it possible there would not have been the two serious recessions we had during the second part of the Eisenhower administration?

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. In answer to that question, I think the serious recessions during the Eisenhower administration could have been averted and that the unemployment problem could have been controlled. I submit that now we can, as we have I think, slowed down unemployment or the acceleration of unemployment, if we have not stopped it,

and with this program we can reverse the trend and make some progress against unemployment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN].

(Mr. COHELAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to express my unrestrained joy and gratitude to the distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and to the members of the committee for their fine work in bringing in the supplemental appropriation for that magnificent project which I had the honor to coauthor, the Point Reyes National Seashore.

As many of you know, a good deal of land speculation has been going on at Point Reyes—speculation which has not only been inflating land values but which has also been destroying a precious natural resources—and these funds will enable us to get underway with this important project.

On the other hand, I feel sure that the chairman will forgive me if I chide him a bit over another item in the bill which concerns me greatly and which is a relatively small amount, it would seem to me, compared to some of the sums of money involved in this bill. I am referring to page 5 in the committee report where the committee states it has approved \$500,000 of the \$1,500,000 requested to assist local and State groups improve the sadly neglected health of our domestic migratory agricultural workers.

Mr. Chairman, since the time is short I would ask my colleagues most sincerely to read the hearings, pages 362–369 because the chairman and the committee have done a splendid job, and it would seem to me after reading the hearings that there is ample justification for including the full amount requested. Accordingly, I would like to ask the subcommittee chairman if he would be good enough to explain why we do not fully fund the request of \$1,500,000 for this program.

Mr. THOMAS. This is a new program and you have 60 days left. On the basis of 60 days, we thought \$500,000 would be ample to get the job done.

Mr. COHELAN. I thank the gentleman. I want to point out again that I have been keenly interested in this program and I urge that it be fully funded as soon as is reasonably possible.

I have introduced virtually a bushel of bills on aid for American migrant workers. I have also, as you know, for several years been opposing the extension of Public Law 78 for reasons I will amply develop later this session.

But it seems to me it would be a shame to permit the continued extension of the bracero program if we cannot at least provide the funds necessary to adequately implement the sole bill passed in the last Congress to help domestic migratory workers.

As the RECORD pointed out last year when we considered S. 1130—the medical services for migrant farm families bill—migrant families have little access



to health care, yet they have even greater needs than other low income groups. These needs not only cause personal misery and suffering, they also create fiscal problems for local hospitals and health facilities, both public and private. In addition, migrant families are frequently either barred from local medical services by local residence requirements, or these facilities are unavailable at times and places which would enable the people to avail themselves of the services.

The Division of Community Health Services has stated that within 30 days after funds become available under this legislation, migrant family health clinics will be in operation in a number of areas. Needy migrant workers, mothers, and children will be able to receive health services not previously possible. Furthermore, a major focus of this program is to help migrants understand and assume greater responsibility for meeting their health needs, and this certainly is a goal in the common interest of us all.

Considering these factors, and also the additional point that the State of California alone has submitted a request for \$490,000 under this act—an amount which falls just short of the total amount reported by the committee—I would like to urge again that the full amount requested be approved as promptly as possible.

Mr. Chairman, the committee's hearings make the very important point that the imperative need for a health program for domestic migrant agricultural workers is made even more clear by the fact that health services are being made available for the thousands of foreign agricultural workers who come to the United States each year. The agreement under which these workers enter our country provides medical care for on-the-job accidents under workmen's compensation and off-the-job health insurance at a reasonable cost to the worker—benefits which are not accorded in the great majority of instances for our own migrant farmworkers.

Mr. Chairman, this point and others discussed in the committee's hearings have great relevance for the proposed extension of Public Law 78 which, as I understand it, we will be considering shortly. I hope that my colleagues will review them carefully and bear them in mind when we discuss that proposal, for Public Law 78 is a measure which I believe to be morally unacceptable to the basic tenets of our society, which is contrary to our free enterprise system, and which is certainly inconsistent with our attempts to combat the very serious problem of unemployment and underemployment with which we are confronted today.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, after hearing the lengthy discussion on the bill—H.R. 5517—to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, I am delighted to observe the bipartisan acceptance of the \$5 million item for the land acquisition program of Point Reyes National Seashore located in Marin County.

I should like to commend this honorable body for its attitude toward the

early acquisition of the land within the confines of the park area. It is for this reason that I take this opportunity to include in the RECORD my views as to why this action at this time is most appropriate.

First of all, this project has been accepted into the sphere of Federal responsibility by the action of the 87th Congress. In joining this honorable body, I want to simply point out reasons why early acquisition is essential. Since authorization of this project, there has been an expanded speculation program initiated by investors. In view of this, it appears to be in the best interests of the Federal Government to appropriate funds for early acquisition. Due to this speculation, the land values are certain to increase with subsequent higher costs to the Federal Government as time lapses. Furthermore, the present land owners who are affected by the project are concerned about their own personal future plans which obviously are dependent upon the payment for their properties before any positive future plans can be made. It is only fair that their considerations be recognized.

Also, in endorsing this project, I concur with the Members of the 87th Congress who recognized the great value in establishing a national park immediately contiguous to a major population area and promoted conservation in an area where a maximum number of our population can enjoy it.

Early acquisition should then encourage developments in areas adjacent to the parks, thereby expediting recovery of the lost tax base by the local units of government.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FULTON].

(Mr. FULTON of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the restoration of \$450 million for the accelerated public works program.

Mr. Chairman, the hour is late and I shall not take much time, but I wish to register my hearty approval of the efforts to restore 450 million for the accelerated public works program.

I was very interested in the earlier remarks of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] concerning swimming pools, ski slides and other recreational projects. At the time the original authorization bill was being debated in the last Congress, the gentleman from Florida made a similar speech casting ridicule on applications of this nature. He was assured by the sponsors of the bill that the central purpose of the bill was to enable communities to provide badly needed public facilities which would also provide jobs.

It seems to me that the remarks of the gentleman from Florida both last year and this year serve a very useful purpose. Let me furnish a very practical example. As soon as the appropria-

tion was voted for the bill last year and Congress had adjourned, I addressed letters to the mayors of every community in the 13 counties of my congressional district, as well as to the county officials and civic leaders, apprising them of the nature of the legislation—emphasizing that recreational projects were given a low priority. Then I set up a series of meetings in the county seat of every county of my congressional district, enabling officials from the Community Facilities Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other agencies to explain the accelerated public works program and to answer questions by local officials.

At many of these meetings, the local people asked: "What about a swimming pool? What about a playground? What about a hunting or fishing lodge?" These all represent activities we West Virginians love to engage in, being an outdoor people. But invariably I told the people at these meetings about the wonderful speech of the gentleman from Florida, and how he had made us promise not to use the bill for any of this type of project. And as a result, we had maybe two or three applications out the hundreds we received for recreational projects, but invariably the Community Facilities Administration would simply write "Recreational" across the face of them and not even move such applications out of the Regional Office. As a result, all of our approved projects have been for libraries, street paving, storm sewers, sewer lateral lines, sewage disposal systems, hospitals, and health centers.

Therefore, I think the fears of the gentleman from Florida are groundless. All over the Nation, critically needed local projects are moving forward, jobs are being provided, and I hope that the \$450 million will be voted to continue this worthwhile program.

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege to serve Nashville and Davidson County, Tenn., the historic Hermitage district, home of Andrew Jackson. Andrew Jackson, one of the great names in American history, who, if he were sitting in this body today would, I am sure, have no reservations about the funds under discussion and their necessity.

Andrew Jackson would know that the Hermitage district today does not qualify for these moneys, that our economy is strong and diversified; that our unemployment is well below the national average.

If "Old Hickory" sat here today and were a man of narrow vision who could see no farther than the boundaries of his own district, he might well say "My people do not need these funds, so why should I put myself on the political limb by urging this appropriation?"

But General Jackson was a much bigger man. Andy Jackson could and would see far beyond his own district; he would see that in Tennessee alone 62 of our 95 counties are listed as depressed areas



and need these funds, in many instances, for their very survival.

Andrew Jackson not only could but did see far beyond the fertile valleys of middle Tennessee and what he saw he understood. It was because of this vision, this compassion and understanding for all the people that Andrew Jackson was elected to the highest office in the United States.

Today I would ask you, in the great tradition not only of Andrew Jackson but of our frontier forefathers who always had a helping hand for their neighbors, to restore this appropriation.

In the great midlands of our Nation with their lush fields of grain there are few depressed areas such as we have in many parts of the South.

In the upper Middle West, the home of the world's finest dairy producers, there are few depressed areas such as the blighted coal regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

But we all have our problems. With the farmers, it is overproduction and they need Government aid in the form of price support. The dairy farmer has his problem. In our oil-rich Southwest the producer is aided with tax relief through the depletion allowance.

We all have situations which may be particular to our own areas but we cannot solve them by ourselves.

Only by aiding one another in the tradition of our forefathers have these problems been met and eased.

We spend billions of dollars on foreign aid to help other nations each year, and I do not question the worth and need of these foreign peoples.

But this issue before us today is to help our own people who I say unequivocally are as deserving as any nation on God's earth. If we can spend \$4 billion to help others why can we not spend \$450 millions to help our own.

Gentlemen we have an obligation and a trust here. This program was launched in the last session of Congress. I was not a Member at that time but had I been I would have voted for it.

I hope the Members of this great and dignified body will not waver in their trust and will not fail to carry out their duty to the people of the United States of America.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my friend from Tennessee [Mr. FULTON]. My views on this subject are well known. Rather than take the time of the House myself I have left it for others. I commend the gentleman on his statement and thank him for yielding to me.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. Chairman, the House Appropriations Committee struck \$500 million for the accelerated public works program from the supplemental appropriations bill which we are today considering. I believe these funds must be restored.

In February, there were 4,918,000 unemployed, approximately one-half of whom reside in areas eligible for assistance under the accelerated public works program. By restoring this \$500 million,

we would be able to give on-site employment to about 60,000 of these individuals for 1 year. In addition, related service industries would absorb a portion of these unemployed; thus, nearly 10 percent of those out of work in economically depressed areas would be gainfully employed.

It is my understanding that a backlog of over 6,200 essential and urgent public works projects has accumulated in the Area Redevelopment Administration. Additional applications for grants-in-aid from States and local communities are continuing to be received—New Mexico alone has over 50 applications pending.

The Public Works Acceleration Act authorized an appropriation of \$900 million; \$400 million of this sum was appropriated and within 5 months had been allocated. The additional \$500 million appropriation which we are now considering is of paramount importance and is extremely vital if we are to continue this worthwhile program.

A great portion of the State of New Mexico has been designated a labor surplus area by the Department of Labor. Fourteen counties and nine Indian pueblos have been declared economically depressed areas and eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Administration. In addition, many of our communities are in dire need of Federal assistance to implement public works projects necessary for the continued health of our citizens. Because of limited bonding capacity, capital resources and tax revenues, these communities must have Federal assistance in order to initiate and complete these vitally needed public works projects.

I would like to point out that over 80 percent of the accelerated public works funds expended in the State of New Mexico was not used for community improvements, but was administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Forest Service and other Federal agencies. The \$500 million appropriation which was deleted from this supplemental is needed for community improvements such as sewer projects, storm drains, municipal gas systems, municipal water systems, and other such projects.

As I stated before, communities in New Mexico have over 50 applications for Federal assistance pending. Due to lack of funds, no action has been taken on these applications. I do not want to take up too much time by enumerating each in detail. However, I would like to cite a few examples of the conditions which exist in some of our New Mexico communities which have applied for assistance under the accelerated public works program and which have already made arrangements to sell revenue bonds for the necessary matching funds. The following examples are merely representative:

The city of Raton is facing a critical water shortage because of the inability of the present 12-inch transmission line to deliver water to the city. The present water line to the filter plant from Lake Maloya is not adequate to supply the city's needs. At one time, the level of

water in the city's reservoir was so low that the city was in great danger. If a fire had broken out, the citizens would have been unable to fight it. Raton's application for assistance has been held up due to lack of funds.

Last November Bernalillo applied for assistance to construct a central drain along the main street of the town because each year serious damage to property results from floods during heavy rains. This application has also been held up because the appropriated funds have already been expended.

In Santa Rosa, N. Mex., the municipal water system has been condemned by the New Mexico State Health Department. The community is allowed to continue the use of this system on a day-to-day basis pending the construction of a new municipal water system. Their application has been pending since last October. Santa Rosa has a very limited bonding capacity, and if a new municipal water system is to be constructed, Federal assistance is absolutely necessary.

The villages of Moriarty and Williard and the town of Estancia applied for Federal assistance for construction of a natural gas system for their communities. These applications were forwarded last November to the community facilities administration for action; however, here again, no action was taken because the funds appropriated had already been allocated.

The city of Espanola applied for assistance several months ago for badly needed water works and sanitary sewer improvements including a water well and storage tank and a new sewer treatment plant. The completion of this project is essential to the continued health of the entire community, but unfortunately, the city's application has not yet been approved.

I think you will agree that our need for Federal assistance under the accelerated public works program is great in New Mexico. This situation is not unique to my State alone—other States throughout the country have communities which have a limited bonding capacity and low tax revenue where Federal assistance is vital if needed community improvements are to be undertaken.

I strongly urge the Members of the House to restore this \$500 million appropriation to the supplemental under consideration in order that these vitally needed community improvements can be initiated under the accelerated public works program.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, the Public Works Acceleration Act has two main purposes. Let me quote from the act itself:

Action by the Federal Government is necessary, both to provide immediate useful work for the unemployed in these communities through improvement of their facilities, to become more conducive to industrial development and to provide better places in which to live and work.

Other speakers have mentioned the "immediate useful work" which will be provided by this appropriation if it is restored to the bill. These jobs are important but they are only one side of the coin. The other side is the creation of



public facilities which will help these communities attract industry and be better places to live.

I strongly urge the restoration of the \$450 million for accelerated public works because I believe that only through industrial development can we permanently solve the problems of these hard hit areas.

No industry wants to move into a slum, whether rural or urban. If a community has a dilapidated city hall or courthouse, or an inadequate hospital, or streets in poor condition or a water system unable to supply adequate fire protection or a polluted stream, then it may well lose, or have already lost, a prime industrial prospect.

The accelerated public works program is not a leaf raking program. It is a public works construction program which has already created \$400 million worth of public facilities from its 3,756 individual projects. And it is not a giveaway program. Communities generally have to put up 50 percent of the cost of a project. In the most extreme cases of severe unemployment the community still has to put up 25 percent of the cost of the project.

So these are not frivolous projects. These are the projects necessary to a decent standard of community living—water and sewer and gas systems—waste treatment plants—incinerators—city halls—hospitals—in short, all of the things American industry looks for when evaluating a community prior to making a decision about a new plant.

And you can readily agree that a community saddled with high and persistent unemployment—these communities cannot afford the full cost of these local public works. In other words, Mr. Chairman, if we do not restore these funds the projects will never be built.

For a permanent solution to the problem of the distressed areas I urge the House to restore the appropriation for accelerated public works.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, despite bright prospects brought on by the latest unemployment figures, unemployment remains a most serious stymie to our economic growth. There remains throughout our Nation pockets of sustained and severe unemployment and underemployment. It is at these pockets of economic depression that the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 and the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962 are aimed. The Accelerated Public Works Act has been providing the vital, short-term, immediate relief necessary to carry forth the long-range objectives of the Area Redevelopment Act.

The Accelerated Public Works Act authorized \$900 million to combat the persistent high level of unemployment in depressed areas while at the same time providing for the construction of essential public works. With the full authorization appropriated we can provide jobs for 10 percent of the unemployed in the 1,228 eligible depressed areas.

The \$400 million appropriated already has been allocated to 3,756 projects covering every State and almost all congressional districts. Work on these projects has made a significant dent not

only on our local unemployment rate but on the tremendous backlog of public works projects we have.

I strongly support the restoration of the accelerated public works funds necessary to continue action on this program which has already contributed greatly to the reduction of unemployment and to the stimulation of our national economy. Without the additional funds, Hawaii, along with the rest of the Nation, will suffer an irreparable setback.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, less than 6 months ago millions of Americans learned with a shock that the possibility of nuclear warfare is virtually on our own doorstep.

The civil defense office in my hometown was flooded with questions from worried citizens who wanted to know what they should do if those Cuban-based missiles started coming our way. There was also a certain amount of anger that the civil defense program was not more advanced than it was.

Actually, even at that time the program was quite far along. The Defense Department had surveyed hundreds of thousands of buildings throughout the United States and had located fallout shelter space for millions of citizens. Thousands of building owners had signed agreements to make space in their buildings available for public shelter in an emergency. A huge operation, largely volunteer in character, was starting in many communities to post shelter signs on the surveyed buildings and to stock the buildings with emergency provisions purchased by the Federal Government.

We have heard a good deal about Cuba since those days last October when Cuba was about the only thing we were worrying about. We have heard less about civil defense—probably because the crisis has faded, the Communist finger does not appear to be quite so close to the trigger. In fact, the latest news on civil defense came last week when our Appropriations Committee refused an administration supplemental request of \$58.9 million to purchase additional supplies for public shelters and \$3 million to update the shelter survey completed earlier this year.

I do not question the desire on the part of the committee to economize in Federal expenditures. I am in full sympathy with this. But I wonder how we can so easily forget the great danger we faced only 6 months ago when we wished we were much better prepared on the civilian front than we were. And I would simply point out that wishing for protection during a time of crisis does not bring it into existence. That must be done now—today—and in the months ahead, long before any crisis.

The subcommittee that recommended against the civil defense supplemental request stated in its report that we have enough shelter supplies on hand or on order "adequate for the time being"—those are the exact words in the report: "adequate for the time being."

Most things we do are adequate for the time being—if we are not too concerned with the future. But adequate civil defense requires action now and in the months ahead if we are to be prepared for another Cuba.

In my view, we cannot develop a nationwide shelter program, with all its complex ingredients of purchasing, production, transportation of supplies and the like, if we are going to judge when to move on any of these matters only on the basis of adequacy for the time being.

I urge the Appropriations Committee to review the need for funds to avoid interruption of the shelter supply line and to take such action as is necessary when it is necessary.

Mr. STAEBLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge the restoration of the full amount of \$450 million recommended by the subcommittee for the accelerated public works program.

There are more than 1,200 areas in the country which are eligible for projects under this program. Some of these are rural counties with many small towns. Some are metropolitan areas of substantial unemployment.

In the rural areas the problem is generally underemployment and low family income. The median family income for the Nation is \$5,660 as determined by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. Yet more than 170 of the areas eligible for accelerated public works have median family incomes of less than \$1,800 per year. You can imagine the standard of living that these people must have.

In the urban areas the problem is generally that of unemployment. The national average of unemployment today is about 5.6 percent of the work force. Many of the areas eligible for accelerated public works have unemployment rates in excess of 20 percent. The national unemployment rate during the depths of the depression in 1933 was 24.9 percent. Gentlemen, there are areas in these United States that have unemployment rates in excess of those during the worst part of the great depression.

Why are these areas suffering so? Are their people lazy or irresponsible? Are they content to live on Federal surplus foods?

Mr. Chairman, for most of the areas eligible for accelerated public works, the problem has existed for decades. These are the areas whose economies have been unable to keep pace with the rest of the country. These areas are victims of changing times, changing consumer tastes, new technologies, depleted natural resources, wornout soil or overreliance on a single declining industry.

Mr. Chairman, if you feel as I do that unemployment rates of 26.1 percent in Benewah and Shoshone Counties in Idaho; of 24.4 percent in Livingston County, La.; of 27 percent in Mora County, N. Mex.; of 26.4 percent in Graham County, N.C.; and 27.9 percent in Crawford County, Mich., are too high for America I ask you to vote to restore these funds for accelerated public works to create jobs for these people.

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the action of the House Appropriations Committee eliminating funds for the continuation of the accelerated public works program is a blow to those areas of the country which have unemployed.

This action is especially harsh on those areas such as the Detroit metropolitan



region which have fallen victim to the vast changes in our technology and a changing market structure. For over 6 years, Detroit has been classified as a depressed area. This is a matter of deep concern to all of us. Our mayor has moved to utilize the tools for hastening our recovery through the Area Redevelopment Administration, the Accelerated Public Works Act, and the Manpower Development and Training Act.

As a result of continued unemployment, much needed public works have lagged since our ability to finance them was limited. Under Accelerated Public Works Act, Detroit has been able to move up much needed sewer and water projects. Other important pending projects are in the field of health, fire protection, and the like. Obviously, with the current \$400 million appropriation exhausted, all other communities throughout the Nation who are in the same situation, are depending on the supplemental appropriation of \$500 million recommended by President Kennedy to complete the program which Congress authorized last year.

The funds provided to Detroit and surrounding communities under the initial public works appropriation means more than 860,000 man-hours of work for residents of the metropolitan area. Pending projects under accelerated public works will generate more than 2 million man-hours of labor. I urge you to include \$500 million to carry on this important program when the matter comes before the House of Representatives for a vote.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, reinstatement of \$450 million for accelerated public works in the supplemental appropriation bill is imperative to provide employment, as well as permanent improvements, in communities where depressed economic conditions exist.

In 11 of the 19 counties of the First District of Idaho, which I represent, community facilities projects were planned in good faith with careful analysis by responsible officials who relied on accelerated public works consideration and grants. Some of the project estimates were prepared with engineering aid and in some cases bond issues were passed to provide what was intended for matching funds. Many of these projects are pending because funds for grants were exhausted before the applications were processed. Pending projects include waterworks, sewerage, replacing wooden water mains, post office buildings, street improvements, community buildings, recreation site preparation and highway and trail construction, all of which are projects of permanent benefit.

The unemployed in these areas of Idaho are not out of work of their own volition. Depressed conditions in the lumber and mining industries are responsible for the layoffs in most instances. If these people are not to be assisted with employment that contributes to their welfare and to the improvement of the economy in the communities where they reside, they have no alternative but to apply for unemployment compensation.

Since the inception of the program, a total of 3,275 man-months of work have been allotted in projects for the State of Idaho through the accelerated public works. This employment has been of inestimable benefit to the morale of the people concerned and has resulted in accomplishments of genuine worth, however, additional Federal aid is sorely needed to implement additional projects. The accelerated public works is an exemplary system of aid without waste and it is a plan especially well adapted to small communities. Considering the benefits that have accrued from the program, it is deplorable that there is partisan opposition to continuance of the plan in an attempt to discredit the administration which initiated accelerated public works.

In the sincere belief that many blessings will result from continuance of the accelerated public works program, I urge my colleagues, who are interested in a measure that is both utilitarian and humanitarian, to support the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to our distinguished colleague from California [Mr. VAN DEERLIN].

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Chairman, it was cheering news for most of us last week, to learn that the Nation's unemployment ratio had dropped by half a point—that it was once again below 6 percent.

But many areas of serious unemployment persist. One of them is my home county of San Diego. The most recent report showed our jobless ratio still perilously near 8 percent.

San Diego's skilled labor pool has contributed much to America's fame, and to America's security. My community built the little monoplane that carried Charles Lindbergh to Paris. A third of a century later it built the giant Atlas that has sent American astronauts into orbit.

Today, San Diego is in trouble. But the trouble is not of our making. It is the result of a war effort that left our community in the same category as a war casualty. For the trouble stems from the phaseout of conventional aircraft production, and from completion of contracts for the Atlas missile, gigantic efforts undertaken in times of crisis to help insure the safety of a Nation.

Our efforts were successful, as the victory in war and our new superiority in the missile race can attest.

But this success had its price, a price paid by the cities. For with the crises past, the need for defense production all but ended and with it, the need for the workers' services.

They had come in time of the Nation's need, and the city had received them. They came at their country's call to work. Now, their call is to their country to help them keep working.

This is what the accelerated public works program is all about.

Our people's skills—in San Diego and elsewhere—will continue to help build America—I promise you. Meanwhile, I ask that the House help us absorb the bumps of change—help us by your votes

tomorrow, to extend this very practical program for speeding public works.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired, all time for debate has expired. The hour is 5 o'clock. Under the previous order of the House the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, [Mr. BOLLING], Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Friday, April 12, next, to file a report on the bill H.R. 4655.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Labor may be permitted to sit during general debate tomorrow afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### HOURLY MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have conferred with the minority leader and there was an understanding—I think the gentleman from Ohio is aware of it—that it would be agreeable to come in at 11 o'clock. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why?

Mr. ALBERT. We would like expeditiously to dispose of this matter. We have only finished general debate. I understand there are over 100 items in the bill. We would like to expedite consideration of the bill as much as possible by meeting at 11 o'clock. We can get into consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule by noon tomorrow. We







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued April 11, 1963  
For actions of April 10, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 53

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill including funds for accelerated public works program. Senate passed youth employment bill. Sen. Eastland commended cotton export subsidy program. Sen. Miller criticized Common Market restrictions on U. S. agricultural imports. Sen. Hart supported enactment of legislation to establish Commission on Rural Life. Rep. Burke urged passage of bill to prohibit duty free wool imports. Reps. Short and Clausen urged passage of legislation to restrict imports of beef. Sen. Cooper introduced and discussed bill to permit transfer of flooded cotton acreage.

COMMITTEE HEARING APR. 11:  
Feed grain bill, H. Rules.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill. (See Digest 51 for items of interest to this Department.) pp. 5773-5807

Agreed to the following amendment:

By Rep. Boland, 228 to 184, restoring \$450 million for the public works acceleration program. pp. 5775-95, 5806

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Bolton, a substitute amendment, providing \$300,000,000 for the public works acceleration program. pp. 5776-95

By Rep. Gross, 94 to 132, to delete \$500,000 for "civilian industrial technology" concerning research in textiles and the building industry. pp. 5773-4

2. WOOL. Rep. Burke urged passage of his bill to stop imports of duty free foreign wool cloth through "shower-proofing" process in the Virgin Islands. p. 5846
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. MacGregor agreed with Area Redevelopment Administration's decision to reject a loan to build a soybean processing plant at Vienna, Md. pp. 5850-1
4. LIVESTOCK. Reps Short and Clausen urged passage of legislation to curb excessive imports of cattle, beef, and veal. p. 5851
5. PERSONNEL. Rep. Reifel complimented the Civil Service Commission for "the courage and principle...in their stand barring political clearance for summer jobs in Government." p. 5825
6. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Hechler complimented the Congressional Democrats on passage of the accelerated public works appropriation. p. 5828
7. BUDGETING. Rep. Riehlman stated that Congress is "the last remaining hope for preservation of fiscal integrity" against the Administration's "deficit spending." pp. 5847-50
8. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. Rep. Wyman inserted an article "suggesting that the process of yielding to the Executive is resulting in congressional abdication of its responsibilities." p. 5853
9. RECLAMATION. Received from the Wyoming Legislature a memorial to enact certain legislation to make various areas of reclamation nonreimbursables to the full extent of the national interest. p. 5856
10. ADJOURNMENT. Both Houses agreed to H. Con. Res. 134, providing for <sup>House</sup> adjournment from Fri., Apr. 12, until Mon., Apr. 22. pp. 5812, 5980.

#### SENATE

11. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. By a vote of 50 to 34, passed with amendments S. 1, the Youth employment bill to create a Federal Youth Conservation Corps and provide for the establishment of State and community youth employment programs. pp. 5885, 5908-81, 5983-7

#### Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Inouye, to provide that no State shall receive less than 50 enrollees for programs authorized by the bill. pp. 5930-1

By Sen. Williams (Del.), to provide for reports on and audits of grants made to private nonprofit agencies under the bill, and to prohibit grants to such agencies if any of its officers are Members of Congress or Presidential appointees in the executive branch. p. 5938

By Sen. Tower, 71 to 15, to authorize the exclusion of persons who may be considered detrimental to the well-being and welfare of the Corps, except that no person shall be excluded on account of race, color, or creed. pp. 5941-2

By Sen. Goldwater, to provide that enrollees accepted for the programs must be of "good character." pp. 5959-63

By Sen. Goldwater, as modified by an amendment by Sen. Humphrey, to provide that the programs should provide work experience and training in occupational skill in which the Secretary of Labor finds there is reasonable expectation of employment. pp. 5964-5

By Sen. Keating, to provide that work in the Federal Youth Conservation Corps shall consist of at least 10 hours of vocational training per week for each enrollee in subjects other than those connected with conservation. pp. 5965-6



the various members of the committee that the language promoting international good will is not to be construed as to permit any involvement in politics or political questions, or even of any political objects which might, because of this phrase, cause embarrassment to the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, let me interrupt the gentleman to point out that there is no such restrictive language in the bill. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I think we must construe the words "international good will" within the context of the purposes of the Federal Charter. For the purpose of this charter, the phrase must be construed in connection with the obvious purposes of the foundation. We have been assured by the representatives of the foundation that the activities of the foundation will be entirely in furtherance of charitable and educational purposes. The kind of thing that I believe the foundation has in mind is the granting of scholarships and educational and charitable assistance, for example, to underprivileged children.

Mr. GROSS. If they meant some of these things, why were they not put into the bill, if they were going to restrict it, and confine it?

Mr. CELLER. You do not put all those details in a bill. This very debate will be a check and a limitation on anything the directors might do. But I repeat, we have a right to alter and amend, and we have the power of visitation, under the terms of the bill. We have actual control over the situation. I do not think the gentleman need have any fear.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman is reserving the right to object.

Mr. GROSS. I am, Mr. Speaker, and I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to understand the parliamentary situation. The gentleman from Iowa has objected on two occasions. The Chair has construed the continuance of the colloquy to mean that the gentleman reserves the right to object.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. We have a lot of work to do today, I did not know this was going to take this long.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 18]

Alger	Fino	Jones, Mo.
Brademas	Fuqua	Kilburn
Bray	Gallagher	Lesinski
Burton	Grant	Mailliard
Corbett	Green, Oreg.	Powell
Daddario	Halpern	Shelley
Diggs	Harris	Sikes
Farbstein	Healey	Walter

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 410 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 4715) to incorporate the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the Record immediately following the reading of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 5517, with Mr. BOLLING in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday all time for general debate on the bill had expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of advancing civilian industrial technology, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 4, strike out lines 13 through 19.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would cut out the \$500,000 appropriation in this bill for civilian industrial technology.

I should like to quote from the hearings with respect to this item, which ought to have been properly considered and brought to the floor in the regular appropriation:

Mr. THOMAS. One would come to the conclusion from what you say that what has been going on in the last 10 or 15 years has been to the embarrassment and chagrin of private industry and it has been caused by Government, and that is not an accurate picture. You do not want Government to go to private industry and tell them to hire x scientists?

Mr. HOLLOMON. Absolutely not.

Mr. THOMAS. That follows from your statement.

We do not want Government in business—

Said Mr. THOMAS—

and here you are doing just that.

Mr. THOMAS goes on to point out that the employees of this outfit have an average grade level of 11.5, in other words, they are paid well above the average.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bowl], a member of the Deficiencies Subcommittee, said yesterday on the floor:

Where is the urgency in starting this program under a supplemental appropriation? Is this the time or the place to lay the foundation for a highly controversial program which may grow into another gigantic Government research effort?

None of the 110 national trade and professional associations in the construction industry were consulted by the Department of Commerce before formulation of its proposed program.

He said further:

The proposed program threatens to tamper with the delicate free enterprise mechanism of America's largest domestic fabrication industry.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this is neither the time nor the place to appropriate half a million dollars for the furtherance of this organization. Let it come in the regular appropriation bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman from Iowa realize that this money is for research in the textile industry, which is very sick at the present time?

Mr. GROSS. It does not make any difference whether it is for the textile industry, agriculture, or any other industry.

Mr. ROONEY. No, it is not for agriculture. And, as far as I am concerned, it is not for research in the building construction industry.

Mr. GROSS. I am saying this is neither the time nor the place, for this appropriation as the gentleman from Ohio has well stated, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] seriously



questioned it. I urge adoption of my amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, my able and genial friend, the gentleman from Iowa recited the record just exactly right. I did ask those questions: I wanted to know and our committee wanted to know. The amount of money involved here is not \$500 million but \$1,250,000. We cut the request about 60 percent. This money is needed to do some research in first, textiles and, second, the building industry. Do you know what the biggest industry in the United States is? It is the construction industry.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Surely, I yield to my colleague.

Mr. BOW. Since we only have 3 minutes, may I say I reserved on this item in the committee. I opposed it and I spoke against it yesterday. May I point out to the gentleman that there is not a single person in the building industry who has requested this fund. In fact, the building industry and all segments of it are against it. I would support the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. THOMAS. May I quote a classical argument by Dr. Detlev W. Bronk who is past president of the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council. He said the best money that industry can spend is for research. This is merely supporting and holding the hands of industry—it is not telling industry what to do. He gave this classical example. He said—compare the transportation industry, the railroads, with the communication industry, like A.T. & T. He said, for the last 30 or 40 years the railroads have spent virtually nothing on research. And where are they today? They are in trouble. Compare that with the A.T. & T. which is certainly one of the blue ribbon industries of America. He pointed out that in the last 30 or 40 years they have spent hundreds of millions of dollars for research. This money is badly needed, gentlemen, and I hope the House will support the committee. We only gave them seven jobs. Let us vote down this amendment. This money is for the general good of the Nation and of the industry of the Nation.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Do I understand the gentleman is suggesting the recommendation of \$500,000 of Federal money for research by the Federal Government as contrasted to money being spent by and in private industry?

Mr. THOMAS. No, this is to set up an organization to assist and advise industry. If industry does not want this

help, it does not take it. This does not call for the spending of a nickel for research by the department itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross), there were—ayes 94, noes 132.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Emergency Planning

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$240,000.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this is the proper place where the authorization requested by the Bureau of the Budget and the President for \$61 million in supplemental funds for civil defense would appear if it did appear. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] will bear with me a minute, I would like to ask him this question. I refer to page 4 of the report, the last line of the civil defense section:

The committee suggests that the provisions now in hand or on order are adequate for the time being and until more experience is obtained with this program.

I would like to direct this question to the gentleman: As I understand, there is a stock on hand of these very meager and austere rations which amounts to about \$3.38 a person which are as yet undistributed. Is that true?

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will pardon me, will he repeat his question?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. My understanding is that under prior purchase there is at this time an inventory of concentrated foods and radiation equipment and other items which would go into shelters and is now in inventory for distribution. Is it the thought of the committee, and I refer again to the language you use:

There is on hand or in storage provisions adequate for the time being.

I take it that if these supplies are distributed and if there be need for the stocking of the remaining spaces which have been surveyed, is it the intention of the committee to furnish money in the future for the filling of these other shelters? Or are we just going to break off at this point?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my genial friend from California that as the matter stands today they have about \$111 million; \$40 million or \$45 million in provisions is in warehouses ready to be distributed. Perhaps some \$30 million or \$40 million has been distributed, and the remainder is being put in the pipeline as fast as it can be done.

There is no objection to that. Does that answer the question?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That was my understanding.

My question goes to the point, Will funds for further stocking of the shelters be furnished after the present stock is exhausted?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the gen-

tleman and the committee, I think I am safe in saying it was unanimous. If I am wrong, I hope the members of the committee will correct me. There are not enough funds to complete stocking of all the shelters that have been marked. We took the position that they should spend the \$111 million. It is already there, and there is no effort to take that money from them. So what happens? Here is what bothered the committee, and I hope it will bother the gentleman. After all, the Government has no strings on this equipment—crackers, water jugs, and other things. It has no authority to go into this building and put a guard there. They do not have the money to do that. On the other hand, you cannot ask the building owner who is giving the space in the building for nothing to spend the money to guard this stuff. I do not think there is anyone in OCD who would question that. It is only a matter of a few weeks or a few months that the material may deteriorate. We have a lot of souvenir hunters in this country. I am one too. We just took the position to look, wait, and see what happens for a while.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue just a bit this civil defense item that the chairman of the subcommittee has been explaining.

I was hopeful that since the Congress had approved the program the committee would see continued good in it.

As I understand it, many of the buildings—are furnished free. I would be hopeful, if the Senate sees fit to add this item, that in conference the committee might give favorable consideration to continuation of this appropriation.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman from Florida we will give careful, prayerful consideration.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. That gives me great assurance, and I am satisfied with the answer that you will give it prayerful consideration.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think that is probably the strongest endorsement we have had yet from the gentleman from Texas. I am glad to know he is going to take it to somebody above and pray.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I was shut off and was not given additional time.

I would like to pursue this for just a moment and refer for a moment to the last response of the gentleman from Texas.



It is true these supplies, once they are put in the shelters, are not under Federal control. But this program envisages a partnership in the operation between local city, counties, and the States, and the Civil Defense organization. This is a partnership by the municipalities and other political subdivisions. These buildings are relinquished for this purpose under contract with the Office of Civilian Defense. Therefore, I believe if we are going to have a partnership program in the United States and not put all the expense on the Federal Government, this is a chance for us to show the partnership and to let the local people do that. They can do it, I am sure. There could be some pilferage in this program. There is some from the storage warehouses of grain in our surplus commodity situation. But there are people who are interested in this subject on the local level. There are some 5,000 county and State and city organizations that are participating on a partnership basis, and I am sure they will protect these vital commodities for their people.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT  
*Disaster relief*

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND:

Page 7, after line 14 insert:

"PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

"For an additional amount for 'Public Works Acceleration', \$450,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by any Committee of the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, the effect of this amendment is to restore \$450 million for the accelerated public works program. This is the amount that was recommended by the Subcommittee on Deficiencies but was stricken out by a very close vote in the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, the debate yesterday was rather full and complete. Ninety-nine percent of the 4 hours of general debate was taken up by a discussion of the accelerated public works program. It is obvious that words or arguments today will not change any votes, for the arguments on both sides are the same,

and they have echoed and reechoed in this Chamber before.

Mr. Chairman, we climbed this hill in the last session of the Congress, and the program authorizing the acceleration of public works was passed by a vote of 221 to 192. And, support for the bill came from both sides of the aisle and from every section of the country.

The purpose of this program, Mr. Chairman, at that time and is now, to relieve the stress of unemployment in economically depressed areas and to build useful and needed and valuable public works throughout the length and breadth of our land and its territories. In the first phase of this program nearly 3,800 projects in over 900 areas of this country have been programmed. Applications now on file with the agencies charged with the conduct of this program now total some 6,200, with a dollar value of \$1.2 billion.

Mr. Chairman, there are considerable and marked opinions as to this program. It is the kind of a program and the kind of a proposal that sparks and ignites clear and unmistakable differences in political philosophy: Whether to spend more or less in the public sector and whether the Federal Government should assist local and State governments in areas and programs which they cannot handle themselves.

Mr. Chairman, it is interesting to read the RECORD of yesterday and to find the Members giving meaning to their attitudes on these issues; Members whose areas have been the hardest hit by unemployment; Members from Minnesota and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Michigan and Kentucky and Tennessee and West Virginia and a host of other States.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, there is a clash of political philosophy here. Many people, and I am one of them, believe that local governments need the strength and the support of the Federal Government. Think of it: No TVA's; no Hoover Dams; no fantastic reclamation projects like the Upper Colorado River; no stimulation of great national forests and recreation areas; no magnificent waterways to carry the wealth from the bowels of our good earth to the market places of the world; no flood control to protect the lives and the property of the people of these United States if the Federal Government were not to participate in these programs. This program, Mr. Chairman, is an extension of the spirit and the dedication that has gone into all of these programs. It is this, and it is more than that, Mr. Chairman, for it is the kind of a program that brings spirit and life and new meaning to people who do not have employment.

I hope we can once more make the stand here and support the President in providing the \$450 million for the accelerated public works program which my amendment proposes to do.

Mr. GAIMO. Mr. Chairman, it was most encouraging to learn last week that the unemployment rate has dropped to 5.6 percent—the biggest monthly decline since 1958 when the rate fell from 6.8 to 6.1 percent. Of equal encouragement was the jump in employment of 800,000 for March, a period which normally sees

a rise only of 200,000. Employment has reached a March record of 67.1 million, about 800,000 over this time last year. This means the labor force is presently absorbing its own natural growth.

But regardless of the encouragement offered by the latest employment figures, there are still communities and areas in this country that are badly in need of help—chronically depressed areas, which over a long period of time have suffered and still are suffering from substantial unemployment and underemployment.

The Area Redevelopment Act, enacted in 1961, is providing a workable program of alleviating distress and stimulating sustained economic growth. However, this program is designed to solve long-range economic problems, and is not designed primarily to provide the kind of immediate relief these areas require so desperately.

Last year we passed the public works acceleration program which is providing the vital short-term benefits necessary to accompany the long-term restoration of area redevelopment areas.

The Public Works Act of last year authorized \$900 million for work on public works projects throughout the country. The \$900 million authorized would create an estimated 110,000 man-years of work—the equivalent of employment for 1 year of 110,000 men; plus, of course, the several hundred thousand additional jobs generated by the increased purchasing power of those put back to work. In addition, other related jobs would be created in industries supplying the essential materials for work on the public works projects.

Last year \$400 million of the \$900 million authorized was actually appropriated. Every State and many congressional districts have already benefited from this original allocation despite severe winter weather that delayed many starts. Thus far, 3,756 projects have been approved. They are estimated to generate 52,000 man-years of on-site employment and are distributed among more than 900 of the 1,228 eligible areas. Work is presently underway on 1,300 of these projects and a total of 45,000 man-months has already been worked.

However, there still exists at this time a backlog of over 6,200 essential and urgent public works projects requiring an additional \$1.2 billion in public works funds. There are now nearly 6,000 applications awaiting action.

The \$500 million remaining from the original authorization, which has not been appropriated, would generate about 60,000 man-years of on-site employment, which with the 50,000 man-years generated by the \$400 million allocated would bring total on-site jobs to 100,000. It is estimated that each man-year of on-site employment creates another man-year of off-site employment. If the total appropriation is approved it will provide employment for nearly 10 percent of the unemployed in those distressed areas eligible for public works projects.

In the State of Connecticut, we have 54 eligible projects, while in the Third Congressional District alone we have 6 eligible projects.



The pending applications involve the city of Meriden, Conn. The projects are as follows: \$267,000 for sanitation projects; \$353,000 for water systems; \$400,000 for improvement of roads; \$221,000 for sanitation; \$205,000 for water systems; and \$80,000 for parks and recreation.

All of these projects are badly needed and will be of great importance to Meriden and its economic future. Meriden's designation as a labor surplus area came in December of 1962 and the city's projects are awaiting the results of our action here today.

As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I believe that Federal expenditures should be cut wherever possible. I do not believe, however, that the accelerated public works program is the type of program which should be reduced. It is far too important to the economic vitality of our country.

On behalf of the people of Meriden, the State of Connecticut, and all other cities and States whose economic future depends so greatly on this program, I strongly urge restoration of the funds necessary to keep this vitally important and significantly effective program in operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] desire to withdraw his point of order?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to reserve the point of order until we study it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that this matter should be disposed of before we proceed further.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, if that is the case, the only option I have is to insist upon the point of order at this point. I would like to study the point, but if the Chair insists that I make the point of order now, I will.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that this is the proper parliamentary procedure.

Mr. LAIRD. I make the point of order against the amendment on the basis that you are legislating in an appropriation bill. This particular language which is added by this amendment is, in fact, legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state in what respect it is legislation?

Mr. LAIRD. The legislation is in the proviso as far as the matching formula is concerned, which is contrary to the basic law. The second proviso of the amendment does not follow the basic act which was passed in the last session of Congress and is, in fact, legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard?

Mr. THOMAS. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this language is accurate and in order. The gentleman refers to the proviso "providing further that no part of this appropriation shall". It only deals with this appropriation. It is a limitation on the use of the fund and, therefore, I submit it is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman has had an opportunity to examine the amendment and feels that the matter discussed is a limitation on the appropriation. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOLTON] rise?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND:

On page 7, after line 14, insert the following:

"PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

"For an additional amount to carry out the Public Works Acceleration Act, \$300,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963. No part of this appropriation shall be available (1) for any grant-in-aid under such Act if application for such grant is made after the date of enactment of this Act, or (2) for any administrative expenses in connection with an application made after the date of enactment of this Act for assistance under the Public Works Acceleration Act."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio, yield, and I ask unanimous consent that this may not be taken out of his time.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Gladly.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I respectfully request of the Members that we agree on some limitation of time on this amendment and all amendments thereto? I ask our beloved senior Member on the other side, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], whether or not we can agree on some time limitation? We had high level debate yesterday. It was carefully done. We must have debated this issue for 3 or 3½ hours. May I suggest to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], that all debate on the Boland amendment and all amendments thereto close in, say, 20 minutes?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. May I suggest that all debate end at 1 o'clock?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the Boland amendment and all amendments thereto end at 1 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, what is the rush about ramming this bill through this afternoon?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that there is no rush; we debated this at least 3½ hours yesterday. We are not going to say anything today that we did not say yesterday. We are not going to change a vote. At least, that would be my guess. So let us get through with it.

Mr. GROSS. I am informed that there were 22 standing indicating they wanted to be heard.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, I will sit down, for one, and that will make only 21 standing.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I must object to this kind of limitation of debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Then please do not get mad at me if I move to limit the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the Boland amendment and all amendments thereto close at 1 o'clock p.m.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON] is recognized on his substitute.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, the effect of my substitute would be to restore \$300 million to carry out the Public Works Acceleration Act and primarily will place a limitation upon the expenditure of these funds which would prevent the administrator from accepting or processing any further applications. Thus the limitation in this substitute would be word to the world that the Congress wanted to put an end to this program.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts stated the issue correctly. This is an indication of a difference in political philosophy, but he erred, in my judgment, in what political philosophy. This is not a question of whether or not we want the Federal Government to assist those local communities which need assistance. This is not a question of whether or not we feel in our hearts that the Federal Government can be of help to those who are unemployed. This is rather a question of whether the House wants to take unto itself the delegated authority that we have under the Constitution, whether we wish to approve, and oversee those expenditures such as those we have under this accelerated public works bill delegated to the President.

We stated, as the gentleman from Ohio stated in the debate yesterday, when the \$400 million was granted under the first appropriation, the Congress stated to the authorities that when they came back for the \$500 million they must justify their expenditures. This they did not do in the normal course of events. And yet, Mr. Chairman, I find myself on the horns of this dilemma. I believe in this House. I believe in the responsibility for the taxpayers' dollars which we must exercise if we are going to live up to the oath which we took. And yet I know that in this great land of ours there are many areas that have been led to believe by this administration, and have counted on the fact that the money for their projects would be forthcoming. Whether we like it or not, we have been a part to letting this belief exist. Therefore, I have asked this House in this substitute to put back \$300 million; yes, for those communities whose projects have already been cleared, for those communities where the need has been demonstrated. I can say to the House that in my own district I have checked those projects, I have followed them closely, and I can answer to this House for the worthwhileness of the projects which have been requested.



Therefore, I hope this House will give very serious consideration to this amendment, which would do two things: First, not cut off the expectations of the communities which the administration permitted to continue by taking in a billion or two of applications that they knew they could not fulfill, and second, to give word that this program will come to an end.

Already in the other body we have word that one of the Members there would authorize an additional billion dollars of public works participation by the executive, if you will, in the public works field. Already the pressure is building up with more and more and more applications that are coming in under this program. And what community would not when they can get 50, 60, or 70 percent of the money as contrasted to 25 or 30 percent?

Therefore, I say that this program has held up the local activity in my area waiting upon this bill. It has been held up for these appropriations. Why? Because they have been permitted to anticipate that this money would be provided under an executive jurisdiction and choice. If they had not been given this hope, their projects would have been considered and processed in the normal manner.

I hope very much the House will pass the language contained in my substitute so as to give notice that from now on programs, whether they be accelerated or not, must be justified and must come to the House in the normal course.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I was concerned about the second part of the gentleman's proviso. I can understand the reasoning on the cutoff of June 30, 1963, but does the gentleman also have a proviso that no application submitted after the passage of this act can be approved, so that communities which have been a little slow in getting their applications submitted and getting them processed will be completely cut out?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Yes. No money can be spent in processing further applications under my substitute. Otherwise there will be no end to applications which are attracted to this program because of the size of the Federal contributions. Without a cutoff, as provided in my substitute, it is my judgment that applications will build up to the point where this will become not a 1-year program, but an executive blank check program for public works at an ever higher level of Federal participation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I had the House Coordinator of Information phone the Budget Bureau on Friday of last week to ask this question: When the President submitted his budget to the Congress in January of this year he included in his budget statement an estimate that the deficit for the fiscal year

1963 would be \$8.8 billion. The question I asked the Budget Bureau was, When this estimate was made, did the President include in the estimated expenditure in this fiscal year before June 30 this \$500 million supplemental appropriation? The answer received from the Budget Bureau was that none of the \$500 million estimated expenditure was to be spent in 1963 when the President estimated the budget deficit for this year was \$8.8 billion.

If that is the case, there is no reason for this \$500 million being put in this supplemental appropriation bill, because when supplemental requests are submitted it is expected that the funds are needed to be spent between now and the close of the present fiscal year.

Second, the figures as of March 31 showed employment in this country increased by 400,000 people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. BECKER, the time allotted to Mr. BECKER was granted to Mr. BALDWIN.)

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, when the administration submitted its \$2 billion standby bill to the Congress last year and Mr. HELLER came and testified on the bill before our Public Works Committee, the bill submitted by the administration, that is, the \$2 billion standby public works bill, had a trigger in it stating that the \$2 billion would not become available to be spent unless unemployment had increased by 1 percentage point in the period of 4 months or 6 months directly before the trigger became effective. Now, instead of the unemployment rate increasing in the last 6 months period by 1 percentage point, the opposite has taken place and there has been a reduction in unemployment, the most decisive reduction in unemployment in the last month of any single month in the last 4 years. This, therefore, would mean that under the bill the administration submitted to us last year, the funds could not be used under these conditions at the present time. If we spend \$500 million for the accelerated public works program when unemployment is decreasing, then this is changing from a standby program to a never-ending funnel and I do not think anyone ever intended that to be the case.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I take this time simply to set the record straight. I am convinced that the Members of the House understand the issues involved here. This is a program for America—for the cities and towns and villages of America. Involved here are a half million jobs and many projects all over our country. The gentleman who just preceded me, the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN] recently made the assertion that the projects so far allocated had gone in the ratio of 4 to 1 to Democratic districts.

Now let us get the record straight on this thing. As of now, as of March 14, 1963, a breakdown shows the following:

	Democratic	Republican
Number of districts in which projects were placed-----	149	99
Total number of projects---	1,652	862
Total APW cost of projects--	\$210,888,000	\$114,149,000
Average number of projects per district-----	11.1	8.7
Average cost per project--	\$127,700	\$132,600

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. ROONEY, the time allotted to Mr. ROONEY was granted to Mr. BOGGS.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, the record is contrary to the assertion made by the gentleman from California at a Republican meeting here some weeks ago. This program has not been administered on a political basis. It has been administered on the basis of need for the project.

I remember last summer when we debated the authorization for this, the assertion was made here on the floor of the House that enough worthwhile projects could not be turned up to justify the program. As a matter of fact, in my State alone, we have applications involving \$120 million while the total amount of allocations for the State amount to \$13 million. I am told that nationwide the applications exceed \$2 billion. All of these projects are worthwhile projects. So I say to my colleagues, this is for the United States of America and for the development of the United States of America.

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, last week the majority leader described what would happen to America if the Republicans cut the budget by \$15 billion.

When he finished, there were those who claimed that he was exaggerating.

But today, the vote of the House Appropriations Committee on the accelerated public works program stands as evidence that he was not exaggerating.

That, if anything, he was highly accurate. And that the bleak picture of "America last" that he painted was not excessively grim, but was based on reality.

For if the \$500 million is not restored, then 250,000 jobs will be eliminated.

A quarter of a million men will not be allowed to work, and this will happen in areas that need these jobs the most.

In areas that are the hard core of unemployment.

In areas where workers have long ago exhausted both their savings and their unemployment benefits.

But the importance of these public works projects is not in just providing jobs—although that is vital in itself.

It is also in allowing our depressed areas to pick themselves up by the bootstraps.



For public works projects are not frills to be added to a community as one would trim a window or decorate a cake.

They are much more elemental.

Public works projects include water and sewer systems, streets, hospitals, libraries, fire stations, police stations, and a host of local facilities that are indispensable to our communities.

The projects must be built eventually.

The longer we wait, the longer we deny employment to the people living in our depressed areas, and the longer we delay applying a needed stimulant to the economy, and the longer we deny ourselves an employed and growing America instead of an America that hobbles along, dragging behind it thousands of depressed areas.

This is why it is the responsibility of this Congress to reverse the Appropriations Committee vote.

To restore the \$500 million so that the accelerated public works program can use the full \$900 million authorized by the 87th Congress in order to provide a total of 500,000 jobs—half a million jobs.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE BUDGET AND DEBT

##### 1. THE FISCAL 1964 ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

###### 1. Civilian expenditures are being reduced:

	Billion
Total expenditures (increase).....	\$4.5
Defense, space, and interest (increase).....	4.7
All other (decrease).....	.2

This is counter to all trends.

Average annual rate of increase over the previous 9 years:

	Percent
Federal civilian expenditures.....	5
State and local government expenditures.....	8

Examples of savings reflected in fiscal 1964 budget: \$450 million reduction in postal deficit; \$300 million avoidance of additional surplus feed grain storage; and \$750 million cancellation of obsolescent or unworkable weapon systems, and savings in logistic operations.

###### 2. The budget reflects primarily the increased cost of national security:

The 1964 budget: more than 70 percent of budget goes for national defense, space, and interest; other outlays for national security and cost of past wars raise this to nearly 80 percent.

Kennedy budget increases:

	Billion
Total budget increase over 1961.....	\$17.3
Defense, space, and interest increase (or 73 percent).....	12.6
All others:	
Aid to State and local governments.....	2.3
Antifarm depression.....	.6
Area redevelopment.....	.5
Small Business Administration.....	.2
Conservation and development of natural resources.....	.5
All other.....	.6

While the Federal Government receives nearly 21 percent of our total national output or income, it pays out 9 percent in loans, grants, benefits to needy persons, corporations, local governments, etc., and actually uses less than 12 percent to purchase its own goods and services, of which nearly 10 percent goes for defense.

##### 3. The Kennedy record in perspective:

Total of all increases in domestic civilian expenditures:

	Billions
1st 3 Kennedy budgets (fiscal 1962-64) (or 19 percent).....	\$4.7
Last 3 preceding budgets (1959-61) (or 25 percent).....	4.8

Same, excluding aid to hard-pressed State and local governments:

	Billions
1st 3 Kennedy budgets (or 12 percent).....	\$2.4
Last 3 preceding budgets (or 26 percent).....	\$4.1
	Adminis- trative Cash budget, budget, billions billions

Fiscal 1964 deficit, with tax cut.....	\$11.9	\$10.3
Fiscal 1959 deficit, no tax cut.....	12.4	13.1

A budget deficit in fiscal year 1964, as large in proportion to gross national product as deficit of 1959, would be a deficit of between \$15½ and \$16 billion.

###### 4. What causes the budget deficit?

The cost of national security (see above).

Had we not inherited an economy well below full employment, all three Kennedy cash budgets would have shown a surplus.

Were it not for the fact that the cash budget for the Federal Government also includes loans to be repaid and long-term capital outlays, all three Kennedy cash budgets would have shown a surplus.

Were it not for Federal aid to hard-pressed State and local governments, all three Kennedy cash budgets would have shown a surplus.

Enactment of the tax bill (because of the extra income it would produce and the acceleration of corporate tax payments) would only add \$2.7 billion to the fiscal 1964 budget deficit.

If we slide into another recession, deficit without a tax cut will be larger than projected deficit with a tax cut.

If we attempt to cut back expenditures to balance the budget (requiring major cuts in defense and space and repeal of existing laws), effect on demand, production and employment would result in lower revenues and continued deficit.

The previous administration learned these same hard facts about the rising cost of Government, as it incurred five deficits in 8 budget years, added \$23 billion to the national debt, and spent \$182 billion more than its predecessor had spent in the previous 8 years.

#### II. THE NATIONAL DEBT

##### 1. Public debt as a proportion of gross national product is declining in this administration:

	Percent
Fiscal 1947.....	116
Fiscal 1960.....	58
Fiscal 1964.....	53

##### 2. Calendar 1962 increase in net Federal debt was small in proportion:

	Percent
Federal Government.....	3
State and local government.....	11
Private business.....	6
Consumer (including mortgages).....	11

##### 3. Increases in gross debt, 1947-62:

	Billions of dollars	Percent
Federal Government (June 30, 1962).....	\$40	15
State and local government (June 30, 1961).....	56	332
Private business (Jan. 1, 1962).....	271	189
Consumers (Jan. 1, 1962).....	206	371

##### 4. Funds required to pay interest on public debt:

	As percent of Federal budget revenues	Percent of gross national product
Fiscal year:		
1946.....	12	2.3
1962.....	11	1.7

#### III. FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS ADMINISTRATION IS BENEFICIAL

##### 1. Balance of payments deficit is declining:

	Billions
1958.....	\$3.5
1959.....	3.7
1960.....	3.9
1961.....	2.5
1962.....	1.9

##### 2. Inflation has been held in check:

	Wholesale Price Index	Consumer Price Index
January 1961.....	101.0	103.8
December 1962.....	100.4	105.8

##### Average annual rate of increase

	Percent	Percent
January 1953-January 1961.....	1.1	1.4
January 1961-December 1962.....	-.3	1.0

3. U.S. wholesale and consumer prices have remained more stable in the last 2 years than those of any other major industrial country, except Canada.

#### IV. FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

1. There are fewer Federal employees to serve every 100 people in this country now than there were a few years ago.

	Percent
End of fiscal:	
1952.....	1.6
1958.....	1.4
1964.....	1.3

2. Seventy-two percent of Federal civilian employment is in Defense, Post Office, and Veterans' Administration.

3. Increases in Federal services required between 1962 and 1964 (examples):

	Percent up
Number of veterans' pensions.....	10.0
School enrollment (school lunch and milk programs).....	7.0
Visitors to national parks (1961-64).....	20.0
Planes landing or taking off (FAA towers).....	11.0
Volume of mail (post office personnel up only 3.4 percent).....	6.4
Social security beneficiaries (BOASDI personnel up only 9 percent).....	16.0

##### 4. Civilian employment, 1952-62:

	Percent
Federal Government (down).....	3
State and local government (up).....	63

We have heard a great deal during the last few months about the subject of economy in Government. Unfortunately, we have had very little evidence as yet of actual economizing in Government by those who have been talking the loudest.

It is strange, therefore, that those who talk the loudest about economizing have given no credit to those who have



achieved the most in economizing on Government expenditures. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the present administration. There is a myth abroad in the land that the administration simply submits a budget to the Congress and then sits back and defies the Congress to make reductions in this budget. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, the administration has had the courage to make continuing efforts for greater efficiency in Government and for lower Federal expenditures.

Let us review briefly the budgetary process through which the administration is achieving improved efficiency in Government expenditures. Before submitting the current 1964 budget to the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, serving as an arm of the President, reviewed in great detail all the expenditure requests of the various agencies of Government. The Bureau of the Budget obtained very substantial savings during this period by requiring more efficient operations in the various agencies. We can all remember the period prior to January of this year when all the pundits were referring to expected expenditures of more than \$100 billion, in some cases substantially more. Yet, in fact, the budget actually submitted to Congress called for expenditures of \$98.8 billion. I think we should give credit to the administration for economizing to such an extent. Its effectiveness in obtaining economies is most clearly demonstrated by the fact that the most vocal budget-eers of Congress are accomplishing so little by way of further reductions.

The extent to which the Bureau of the Budget and the administration has achieved economies in Government operations is indicated by a series of facts:

(1) Federal spending for purposes other than defense is a smaller portion of our gross national product today than it was either before World War II or after World War II. In 1939, nondefense expenditures were 8.8 percent of gross national product. In the typical postwar year of 1949, they were 10.1 percent. For the fiscal year 1963, it is estimated they will be only 7.3 percent.

(2) Twenty-five years ago, Federal non-defense spending was roughly equal to State and local spending. Today it is only three-fifths of State and local spending.

(3) Taking all budget expenditures, including defense, the percentage of these expenditures to gross national product is roughly what it was in the late 1950's. For example, in 1955, it was 17.1 percent; in 1963, it is estimated to be 16.7 percent.

(4) Since World War II, civilian employment in the executive branch has grown less rapidly than population, despite the fact that the Federal Government is designed to serve the total population.

(5) Budget expenditures originally proposed for the fiscal year 1964 for all programs, except defense, space and interest, were held below their 1963 levels, despite \$1.8 billion of built-in cost increases such as increases in civilian pay, acceleration of public works, increases for public assistance, veterans' benefits and employment security.

(6) Aside from defense, space and interest, budget expenditures are increasing less

between 1961 and 1964 than they did between 1958 and 1961. No wonder the vocal economizers are so hesitant to point out the areas where cuts should be made.

The job done by the Bureau of the Budget and the administration before the 1964 budget was submitted is impressive. For example, 42 percent of the 1963 costs of civilian employee pay increases is being absorbed. The economies being made in defense procurement and logistics operations alone exceed the entire annual costs of the new 1964 legislation requested by the President. These Defense Department economies include inventory reforms which will result in savings of over a half a billion dollars in 1964 alone. Increases in Federal civilian employment will be held to less than 1½ percent, considerably less than what it would be if Federal employment increased merely as fast as the population.

But my purpose here today is not simply to credit the administration for the job of economizing before the budget was submitted to Congress—this is not the end of the story. Immediately after the submission of the budget to Congress, the administration began to look for further areas where additional savings could be obtained. They searched for areas where they could trim the very requests they themselves had made to the Congress. This search for increased efficiency in Government is a continuing and unrelenting one by this administration. Moreover, it has been a successful one.

Let us look at the facts since the budget was formally submitted to Congress on January 17. Between that time and April 1—a period of only 2½ months—the President reduced his appropriations requests for the current fiscal year by \$236.5 million. Moreover, he also reduced his appropriations requests with respect to fiscal year 1964 by an additional \$142.7 million. These reductions do not take into account the President's announced intention to reduce the 1964 request for foreign assistance by \$420 million.

These reductions took rare courage, and it is amazing to me that those of us in Congress who search for efficiency in Government have not applauded and publicized these reductions by the administration. Quite the contrary. These cuts have been ignored, and the implication has been widely dispersed that the administration is engaging in wild and reckless increases in Government expenditures.

How have these further reductions by the administration been obtained? In the Department of Defense alone, appropriations requests for military personnel and operations and maintenance in 1963 have been reduced by over \$110 million since the budget was formally submitted. Economies of approximately \$40 million have been found in grants to States for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Readjustment assistance pro-

vided under the Trade Expansion Act has been reduced by over \$2.5 million. Efficiency in providing housing for the elderly has resulted in reduced requests of \$15 million. Readjustment benefits under the Veterans' Administration have been lowered by over \$59 million. And there are many others. All of these—I wish to emphasize—are reductions in expenditure requests made by the Bureau of the Budget on behalf of the administration with respect to the current year, and all have been made since the budget was submitted in January.

Similar examples can be pointed to for the fiscal 1964 budget. For example, grants for public assistance have been improved to permit approximately \$50 million of savings. Changes have been made in the policy of loans by the Small Business Administration that will result in decreased expenditures of approximately \$70 million.

This search for efficiency in Government will continue, and we can reasonably expect that further reductions in expenditure requests will be forthcoming from the administration. I cannot understand why these economies have not been given the publicity they deserve. They have required real courage. I am sure that all the Members of Congress will join with me in lauding the Bureau of the Budget and the administration for their forthright efforts to obtain continuing improvements in the efficiency of our Government operations.

*Action taken by the President since the 1964 budget was transmitted in January to reduce the budget, excluding items transferred from 1964 to 1963*

FISCAL YEAR 1963			
(In thousands of dollars)			
	In budget	Amount of supplemental	Difference
Department of Commerce:			
Trade adjustment activities.....	500	10	500
Pay increases.....	5,460	4,985	475
Department of Defense:			
Military personnel.....	172,100	89,000	83,100
Operation and maintenance.....	151,564	121,364	30,200
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Grants to States for public assistance.....	250,000	210,000	40,000
Department of the Interior: Pay increases.....	10,461	9,839	622
Department of Labor:			
Trade adjustment.....	2,921	1316	2,605
Treasury Department:			
Pay increases.....	23,232	22,687	545
General Accounting Office: Pay increases.....	780	-----	780
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Housing for the elderly.....	45,000	30,000	15,000
Small Business Administration: Trade adjustment.....	3,000	(1)	3,000
Veterans' Administration: Readjustment benefits.....	59,275	-----	59,275
Other agencies: Pay increases.....	365,355	364,962	393
Total.....	1,089,648	853,153	236,495

<sup>1</sup> In lieu of the supplemental appropriation reflected in the budget for loans, authority was requested to transfer existing funds from other accounts of the agency.



Action taken by the President since the 1964 budget was transmitted in January to reduce the budget, excluding items transferred from 1964 to 1963—Continued

## FISCAL YEAR 1964

(In thousands of dollars)

	In budget	Amount of supplemental	Difference
Department of Agriculture: Land use program.....	27,000	19,000	8,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Grants for public assistance.....	2,950,000	2,900,000	50,000
Department of the Interior: Lead and zinc stabilization program.....	4,625	-----	4,625
Department of State: Migration and refugee assistance.....	11,800	10,683	1,117
Small Business Administration: Loans.....	200,000	130,000	70,000
U.S. Information Agency: Project Teak.....	196,550	184,596	7,954
Informational media guarantee fund.....	5,000	3,960	1,040
Total.....	3,394,975	3,248,239	142,736

## THE ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMY DRIVE

Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great deal during the last few months about the subject of economy in Government. Unfortunately, we have had very little evidence as yet of actual economizing in Government by those who have been talking the loudest. And there is a good reason for this. It takes courage to actually reduce Government expenditures because all of these expenditures, in some way or another, benefit our Nation. Thus, those who would cut back Government expenditures are in effect hurting someone.

It is strange, therefore, that those who talk the loudest about economizing have given no credit to those who have achieved the most in economizing on Government expenditures. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the present administration. There is a myth abroad in the land that the administration simply submits a budget to the Congress and then sits back and defies the Congress to make reductions in this budget. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, the administration has had the courage to make continuing efforts for greater efficiency in government and for lower Federal expenditures.

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by the fact that the most vocal budgeteers of Congress are accomplishing so little by way of further reductions.

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(6) Aside from defense, space, and interest, budget expenditures are increasing less between 1961 and 1964 than they did between 1958 and 1961. No wonder the vocal economizers are so hesitant to point out the areas where cuts should be made.

The job done by the Bureau of the Budget and the administration before the 1964 budget was submitted is impressive. For example, 42 percent of the 1963 costs of civilian employee pay increases is being absorbed. The economies being made in defense procurement and logistics operations alone exceed the entire annual costs of the new 1964 legislation requested by the President. These Defense Department economies include inventory reforms which will result in savings of over a half a billion dollars in 1964 alone. Increases in Federal civilian employment will be held to less than 1½ percent, considerably less than what it would be if Federal employment increased merely as fast as the population.

But my purpose here today is not simply to credit the administration for the job of economizing before the budget was submitted to Congress—this is not the end of the story. Immediately after the submission of the budget to Congress, the administration began to look for further areas where additional savings could be obtained. They searched for areas where they could trim the very requests they themselves had made to the Congress. This search for increased efficiency in Government is a continuing and unrelenting one by this administration. Moreover, it has been a successful one.

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propriations requests for the current fiscal year by \$236.5 million. Moreover, he also reduced his appropriations requests with respect to fiscal year 1964 by an additional \$142.7 million. These reductions do not take into account the President's announced intention to reduce the 1964 request for foreign assistance by \$420 million.

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How have these further reductions by the administration been obtained? In the Department of Defense alone, appropriations requests for military personnel and operations and maintenance in 1963 have been reduced by over \$110 million since the budget was formally submitted. Economies of approximately \$40 million have been found in grants to States for public assistance under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Readjustment assistance provided under the Trade Expansion Act has been reduced by over \$2.5 million. Efficiency in providing housing for the elderly has resulted in reduced requests of \$15 million. Readjustment benefits under the Veterans' Administration have been lowered by over \$59 million. And there are many others. All of these—I wish to emphasize—are reductions in expenditure requests made by the Bureau of the Budget on behalf of the administration with respect to the current year, and all have been made since the budget was submitted in January.

Similar examples can be pointed to for the fiscal 1964 budget. For example, grants for public assistance have been improved to permit approximately \$50 million of savings. Changes have been made in the policy of loans by the Small Business Administration that will result in decreased expenditures of approximately \$70 million.

This search for efficiency in Government will continue, and we can reasonably expect that further reductions in expenditure requests will be forthcoming from the administration. I cannot understand why these economies have not been given the publicity they deserve. They have required real courage. I am sure that all the Members of Congress will join with me in lauding the Bureau of the Budget and the administration for their forthright efforts to obtain continuing improvements in the efficiency of our Government operations.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA].

(Mr. HARSHA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio to restore \$300 million to this appropriations bill to carry out worth-



while projects under the Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962.

Mr. Chairman, this body authorized a program of emergency public works in the amount of \$900 million last year. I opposed that bill at that time and I am still opposed to the methods devised by this legislation to construct these projects. These methods completely circumvent our Constitution and take away from the Congress its duly authorized authority to appropriate funds for specific projects on proper justification. It delegates to the President the power and authority of this Congress and I am strenuously opposed to the failure of this administration to properly justify and present specific recommendations for each project and I am extremely fearful that this program may become a permanent program unless this Congress calls a halt to such a possibility.

Mr. Chairman, there are over \$2 billion in applications for projects now before the administration and even with these applications, the administration is constructing many ill-advised projects such as ski slides, recreational facilities, and other very nonessential matters. Furthermore, this program necessitates deficit financing and contributes to the necessity for raising the public debt ceiling without getting to the real cause of unemployment.

However, Mr. Chairman, many communities have been misled by the administration and promised funding of their program if they would go ahead and take the necessary initial steps to file an application and make arrangements to provide the necessary local financing to accompany the Federal grant. As a result of this, many communities have undertaken expensive programs and spent many hours in preparing plans to meet the requirements set up by the Federal Government. In some cases, they have even gone so far as to issue bonds to raise the necessary local capital. In short, they have become dependent upon an expected grant from the Federal Government and it is because of this position these communities find themselves in that I feel we have an obligation to them and I, therefore, even over my strenuous objection to the legislation, am willing to provide adequate funds to meet projects such as sewer systems, water systems, sanitary disposal plants, public buildings and other permanent capital investments that will enhance the capital structure of a community.

It is my firm belief that \$300 million will meet the demand for worthwhile projects and will cause the administration to delete from their program such ill-advised construction as ski slides, tourist trains, swimming pools, golf courses, and other such recreational attractions. In addition to this, the gentleman's amendment is so worded that it will call a halt to this accelerated public works program with all the discretionary administrative powers improperly vested in the executive office and return this function to the Congress of the United States as set forth in the Constitution.

Furthermore, I would like to add that public works projects never have been

effective in achieving anticyclical results during an economic recession. Most public works projects will not provide many jobs for persons who are presently unemployed because much of the cost goes into the purchase of materials, equipment, and for the employment of professional and skilled persons who are not among the large group of unemployed. Furthermore, it normally takes a long time to get public works projects going and they do not provide much employment until economic recovery is well underway.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, because as I said before, many of these communities have been misled into a situation over which they apparently now have no control and I feel we have a responsibility toward those communities to at least provide adequate funds to meet proper projects and I, therefore, am supporting the gentleman's motion to restore \$300 million to the appropriations bill.

The gentleman's amendment further will preclude the acceptance of any more applications for accelerated public works programs and under this amendment, the program can be phased out in such a manner as not to create any undue hardship on the communities involved. But let me point out, Mr. Chairman, that there are adequate programs, adequately financed, which will still permit the Federal Government to enter into the same type of projects for which this program calls and the only difference being is that they would not have to be completed within 1 year as the law requires under this program. They would not be limited only to depressed areas, but would include any area in the United States, but the Federal contribution is not quite as high as it is under this accelerated public works program.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me say that the gentleman's amendment would meet our obligation to the cities and areas affected, yet return the responsibility of this program to the Congress where it belongs. I urge my colleagues to restore this \$300 million to the bill so we can meet this responsibility to the communities.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, for 3½ months the House has been dragging its feet and yet when an amendment is offered in the House today, proposing a \$450 million boondoggle, debate is limited to 1 minute per Member recognized on the amendment, and the gentleman from Texas first tried to limit time to 20 minutes, or about one-half minute.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. No; I cannot yield. I do not have time to yield. The gentleman set debate limitation. What are you out to do this afternoon? Do you want to vote on this bill tomorrow? You are going to bring it about if you continue these tactics.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. No; I do not yield. I have had my 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK] for 1 minute.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. SHELLEY yielded their time to Mr. BLATNIK.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 3 minutes.

(Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, many domestic problems have plagued us with ever-increasing seriousness during the postwar years. But the major problem has been how to utilize to the fullest extent the tremendous and magnificent industrial capacity which is ours, and how best to utilize the available manpower. The pattern of the past three recessions clearly demonstrate that with every succeeding recession the problem of recovery becomes more serious and prolonged. Also, at the end of each recovery, the percentage of unemployment rises. This situation is not going to be improved by reducing the amount of money requested for this public works program. Each year we have seen Federal, State, and local governmental units asked to increase fiscal outlays for unemployment compensation, relief, welfare, food stamps, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, last year we spent over \$3 billion for unemployment compensation alone. In more than half of the States unemployment compensation funds have fallen to a dangerously low level. Since 1960, we have spent \$10.5 billion for unemployment compensation. If we add on to that the welfare relief costs, the figure goes up to almost \$18 billion. Our proposition today in this provision is to help municipalities where the unemployment average is anywhere from two, three, four, yes, even to five times the national average. The economic situation of the workers in many areas is bad. Their problems are distressing. We propose to put about 10 percent of these unemployed to work. Rather than paying them for not working, we propose to pay them to work on facilities that are badly needed to improve the health and welfare of the citizens of their communities. These public works projects will upgrade and improve these distressed communities and will make them more attractive so they can induce small industry to move in.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I yield to our distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is making a very impressive argument. The fact that the Bolton substitute was offered to the Boland amendment shows the unsoundness of the position of our Republican friends. First they insisted on knocking out \$500 million. The Boland amendment would restore \$450 million. The Bolton substitute would provide \$300 million. They will probably vote for the \$350 million.

Mr. BLATNIK. I thank the Speaker.



Mr. Chairman, I am appalled at the amazing shortsightedness of our Republican colleagues who seem to think that this great country cannot afford to spend the small sum of \$450 million to assist its 4.6 million unemployed workers trapped in the economically distressed regions of the Nation. I find it hard to believe that some of my colleagues have the audacity to talk economy to men who are suffering the despair and humiliation of the relief rolls.

The unemployment problem in the Nation is a serious challenge. It is an issue of long duration. It can not be put on a shelf and forgotten.

Last year, in passing the Public Works Acceleration Act, the Congress took strong affirmative action directed toward meeting the challenge. The APW program has brought new hope to the unemployed in our distressed regions. More importantly, it has restored self-respect to men long out of work. These are good men. They are proud men. They do not want our charity. They want to work. We cannot allow them to become helpless and undeserving victims of poverty in this land of plenty.

Since the initiation of the APW program on October 13, 1962, \$394 million of approved funds have been allocated to 3,756 projects. 50,000 on-site jobs of 1 year's duration have been created. Experts estimate that accompanying off-site employment provided 50,000 more jobs, bringing the total number of jobs to 100,000. This does not include the additional generated by the increased purchasing power of those back to work.

If the Congress restores the \$450 million supplemental appropriation for which the President has asked, about 55,000 new jobs of 1 year's duration would be created. These, plus the accompanying off-site jobs in related service industries, would bring the total number of jobs yielded by the program to 210,000, thus providing work for nearly 10 percent of the unemployed in economically distressed areas under the program. All of these men thus mobilized, moreover, would be working on vital and necessary projects which would make their communities better places to live and work.

Mr. Chairman, the applications for APW funds have been coming into the agencies from local communities at the rate of \$450 million a month. ARA now has pending applications for a grand total of 6,211 projects requiring \$1.2 billion in APW funds. Last fall the Congress made a firm commitment to assist the economically distressed communities of the Nation. Encouraged, these communities leaped at the opportunities offered and set into motion the machinery to help themselves. Now the Congress has dared to go back on its word of honor to these good people.

Mr. Chairman, this refusal to appropriate funds already authorized and guaranteed would be a serious failure in duty and in honor on the part of this very distinguished body. Unemployment in most eligible areas remains abnormally high. The national economy is still expanding at a slow pace. The only real solution to the problem of unem-

ployment is to provide jobs immediately to accelerate our economic growth. I find it unconscionable that we can consider spending \$4.5 billion in foreign aid, and yet refuse to allocate \$450 million in domestic assistance.

Now is the time to take our men off relief rolls, to put them to work on important and essential public works projects, and to restore to them their human dignity and self-respect.

The effectiveness of accelerated public works has already been demonstrated. The need is yet urgent. Mr. Chairman, we are not dealing with cold calculations on sheets of foolscap. We are concerned here with people who are hungry, with people who need the chance to have a good job. I sincerely request that my colleagues consider the human cost of discontinuing the accelerated public works program. I am confident that the Members of this great Chamber will have the courage and the compassion to restore to the appropriations bill the \$450 million supplement needed to continue this vital assistance to the good people in our Nation's distressed areas.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, in the minute allotted me, I would like to talk a little bit about this question of solving unemployment through this accelerated public works program.

This hearing record which I hold in my hand, is replete with evidence that the unemployment problem in this country cannot be solved by this kind of Federal spending program.

As of February 15, in testimony before the Appropriations Committee, we found there were 2,060 projects approved, with a total cost of \$244 million. How many man-years of work did these projects provide? They provided only 29,921. Less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of the total unemployed in the United States were taken care of by this expenditure of \$244 million.

These cost figures are conservative. Assuming a minimum average local matching of only 25 percent means that the cost per man-year of unemployment would be \$10,225 and the total cost to put 4 million unemployed to work for 1 year would be \$41 billion which is almost half of the total estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.

Of the 2,060 projects listed as approved in the February Directory, 357 of them will produce only 1 man-year or less of employment. Nineteen of the projects approved provide only one month of employment.

The impact of this program on the 357 local areas involved most surely is not noticeable.

What happens to the recipient of several months of work when the job is done? He reverts back to the ranks of the unemployed. What has been accomplished? Nothing.

The only manner in which a program of this type could possibly cut the unemployment figure is to plow in staggering sums year after year. Otherwise it is a futile effort in many areas.

We may be getting a nice firehouse or a hospital wing here and there but

from the standpoint of relieving unemployment we are jumping into a sponge.

If we are going to use this kind of Federal spending program to solve the unemployment problem in this country today, the testimony before the Appropriations Committee proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the total Federal cost of this program would have to be increased to \$32 billion for each year of operation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. LANGEN, the time allotted to Mr. LANGEN was given to Mr. LAIRD.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, the total cost of this program will have to be raised to \$32,620 million in fiscal year 1963.

This particular program will not solve the unemployment problem in the United States. We tried this kind of program in the years from 1930 to 1940. All you have to do is to look at the record of the billions of dollars spent during that period of time. This table shows the unemployment level all during that period of time. It was not until World War II that the unemployment level was substantially reduced.

*Percent of labor force unemployed*

Year:	
1929-----	3.2
1930-----	8.7
1931-----	15.9
1932-----	23.6
1933-----	24.9
1934-----	21.7
1935-----	20.1
1936-----	16.9
1937-----	14.3
1938-----	19.0
1939-----	17.2
1940-----	14.6
1941 (defense and war program)-----	9.9
1942 (defense and war program)-----	4.7
1943 (defense and war program)-----	1.9
1944-----	1.2

I submit, Mr. Chairman, if we want to get America moving again, we must not go in two directions at the same time, in the direction of increased Federal spending and tax cuts.

The economists who testified before the Joint Economic Committee have told us, and the President of the United States has told us, that the No. 1 priority item, as far as the economy is concerned, is in the area of tax reduction. We cannot ride both horses at the same time. It seems to me that today is our opportunity to make a choice here of sound fiscal management if the No. 1 priority is in the area of tax reduction this is the time not to increase Federal spending.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment which would restore to the supplemental appropriations bill for 1963 \$450 million of the budget request to finance additional projects under the provisions of the Public Works Acceleration Act. This Congress, in 1962, authorized the appropriation of \$900 million to be allocated to the President for the initiation and



acceleration of public works in areas of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment and economic underdevelopment. The Congress appropriated \$400 million of the \$900 million so authorized. I supported the original authorization, the first appropriation, and support the Presidential request for funding the balance of the authorization because it is clear to me such additional appropriation is fully justified.

Mr. Chairman, the general economic conditions which prevailed in the fall of last year have been improved but not to the extent that justifies the cessation of the assistance contemplated under the Public Works Acceleration Act. The specifics on national unemployment and our economic condition generally are part of the record of this debate, and the hearings of the committees of the House and the Senate which considered this supplemental request. I have no reason to doubt that the same necessity and urgency exists today for the type of assistance contemplated under the Public Works Acceleration Act as did at the time the act was passed.

I would like to relate the details concerning my own area. In my area of south Florida, we are coping with a major economic problem. We have for several years had substantial unemployment. The U.S. Department of Labor long ago determined that there were a sufficient number of unemployed American citizens so as to qualify Dade County as a class D labor surplus market area. However, Mr. Chairman, we have not only the economic difficulty that arises from the usual reasons of unemployment, but we have in addition, the unusual economic distress and unemployment caused by the impact of approximately 150,000 refugees residing in this area who have fled the tyranny and oppression of the Communist government of Cuba.

While a tremendous number, approximately 56,452, of these refugees have been resettled into other areas of the United States, there are still approximately 105,000 refugees who have registered but have not resettled. Since there are many refugees who have not registered, the estimate is that there are approximately now 150,000 refugees residing in this area.

At the present time it is estimated that there is an American labor force of 409,090, of which 382,900 are employed and 27,000 are unemployed, giving us a real unemployment rate of 6.6 percent. The official unemployment rates for Dade County for recent years, according to information obtained from the Department of Labor, are as follows: 1958, 5.9 percent; 1959, 5.2 percent; 1960, 5.2 percent; 1961, 6.7 percent; 1962, 5.8 percent.

However, Mr. Chairman, this does not include the Cuban refugee labor force and the attendant problems of displacement of American workers, and unemployment of Cuban refugees. The labor force of Cuban refugees is estimated at 53,900, of whom 22,500 are estimated as being employed and 31,400 are unemployed, for the fantastic unemployment

rate of 58.4 percent. When the total unemployment rate is considered, it is indicated that there has been persistent and substantial unemployment of approximately 12.6 percent which is far above the national average.

Despite the heroic efforts of our local citizens, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths, local government and voluntary agencies, it soon became obvious that the need of the refugees could not be met solely out of local resources. Two Presidents of the United States and this Congress, at my request, recognized that this was a matter of national concern and responsibility, and accordingly authorized and appropriated funds to assist with the problems of providing for the Cuban refugees. But the economic problem of this existence of unemployment at a high rate in the nonrefugee population as well as the existence of a large labor pool and high unemployment rate among the refugees, has not been resolved by Federal recognition and substantial assistance to the Cuban refugees. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that there has been tremendous economic pressure as a result of the Cuban refugees residing in our area. They quite logically and normally have sought jobs. Much of this employment has been at reduced wages. They not only have displaced American workers, but have tended to depress the labor market.

We in Dade County have tried to solve the problem of additional employment for Americans through every means known to us. Our chamber of commerce, our industries, our local governments have all cooperated in an effort to attract new industry, expand existing industries, construct public works, float bond issues and in general to do everything to create more jobs and to put Americans to work. We have been successful, but not sufficiently. Substantial unemployment and economic distress still exists. It was because of these unusual circumstances that existed not only in my area but in other areas of the United States that I concur in the need for this administration's proposal for the Public Works Acceleration Act. The need still exists in fact and in statistics. I quote two statistics which give an additional measure of the problem faced by us. Residential construction is a major part of our economy. In 1957 there were 12,500 permits for the construction of single family housing units. In 1962 this had dropped to the low of 5,000. It is no secret that the construction industry in Dade County has been slowed to a walk in the last 3 years. In 1957 there were 698 mortgage foreclosures. In 1962 this had risen to 3,123.

We are not pessimistic at all in Dade County, Fla. We have had a record of fantastic, phenomenal, dynamic growth and economic expansion. The fact is, however, Mr. Chairman, that the time came 2 or 3 years ago when we reached a plateau. To the economic distress caused by this slowdown, was added the burden of the Cuban refugee problem. We are not at all disheartened about our future. We expect to grow and prosper and eliminate our economic distress, but we are realistic in assessing our present

problem and acting at all levels of government to resolve the problem. This is why public and private institutions and governmental units in my area were prompt in seeking assistance under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

On October 13 of last year, we appropriated \$400 million of the \$900 million authorized. Within less than 5 months, the entire amount of the appropriation had been allocated by the President to the participating Federal agencies, and virtually all of it had been committed to projects all over the country. Institutions and governmental units in the district which I have the honor to represent applied for, and the people of the district I represent received, considerable assistance. I was privileged and honored to assist in the processing of the applications and obtaining approval for assistance under the Public Works Acceleration Act. The Area Redevelopment Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce deserves the highest commendation, as do the participating Federal agencies, for the efficient and prompt manner in which the thousands of applications were received, processed, and acted upon.

Of course there were far more applications than funds, and many areas could not be approved under the priority criteria which was established. The area which I represent was a recipient of approved projects under this program. These approved projects have had an important psychological and economic effect in our community. They have given us just the right amount of assistance to provide enthusiasm and encouragement for additional local efforts to resolve our economic difficulties. The following projects have been approved for Dade County:

*Accelerated public works projects,  
Dade County, approved*

Name	Amount	Man-months of work
Jackson Memorial Hospital.....	\$200,000	192
Mount Sinai Hospital, Miami Beach.....	236,178	228
Construction of branch libraries, Miami.....	133,000	216
Water system, North Miami.....	261,000	396
Sewage facility and administration building, Dade County.....	520,500	1,056
Sewage facility, street repair, and fire station, Miami.....	534,200	1,128
Variety Childrens' Hospital, Miami.....	755,162	456
South Miami Hospital addition.....	103,750	104
Miami Heart Institute.....	116,200	108
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.....	530,210	504
National Cardiac Hospital.....	156,900	256
Miami Beach water facilities.....	164,100	336
Medley water facility.....	73,100	84
North Miami Beach street construction.....	117,000	120

Notwithstanding the employment which will be provided for by these approved projects, there are still essential and urgent public works which must be constructed, and there still exists substantial unemployment and considerable economic distress in our area. Our institutions and governmental agencies are fully aware of this problem and have continued to seek assistance under the provisions of the Public Works Acceleration Act. The following projects have been submitted and are now pending be-



fore the Area Redevelopment Administration for approval under the Public Works Acceleration Act:

<i>Accelerated public works projects proposed</i>	
Renovation of laboratory, Miami	\$6,400
Trails, camping facilities, and road construction, Everglades National Park	400,000
Post office modernization and extension, Miami	80,000
Veterans' hospital improvements, Coral Gables	31,000
Doctors hospital addition, Coral Gables	500,000
Coral Gables General Hospital addition	340,500
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital expansion, Miami	350,000
Jackson Memorial Hospital addition, Miami	1,500,000
Miami Heart Institute addition	300,000
North Miami General Hospital addition	87,500
New drainage project, Miami	296,000
Water system improvement, Miami	9,000
New clinics, Florida City	38,000
New waste treatment facilities, Florida City	330,000
Sanitation facilities improvement, Coral Gables	184,000
City streets improvement, Coral Gables	197,000
New libraries, Coral Gables	313,000
New disposal facilities, Miami Beach	2,429,000
Water system additions, Miami	293,000
New water resources, Miami	182,000
New garage, Miami	476,000
New office building, Miami	335,000
New exhibit buildings, Miami	249,000
Improvement of city streets, West Miami	91,000
Water system additions, Miami Beach	213,000
New libraries, North Miami Beach	150,000
New disposal facilities, Surfside	487,000
City streets, additions, Miami Beach	23,000
New drainage, Miami Beach	85,000
New sanitation, Miami Beach	193,000
New sanitation, Miami	1,923,000
Additions to disposal facilities, Miami	1,119,000
Sanitation improvement, Miami	312,000
City streets, improvement, Miami	204,000
Protect buildings, new, Miami	41,000
New drainage, Miami	306,000
Sanitation improvement, Miami	217,000
Protect buildings, new, Miami	43,000
New parks, Miami	49,000
City streets improvement, Miami	36,000
New athletic buildings, Miami	976,000
Protect buildings, new, North Miami	42,000
New municipal buildings, North Miami	296,000
New drainage, North Miami	296,000
Protect buildings, new, North Miami	122,000
Water system additions, Miami	188,000
Water system additions, Miami	438,000
Water system additions, Miami	451,000

As the need for employment in our distressed area continues, so does the need for jobs in the other areas of the United States which are economically distressed, and so does the demand for the initiation and acceleration of additional projects which would serve an essential public need. This demand from the economically distressed areas of our country is proof positive of the need for the budget request in this supplemental appropriation for the Public Works Acceleration Act.

The fact that so many institutions, the county government and various munic-

ipalities in the area which I represent have committed their own funds to urgent and essential public works projects which qualify under the provisions of the Public Works Acceleration Act, establishes that the people whom I represent have faith in themselves and in the future, and welcome the participation and stimulus provided by the Public Works Acceleration Act to improve their well-being and that of the entire country.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the conclusion is obvious that those facts which existed that made it necessary and advisable for the economic well-being of the people whom I represent, as well as the economic well-being of this country for the Congress to pass the Public Works Acceleration Act, still exist not only in the district which I represent but in many other economically distressed areas of the country. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I support fully the amendment which would restore to the supplemental appropriation bill of 1963 \$450 million of the sum requested in the President's budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, there has been some discussion here about 500,000 jobs being created by this bill.

I should like to get the record straight and read the testimony of William L. Batt, Jr., the Administrator of this program. Let us get on the record exactly how many jobs are involved in this \$500 million. This is his testimony:

It is estimated that the \$500 million appropriation would generate approximately 60,000 man-years of onsite employment, which, together with the 50,000 man-years generated by the first appropriation would bring the total to 110,000 onsite jobs of 1 year's duration.

No; it is not 500,000 jobs. The testimony of the administration is 110,000. So, let us keep the record straight and get away from these wild statements of what this is going to do.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues in disapproving the restoration of money for the accelerated public works program.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this deficiency or supplemental appropriation bill because we are appropriating money for new projects which is not the purpose of a supplemental appropriation bill. The list of new starts outlined by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], clearly shows this improper procedure.

Further, it is wrong to spend additional money for public works at this time of deficit financing. The accelerated public works project was wrong at its inception this year and restoring money to the program is wrong now. Pump priming did not work before in correcting or relieving unemployment and it will not now.

Our country faces fiscal collapse because of wild Federal spending. We must economize to protect our currency

value, gold on hand, and our entire economy.

We must bolster confidence in our economy and Government by responsible action now. Let us reduce Federal spending, not increase. Let us cut the national debt, not add to it. Let us then reduce taxes. Each of these steps separately and collectively will bolster confidence in our Government's fiscal self-discipline, and preserve our private economy.

Let us stop financing socialism. Capitalism is the bulwark of our country's economic health, not Federal spending.

(Mr. ALGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment and expect to vote for it.

[Mr. BENNETT of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BENNETT of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the time allotted me to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to say that I spoke on this bill yesterday, and there is very little more that I can say now. I sincerely hope that we can defeat both of these amendments. I am not in favor of the Bolton substitute, and I certainly am not in favor of the Boland amendment. It seems to me that the gentleman from Wisconsin has certainly covered the situation. What we should do is reduce the spending of the Federal Government and get ourselves a real tax reduction so that we can get the economy of the country going and provide permanent jobs. There is no question but what unemployment is most serious in America today, but you will not solve unemployment by spot jobs, emergency jobs. You have to get the economy of the country going and give them permanent jobs. America does not want temporary jobs or the kind of a program that is going forward under this program. What we need is permanent jobs so that the economy will move again under a proper tax bill.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, based upon fact I feel constrained to vote for the amendment to provide the \$450 million for the accelerated public works program, because of the economic conditions in northern Michigan. The projects that are pending in the 11th Congressional District of Michigan should bring some relief to our domestic economy.



I believe the appropriation of these funds should carry a high priority over appropriations which the Congress will soon be considering in the form of foreign aid. Each year the Congress has been appropriating \$3 to \$4 billion for foreign aid, and a great percentage of these funds are channeled into the construction of sewer disposal plants, water systems, roads, and public buildings in foreign countries throughout the world. I do not intend to support the President's request of \$4½ billion for foreign aid as I do not believe the appropriation is necessary when we have over \$11 billion in foreign aid funds which are unexpended.

I do, however, feel that if the \$450 million for the accelerated public works program is properly allocated to distressed areas and areas of high unemployment this could well alleviate problems of considerable magnitude.

I supported the legislation in the 87th Congress authorizing \$900 million for this program and will support the amendment providing the remaining necessary funds, to carry out the intent of the 87th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I think any sound program that would help to solve the unemployment situation in this Nation deserves the support of every well-thinking Member in this body. Unemployment is the No. 1 issue in America today. We might point to many other things, but this is one problem that we, as the elected representatives, must solve. I think the unemployed of America have had great patience with those that are in a position of responsibility, because they look to us for help. They are unemployed through no action of theirs, and many of them have exhausted every avenue to be employed and they are looking to us for leadership. So, I think we do have a responsibility to look ahead and to try to solve this problem. I am against the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON], and for the amendment as submitted by the gentleman

man from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. I congratulate the gentleman, not only for his statement today but, over a period of years, his very sincere and earnest interest and deep concern over this problem. There are many areas of America that have defense plants which keeps their economy going, and some can be heard to say, "There but for the grace of defense go we."

Our economy is not in good shape and the problem of unemployment is going to continue to be more and more serious, becoming more and more of a drag on an already sluggish economy. It is about time Congress began to give some real, concentrated thought and attention to this problem and begin to do something about this program is at least a start.

Mr. STAGGERS. That is true; it has been said, "Where the people lack vision, they shall perish." Personally, I feel our job is not to plan just for today or tomorrow alone, but for the years which lie ahead and the generations to come. We cannot long remain a strong and virile nation with the canker of unemployment gnawing at the very heart of our land.

Therefore, let us, as Representatives of this great Nation, and individually as American citizens, do what we believe is for the best interest of our Nation and all of our citizens.

This is a positive program, helping each community which is in need in supplying the fundamentals which are necessary to attract industries and improve the general welfare of the areas and the people by providing clean and wholesome water, sewerage systems, good highways, and the like.

This is building a better America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I am

opposed to both the substitute and the amendment which have been offered on the basis that these projects, many of them, do not meet an essential need. Certainly they do not meet the unemployment problem in America today.

Mr. Chairman, the history of this whole program clearly shows it to be haphazard, unrealistic, and a public works grab bag. I have here the latest catalog. They are putting these out now about every 15 days from PWAA within ARA. Here is one dated February 15, 1963, and a new one for March 1, 1963. It is getting to be about the size of the Sears, Roebuck catalog. The only difference is there are not any bargains in it.

Mr. Chairman, here is the March 1, 1963, catalog. Listen to this: They talk about doing something about unemployment. Here is their own record. Here is what ARA says will be accomplished in the way of relieving unemployment. There is going to be spent \$312 million, according to the latest catalog, and they are going to employ 35,000 people on-site. The average cost is \$10,000 per man-year. If they receive the entire \$450 million they will employ 50,000 people, or less than 2 percent of the present unemployment. If this is to be the answer, then the cost of employing 1 million of the nearly 5 million unemployed, only 20 percent, would be, at the rate of \$10,000 per person, \$10 billion.

Mr. Chairman, this has been presented to the people of America as an answer to the unemployment problem. It is obvious that it is not the answer and it is obvious that it is a first-class boondoggle. Here is an example of how little employment results for the dollars spent. Here is a "recreational facility" at Lexington City, Mo., costing \$881,000, and it will employ nine people, or will cost at the rate of \$90,000 per man per year. Here are other examples of costs per year per man or to employ one man 1 year as taken from the March 1, 1963, Accelerated Public Works Program Directory of Approved Projects, U.S. Department of Commerce, Area Redevelopment Administration, by transposing man-months into man-years.

State	Area	Agency	Project	Cost	Estimated on-site man-months	On-site man-year costs (per man per year)
Alabama	Bibb	Agriculture, Forest Service	Construct buildings, recreational facility	\$11,000	1	\$132,000
	Choctaw	Health, Education, and Welfare	Lagoon	292,000	140	25,000
	Limestone	Tennessee Valley Authority	Reforestation	4,000	8	16,000
	Macon	Agriculture, Forest Service	Land treatment	33,000	5	70,000
	Marshall	AIP	Reforestation	3,000	7	
			Recreational facility	41,000	48	10,000
	Perry	Agriculture, Forest Service	Land treatment	47,000	25	23,000
	Winston		Construct buildings, recreational facility	40,000	2	250,000
	Apache	Interior, National Park Service	Recreational facility	400,000	600	48,000
	Van Buren	Agriculture, Forest Service	Land treatment	24,000	3	96,000
Arizona	San Diego	Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration	Coroner's office		180	10,000
California	Campo	Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service	Border patrol station	44,000	30	20,000
	Hollywood City	Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration	Beach boardwalk		29	9,500
Florida	Toccoa	Army, Corps of Engineers	Recreation facility	52,000	43	14,000
Georgia	Washington	Agriculture, Forest Service	Construct building, recreation facility	62,000	15	60,000
Missouri	Dent	do	do		20	40,000
	Shannon	do	do		5	20,000
New Jersey	Long Branch, Asbury Park	Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration	Boardwalk		136	10,000
New Mexico	San Miguel	Agriculture, Forest Service	Construct building, recreation facility	154,000	41	45,000
	Taos	do	do	148,000	65	30,000
New York	Niagara County	Army, Corps of Engineers	Pier repairs	240,000	108	25,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration	Swimming pool improvement		90	5,000
	do	do	Recreation facility		82	10,000
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Interior, National Park Service	San Juan recreation facility	400,000	480	30,000



Mr. Chairman, the instruction which was put into this accelerated public works program by the Public Works Committee and the Congress was that these projects should be essential and that they should result in the maximum of employment. But this is not being accomplished. This criteria is being ignored.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my time to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I received a telegram from my Governor of Massachusetts showing that my congressional district would be allocated \$8 million in specified projects, setting out the amount of money going to each. As I understand it, they are asking for \$450 million here. There is a request for \$1.2 billion from all over the United States.

Mr. CRAMER. That is correct.

Mr. CONTE. Is there any guarantee that my district will receive this \$8 million if this bill goes through?

Mr. CRAMER. I can guarantee that it will not.

The whole State of Massachusetts under this March 1, 1963, catalog receives \$7.7 million, and I am sure the administration is not going to put all the money in the gentleman's district. There is a total amount of \$7.7 million for the entire State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Chairman, I say this is the same type of sales talk they are trying to use

in an effort to try to sell the program—promise everybody everything. This cataloging proves further that this is going to be a permanent program if they receive this money. Bills introduced already are asking for twice as much as the present authorization as an increase—\$1.7 billion above the present \$900 million.

Here are examples of projects undertaken that clearly show the make-work, unsound spending of this program—and why it needs closer scrutiny than can be given in this deficiency bill:

List of projects which have been approved under the accelerated public works program as of February 1, 1963, which are typical of many approved projects that appear highly questionable as meeting an "essential public need" (as required by the Public Works Acceleration Act) or as to whether they are, in fact, a public works in the nature of a permanent capital improvement or merely maintenance.

Location and agency	State	Project	APW <sup>1</sup> funds
			Thousands
Bridgeport-Bridgeport City: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration.	Connecticut	Municipal stadium	\$475.0
Johnston: Interior, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife	Oklahoma	Fish ponds	121.0
Philadelphia City: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration.	Pennsylvania	Swimming pool improvements	40.0
Swain County: National Park Service, Interior	North Carolina	Cemetery maintenance	5.4
Sevier County: National Park Service, Interior	Tennessee	do	3.9
do	do	Raze old buildings, structures, utilities, and restore sites	8.1
Flathead County: National Park Service, Interior	Montana	Pasture improvement	4.0
Cook County: National Park Service, Interior	Minnesota	Archaeological research	9.0
do	do	Shoreline cleanup	1.0
Mohave County: National Park Service, Interior	Arizona	Planting and clearing	21.0
do	do	Paint 3 water tanks	15.0
Murray County: National Park Service, Interior	Oklahoma	Raze old sewage disposal plant	6.0
Island of Hawaii: National Park Service, Interior	Hawaii	Exotic plant control and area cleanup (por.)	63.0
do	do	Exotic plant control	1.0
Lessen County: National Park Service, Interior	California	Raze old hydroelectrical building	2.0
Grays Harbor County: National Park Service, Interior	Washington	Snag felling and storm damage cleanup	10.0
Fresno County: National Park Service, Interior	California	Hazardous tree removal, Cedar Grove, 100 trees	10.0
do	do	Hazardous tree removal, Grant Grove, 400 trees	40.0
do	do	Forest pest control, Cedar Grove, 300 trees	22.5
Hancock County: National Park Service, Interior	Maine	Construct swimming beach and pier at Echo Lake swimming area	60.0
Washington County: National Park Service, Interior	Maryland	Clearing, grubbing, and removal of dead trees (por.)	32.0
Fayette County: National Park Service, Interior	Pennsylvania	Clearing of trails	4.0
do	do	Clearing of boundary trails	10.0
Washington County: National Park Service, Interior	Maryland	Demolition of residence, roads, trails, signs, etc., and cleanup	20.0
Jefferson County: National Park Service, Interior	West Virginia	Demolition of Scottish castle and cleanup	7.5
Jefferson County: National Park Service, Interior	do	Demolition of Brockett and Mosher Falls and grounds cleanup	25.0
Chester County: National Park Service, Interior	Pennsylvania	Ohliterate nonhistoric structures	1.0
do	do	Preservative treatment of wood structures	2.0
Keweenaw County: National Park Service, Interior	Michigan	Ohliterate buildings and docks, park, general	4.0
Spencer County: National Park Service, Interior	Indiana	Clearing, seeding, cleanup	24.0
Ross County: National Park Service, Interior	Ohio	Restoration of mound area including archaeological research	60.0
Gratiot County-Alma: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration.	Michigan	Addition to recreation center	25.0
Philadelphia County, Philadelphia: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Community Facilities Administration.	Pennsylvania	Community center	40.0
do	do	Community center addition	76.0

<sup>1</sup> Accelerated public works.

I trust that everyone appreciates that by voting for the Boland amendment it is casting a vote for these grab bag, boondoggle public works programs, a large number of which, by any description, could not be considered capital improvements as was contemplated in the Public Works Acceleration Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has again expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy].

(Mr. DOWDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this additional appropriation for the accelerated public works

program, it appears to me that many communities have been promised, and actual commitments made, that they receive grants under the program; certainly, that seems to be the case in a number of communities in my own district.

In further respect to this matter, there is a circumstance which duty demands that I call the attention of this House, and to the Appropriation Committee and other interested committees, which appears to demand investigation, and, perhaps, legislation.

As is well known, there have been a number of questions raised in various areas concerning political influence, conflicts of interest, and even criminal misconduct. Certain investigations are

even now in progress, in areas apart from this program.

Over the past several months, I have had several reports from counties in my district advising that offers had been relayed to communities desiring accelerated public works, ARA, and other grants, that for a consideration from the community, usually expressed as "paying his expenses," the Area Redevelopment Administration advisor in the area, would see that the grant was made, or that the loan was made, as the case might be. I do not know whether such offer has been accepted in any instance; I hope it has not, but that information would not likely come to me.

In each instance that such a report has come to me, I have advised the



agency involved, but I have not been advised of any action that may have been taken thereon. In one instance, I was advised that similar reports had been received from other parts of the country.

I am also in receipt of a number of notes, the substance of which are, "We protest the political immorality of the Area Redevelopment Administration's advisor here in east Texas."

Whether this presents a case of conflict of interest, representing the Government in an official capacity on one hand and an applicant on the other, or a raw case of political influence being offered on the auction block, the immorality is obvious, and the taxpayers should have safeguards against it.

As a Democrat, I hope, for the sake of our Nation, the people, and my party, that there is an innocent explanation of this, and that it is not widespread. I had desired that an explanation would have come forth before now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JARMAN].

(Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, my opposition to this program last year and to a continuation of the program this year can be stated very simply: Based upon personal contacts in the congressional district which it is my privilege to represent, based upon letters and telegrams, based upon a questionnaire that I have circulated widely in my district in recent weeks covering a number of subjects, I am convinced that the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Oklahoma are fed up with deficit spending and are demanding that we do something about a national debt that now exceeds \$300 billion.

They look to me as their Representative, and I share their sentiments, to vote against any program that increases the financial load this Nation is carrying, any program that this Nation can do without at the present time. I believe this program fits that category and so my vote will be cast against both the substitute and the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, today we must decide whether this House will live up to its pledge to carry through the accelerated public works program. Last fall when the House appropriated the initial \$400 million, we committed ourselves to appropriate whatever was needed from the balance of the \$900 million originally authorized after we reviewed the administration of the program. The House has a particular responsibility to this program because we were the ones who actually originated it. The accelerated public works program that we have before us was originated by the House and was signed into law even though a different proposal was supported by the Senate and the President.

The local communities, acting on their feeling that the House would live up to its word, have already made many of the necessary preparations for the great

variety of sorely needed projects. Following the specific congressional directive, the agencies have done a good job of allocating this money. Needed projects were started so that additional jobs in economically depressed areas could be provided as soon as possible. The administrators are prepared to allocate the additional money as soon as it is available. There is a tremendous backlog of applications from the entire country. Many of the most-needed projects will never get approved because of the lack of funds, but we can certainly make a start. As we know so well, unemployment is still a serious problem. In particular areas the problem is severe. Jobs are needed. Public projects are needed. The agencies and the local communities have met their responsibilities. This House is honorbound to fulfill its pledge and meet this pressing national need.

The House committed itself to passing the balance of the authorized funds when it approved the initial \$400 million appropriation on October 4, 1962, by adopting the conference report on the public works appropriations bill. Accelerated public works funds were not included in the original House-passed bill because the authorizing legislation had not yet become law. In that conference report, the House managers took the unusual step of specifically endorsing a statement in a committee report of the other body:

The managers on the part of the House endorse the Senate report statements on the accelerated public works program.

That report of the Senate Appropriations Committee stated:

The committee felt, therefore, that it would be desirable to provide a partial appropriation which would permit this program to get underway at the maximum possible rate for the next 4 months, with the understanding that the administration can submit a supplemental estimate in January, at which time they should be in a position to support a definite program, with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justifications therefor.

There is no doubt that the administrators have fulfilled their responsibility—just the lists of pending applications for direct grants alone took up more than 30 pages in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This accelerated public works program was not the President's original proposal nor was it the Senate's—it was a proposal of the House of Representatives. Last year the Senate-passed bill included most of the President's recommendations. It provided for standby authority for the President to start a \$2 billion program of public works that would be automatically triggered by a set rate of national unemployment. The House differed with both the proposal and the figure. We felt that any program to meet the serious unemployment situation by providing additional funds for public projects should be initiated by congressional action including the specific details of being automatically set off by some statistical level with the program details to be filled in by administrative action. We determined that

\$900 million was needed for an accelerated program of needed public projects to supply additional jobs in areas of chronic unemployment. We set a rather short spending time since we specified the funds for fiscal year 1963 which would end just 10 months after initial passage of the bill, but, we provided only enough money to "permit this program to get underway at the maximum possible rate" so that the administrators would have to come back to Congress for a program review before they received the balance of the money.

The people certainly expect the Congress to live up to its commitment. Local communities all over the United States have proceeded on the basis that Congress would appropriate the balance of the money. They have spent money and a great deal of effort in preparing their applications and engineering surveys. Many communities have already gone ahead to fill their responsibilities by starting to raise local matching funds.

One example from my own district. A fundraising drive for \$900,000 is now being completed to raise the local matching money for the construction of a badly needed new 141-bed hospital in Klamath Falls. A drive to raise \$900,000 for a hospital in a county of only 47,000 is certainly clear indication that the local people are quite prepared to do everything they can to meet what the county court has designated as their No. 1 priority need.

The program administrators have fully complied, even zealously, with the directions and intent of the Congress when they passed the law and made the partial appropriation. The agencies have done a good job with the difficult task of allocating large sums of money for needed public projects all over the United States so that the extra jobs could be provided as soon as possible. Only the partial appropriation was made in order to force the agencies to report back before they received the balance of the money so that Congress could review their administrative practices and experience. The agencies have filed lists of the allocations approved, a review of their administrative practices up to date, lists of the projects now pending, and a statement of their intended practices in the future. There is no doubt that they have come back with a "definite program, with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justification therefor."

Even the administrative cost has been kept to less than 1 percent of the total money appropriated. In carrying out the congressional directive to allocate this money as fast as possible, the agencies are now prepared to allocate the additional money as soon as the bill is signed. Last week, in my own area, the Pacific Northwest, the various State coordinators met, those people who are most knowledgeable about the relative needs of the projects, in order to assign priorities. The agencies have certainly fulfilled their duties and are ready to proceed. The rest is up to the House.

Last fall's information about the redevelopment areas is still true. Their



population of 34.3 million provides 19 percent of the country's labor force while suffering from 33 percent of the unemployment. The average rate is above 10 percent, more than twice the national average. Redevelopment areas, as designated under the congressional legislation, are areas that do not respond to national economic upturn. Many of these areas have been chronically depressed for years. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I certainly recognize that unemployment is a national problem that extends to the whole country. But, there are many areas with chronic economic problems that will not be helped by a national tax cut, no matter how large. Eighty-four percent of the areas eligible under this program, including three counties and an Indian reservation in my district, are redevelopment areas.

Labor surplus areas, now 190 in all, constitute only 16 percent of the eligible areas, but constitute a serious economic problem. These are areas that have had 6 percent unemployment or more for 9 out of the last 12 months. They respond only sluggishly to a nationwide economic upturn. Many economically depressed areas, especially rural ones, have a difficult time qualifying because many of the unemployed leave where they are as soon as they are out of a job because they know they cannot find jobs. That is a fact not reflected in the statistics. This situation is true of three of the counties in my own district—including my home county.

It might be helpful to include the statistics for some of the counties in my own district.

Redevelopment areas (5b):

Wasco and Sherman Counties: 50 percent above national rate, 1962; 8.6 percent versus 5.6 percent nationally.

Hood River County: 50 percent above national rate, 1962; 8.5 percent versus 5.6 percent nationally.

Labor-surplus areas:

Lake County: 75 percent above national rate, February 1963; 12.1 percent versus 6.9 percent nationally.

Klamath County: 50 percent above national rate, February 1963; 10.3 versus 6.9 percent nationally.

Baker County: 65 percent above national rate, December 1962; 8.6 percent versus 5.3 percent nationally.

In every case the latest available report from the Oregon State Department of Employment reports:

First. Steadily declining work force and population as unemployed men move out of the county to look for work. In one case, Lake County, the population, after reaching a peak in 1960, has now dropped down below the 1950 census population.

Second. In most counties the only available jobs are those for skilled workers—and the unemployed do not have the needed skills in order to fill these jobs.

Third. Particularly high rates of unemployment exist among "young, inexperienced, and poorly trained."

One of the few bright spots in the entire picture is the jobs for the unemployed that have been provided through the accelerated public works

program. One of the prime reasons that I so strongly back this program is that it provides the maximum number of jobs possible for those who most desperately need them: the less fortunate and less skilled citizens.

Specific language was written into the bill requiring that the projects meet an "essential public need." From the experience in my own district there is no worry about finding projects that completely fulfill that requirement. As I am sure there are throughout the rest of the country, we have a large backlog of needed public projects that have not been financed because of the lack of funds. This is obviously even more true in those eligible areas due to their economic problems. There are many examples:

Water and sewage facilities: Needed just for health reasons. Many of our communities, such as my own hometown, are now in danger of being prosecuted by the State board of health because of their inadequate water and sewage facilities. Proper facilities would make these areas attractive to new business and new people. The overall economic development plan for two of the counties—and this is a plan formulated by local people, not any Federal agency:

One of the major problem areas in public health is the need of nearly every small community or small town within these counties for sewage disposal facilities. It would make them a more suitable location for people to come to live and certainly more attractive to both employers and potential employees.

Hospitals: The present hospital facilities in Klamath Falls have been declared totally inadequate and a firetrap by the State board of health. An application for a hospital in Klamath Falls, pending since December, provides for a 141-bed facility to serve the entire Klamath River Basin—including parts of two California counties.

Forest Service: Many areas need these direct Federal allocations which so effectively utilized the available labor and provide the maximum amount in wages. The unemployment situation in the timber industry in Oregon shows no present sign of any substantial improvement.

The types of examples could be extended almost indefinitely. There is certainly not the slightest support for any statement labeling these projects "make work" or "leaf raking."

Many of the most needed projects will never get approved even if the full \$500 million is appropriated, because there are so many more meritorious applications than there is money to service them. There is a tremendous backlog of eligible applications from the entire country. As of the end of January there were \$1.2 billion worth of pending applications and more were coming in at the rate of \$450 million per month.

There is certainly no doubt that these funds have resulted in a definite acceleration of these public projects. Half of the presently approved projects have already started and the balance will be started within the next 3 months.

There is a definite need to appropriate the additional money as soon as possible so that these extra jobs can be provided.

This House has pledged itself. It has a definite responsibility to appropriate the money to complete the authorized program.

(Mr. LENNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, while all Members have considered the merits as well as the long-range implications of the amendment, I believe it should be clearly understood that while the amendment calls for the sum of \$450 million, there are applications pending now for accelerated public works projects totaling more than \$2 billion. If we adopt the amendment, we will provide for the funding of less than one-fourth of the projects for which applications have been filed by areas declared eligible for these funds.

Last Thursday I requested the Area Redevelopment Administration to furnish me the valuation of applications of eligible areas currently pending with each of the 12 Federal agencies. Mr. Johannas U. Hoeber, Assistant Administrator for public works acceleration, sent me a statistical statement, dated February 15, 1963, described as follows:

Recapitulation by States of the programs submitted by all participating agencies for consideration under the proposed \$500 million supplemental accelerated public works appropriation.

This tabulations showed that on February 15 there were \$1,227 million in applications for projects under the accelerated public works supplemental appropriation.

I called Mr. Hoeber and reminded him that I was expecting to receive figures on current applications and not figures on applications as of February 15. I called his attention to the fact that while his tabulation of February 15 showed that there were \$632 million in applications pending before CFA, I had received a letter from the Commissioner of CFA, dated February 8, stating there were applications in his Agency for more than \$900 million in grants. I also called to Mr. Hoeber's attention that while his recapitulation showed applications pending before the Department of HEW for \$328 million-plus, I had been advised on February 8 that applications for grants in excess of \$450 million had been filed with HEW.

The Assistant Administrator of public works acceleration then stated that the applications for grants shown by their tabulation sheet of February 15 had not been kept up to date and that in fact there were outstanding applications in excess of \$2 billion for the accelerated public works program. Apparently, this February 15 statistical sheet was submitted to both congressional committees considering the supplemental request.

The Administrator of ARA stated before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on April 4 that while the \$400 million appropriation was being allocated and programed, grant-in-aid applications from local communities were being received by CFA at the rate of \$300 million a month and by the Department of HEW at the rate of \$150 million a month.



This is found on page 12 of his statement. These figures clearly substantiate the fact that in the past 4 months applications for grants for these agencies alone amounted to \$1.8 billion.

The ARA Administrator further stated that as of September 8, 1962, 1,069 areas were listed as eligible for accelerated public works assistance and this number has now increased to 1,228 areas. I think it should also be kept in mind that applications are pending in the Department of Labor from many areas in the Nation seeking new economic surveys in order to be classified as eligible for assistance under this program. By June 15 applications from eligible distressed areas will likely total \$3 billion.

Can we, in good conscience, say to better than three-fourths of the areas applying for assistance under the APW program that we cannot finance your project even though your area was declare eligible for these funds? To meet the demand of these bona fide eligible areas, the Congress would now have to appropriate in excess of \$2 billion—and approximately \$3 billion by June 1.

This is the responsibility facing us today. Do we appropriate for one-fourth of the pending projects, or do we ultimately appropriate for all eligible projects; \$450 million or in excess of \$2 billion?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent that there have been some conversions on both sides of the aisle in the last few hours. I was delighted to see that although yesterday 100 percent of those speaking on the Republican side of the aisle were branding this program as a useless and unnecessary program, today we have had several who are willing to invest \$300 million more. I think that is some progress in the matter of conversions from the debate on yesterday.

I do want to caution my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle not to be led astray by the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON], because there are two hooks in it. One of them is the provision that not a dollar may be spent after June 30, 1963, which would be a very serious impediment to the efficient operation of this program. The second one which the gentleman has advocated says that no more applications may be accepted, which would certainly operate to penalize, and would be unfair to, communities which have had delays in processing their applications and getting them in due form.

Mr. Chairman, I urge approval of the Boland amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to address the Committee in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts to restore the \$450 million accelerated public works program funds put in this appropriation bill by the Appropriations Subcommittee, but excluded by the main Appropriations Committee.

I want to commend the subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, on the action which it took with respect to including the \$450 million for the accelerated public works program, and the action that the gentleman from Massachusetts is now taking in moving to restore these funds which the main Appropriations Committee cut from the bill. I have observed, in the time that I have been a Member of Congress, that the subcommittee has been extremely careful in scrutinizing budget requests with more than casual care and invariably takes a hard look at all departmental requests—sometimes, I think, too hard as in the case of civil defense, for example. Actually, in the budget item now under consideration, the subcommittee did cut the budget request \$50 million or 10 percent—a substantial amount in anybody's language.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the opponents of this amendment have made much of the issue of economy. But, I question whether the basic issue involved here is one of economy. To kill this program at this time might be the most uneconomical action this Congress could take—certainly it would be unjust and inadvisable.

We have heard a great deal about principle. Let us examine this. Congress last session passed a \$900 million authorization for the accelerated public works program, pursuant to which the Congress later in the session passed a \$400 million appropriation. As a result of the action taken last session, many cities, towns, navigation districts, water districts, and other political subdivisions have gone to great trouble and expense to prepare prospective projects under this program. Whether the opposition to this amendment agree with this program or not, the Congress did approve it and launch it on its way. To stop the program now—at least short of the \$900 million authorized—would be a grave injustice to those cities, and so forth, that should be able to rely on the program for at least the full amount of the original authorization. In my congressional district alone, there are pending in various stages about 10 applications amounting to more than \$900,000.

Now, why are there so many applications—more than 500 applications from Texas alone; nationally, \$1.3 billion in applications—under this program? Obviously, because the folks back home think the program is a good program. It is not a perfect program, to be sure, but it is a good program. It is a local participation program which means that the folks back home have to think enough of the proposed project to bear

at least 50 percent of the cost. And the program lends itself much more readily to small projects for towns and villages than do projects under the regular public works program, even though the Government usually bears 100 percent of the cost under the regular program.

The accelerated public works program is a needed program because the local, ad valorem tax-supported political subdivisions, particularly in depressed areas, are not in a position to bear the full weight of the much needed public improvements encompassed in this program.

When I consider the many billions of dollars, Mr. Chairman, that this Congress consistently votes for such programs as foreign aid—much of which is spent for public works projects for foreigners—I feel adverse action by the House on this amendment would be in the category of making this Congress appear to be “millions wise, but billions foolish.”

I want to again commend the gentleman from Massachusetts and the subcommittee on the action which is being taken here today, and I support it.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, both these amendments I think have been adequately debated. My only admonition is that we do not get confused. With the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING] in the chair, with my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON] offering a substitute amendment to my amendment, and with the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] for \$450 million, I would hope that the committee be alert to the parliamentary situation. I suggest that we vote down the substitute amendment of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON] which provides \$300 million and that we vote for the amendment offered by myself which restores \$450 million to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to close the debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON], on his amendment. It shows at least that his heart is in the right place even though the amount of money he recommends is not large enough.

May I say to my colleagues that the hunger and the loss of respect of these good people who are unemployed do not recognize the aisle that separates these two able and distinguished parties here. Hunger and unemployment do not recognize party labels. We need all of the \$450 million and I respectfully ask the Members, even though I admire my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON], and acknowledge that his amendment is better than no bread at all, to recognize that they should vote for all of the \$450 million. So I ask you to vote down his amendment and vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. Chairman, may I say this further word. Somebody talked about the lack of merit in these projects. I have been



here a long time as have many of my friends. Go back to your hometown and look at some of these projects that were built 25 years ago. You will find you are still using them. In my town we are still using the city hall, the coliseum, and the biggest charity hospital. This money will put people to work. We can get up here and talk all day, but we all have some common horsesense. We know that when you spend this money and get the dirt flying, people are going to be on the job. Not only that, but the people who saw lumber, who make steel, who make glass, who make pipe, are going to be working, too.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that we should vote down the amendment of our friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON], and vote for the amendment of our friend from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, to help maintain life in the accelerated public works program, I rise in support of the amendment to restore to the appropriation bill before us, the sum of \$450 million initially approved by the subcommittee but stricken by the full committee.

In my opinion there are many reasons for appropriating this item for use in the furtherance of projects all over the country. First and foremost is the fact that the Congress last year, in the process of authorizing the \$900 million accelerated public works program impliedly promised our constituents to follow through, on the strength of which promise our fellow Americans all over the Nation have gone to a lot of trouble setting up their respective community projects to create jobs and strengthen their respective areas. Many of these projects have already been started with the \$400 million already made available and require additional funding for completion. Many others are being held up by participating Federal agencies pending the appropriation of the remaining \$500 million which has been authorized, or substantial portion thereof. Let us, therefore, settle for the \$450 million which has been approved by the subcommittee, and thereby keep faith with the public while at the same time going ahead in an orderly and timely manner.

Continuing with reasons why we should adopt this amendment, let me just note that the projects involved will generate jobs to help solve the serious unemployment problem of which all of us are painfully aware. Such help along this line is particularly applicable under this program to the depressed communities wherein live so many of our fellow Americans. Furthermore, most of the projects will meet essential public needs in the communities where they will be effectuated and will, when constructed, constitute capital assets which in any case would eventually be provided for community improvement. This, in turn, will enable many communities, after establishment of such improvements, to in turn attract private investments for production plants and services, with consequent creation of new jobs and improved local economies.

As concerns my State of Alaska, over 40 community facilities projects are involved all the way from Ketchikan to Nome and Kotzebue, including hospital construction, waste treatment plants, water systems, sanitary disposal systems, and municipal buildings, and so forth, plus public health facility projects such as pure water supply for 12 Alaskan native communities.

In summary, and for the reasons stated, I am wholeheartedly in favor of this amendment, not only for the benefit of the 49th State which Alaskans are striving to develop and strengthen, but for the benefit of our Nation as a whole.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am appalled that at this stage in our deliberations, some Members of this body should lower themselves to play politics with the potential livelihood of hundreds of thousands of the unemployed. In more than a thousand communities across the country where joblessness is running at a rate of two, three, even four times the national average, we have an opportunity to put men to work on urgently needed local, State, and Federal public works projects. Just as there is a need in these communities for jobs that will bring dignity to idled breadwinners, so also is there an urgent need for sewers, water systems, streets, hospitals, sewage treatment plants, fire and police stations, public buildings of all kinds.

With the first \$400 million that was appropriated for the accelerated public works program, we have been able to make an encouraging start on meeting these two most urgent needs—jobs for our fellow citizens and improvements in the public sector of the economy. But to date, we have only scratched the surface. There is an enormous backlog of projects requested by local governments acutely conscious of community needs—projects which are planned, engineered and ready to go. These have been submitted by the economically hardest hit areas of the country, the ones which for decades have failed to keep pace with the general forward movement of the economy, the areas which failed to share in our recovery from the 1960–61 recession.

The needs of these areas have been well documented. The opportunity for helping them is obvious. What is needed now is for the House to restore the accelerated public works funds cut from the appropriation measure before us. To do less would be to fail in our responsibility to people who look to us for help.

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment to restore the sum of \$450 million for the accelerated public works program in the supplemental appropriations bill for the current fiscal year ending June 30. This program was authorized by Congress last year under Public Law 87–658, and at that time a sum of \$400 million was appropriated. In a way Congress had pledged to the Nation its help in financing these badly needed public works as a means of aiding economically distressed communities. That pledge must be kept.

The remaining \$500 million under this program should have been approved without any difficulty. These projects are not a waste. The program of public works is not a boondoggle. It is a very vital and necessary means of giving these communities, especially the small and medium size towns and cities, an opportunity to construct sanitation facilities, water systems, roads, harbor facilities, improvement of city streets, bridges, municipal buildings, and the like. Without this Federal assistance the communities could not undertake these projects.

The Appropriations Subcommittee has seen fit to reduce the original request from \$500 to \$450 million, and many of us I am sure would be willing to go along with that action. The full Appropriations Committee, however, has completely eliminated even the \$450 million recommendation of its own subcommittee, and this will be a great blow to many communities throughout the country which had looked forward to this assistance. I regard this action as a rash and thoughtless act on the part of certain elements who would make a political football of this program.

Unless the funds are restored, I feel certain that the people back home are not going to like this. They have come to regard the accelerated public works program as an excellent method of achieving several purposes for the good of the communities. In the first place, it helps to provide needed projects from which the whole community benefits. It provides a considerable amount of employment and helps to alleviate the economic difficulties in many of these areas. It also helps to improve living conditions and to rejuvenate many localities by attracting new industries and people.

Oftentimes all that an economically distressed community needs is one spark to get it back on the road to prosperity, to attract a new plant or factory, to bring in a new commercial enterprise which is a boon to the area, and this spark can be provided by a road, a water system, new or improved sanitation facilities, harbor improvements, or a bridge. These expenditures later pay for themselves over and over through more employment, improved services, better health, better living conditions, and happier communities. The denial of this assistance will prove very discouraging to municipal officials and to many public-spirited citizens who are giving much time, effort and energy to help their communities. When multiplied on a national scale, this can boomerang and prove very damaging to our national economy.

The popularity of this program is attested by the fact that today there are twice as many applications for this type of assistance from all parts of the country than the amount of money requested for the program. About 1,000 counties in the country, or nearly one-third of all the counties, are suffering from chronic and substantial unemployment, and many of them have submitted applications for public works which would not only bring needed improvements but also help them fight unemployment.



It is estimated that some 6,000 public works projects of all sorts can be realized with the help of this appropriation of \$450 million. Matching funds have been provided or are in process of being provided by communities all over the country. All of this should prove to be a great economic boon. I know it will be of tremendous help to Connecticut, which until the end of January of this year received a total of \$3,963,000 for various projects under the accelerated public works program. We have a number of applications from our State which have already been approved and many others are pending. The people of Connecticut are, therefore, extremely interested in the action being taken here today.

I feel strongly that Congress has made a pledge to the people on this program, and it must not renege on that pledge. On the basis of this pledge many communities have made plans to raise the necessary funds for these projects. They have every right to expect the assistance promised them. I shall vote to restore the \$450 million for this program and I urge all my colleagues to do so.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, last fall, when the Congress overwhelmingly voted in favor of the accelerated public works program, it authorized \$900 million in expenditures for essential public works projects that would improve the face of our neediest communities and at the same time provide jobs for the jobless.

Although a month after enacting the legislation, the Congress appropriated only \$400 million to get the program started, it very specifically instructed the executive branch to come back at this time for the additional funds needed to keep the program moving in high gear.

This was more than a mere budget exercise on the part of the Congress. It was more than a mere promise to the executive branch of a friendly ear to its request for more money. In its very essence, it was a pledge on the part of the Congress to the people in economically stricken communities that more funds would be forthcoming to carry on this program.

On the strength of that pledge and relying on the integrity of this legislative body, thousands of communities assessed their urgent needs and submitted requests for matching funds for their highest priority projects. It was obvious to them, as it must have been to all of us on both sides of the aisle who recommended prompt action by the executive branch to approve these projects and put people to work, that not even the entire \$900 million, much less the \$400 million actually appropriated, would be sufficient to meet the well-documented needs of these areas. The proof of this lies in the fact that more than a billion dollars worth of requests are now in the hands of Federal agencies and as each of us knows, countless other projects are back in the communities and would be submitted to Washington tomorrow were it not for the freeze that had to be placed on applications because the demand so far exceeded the anticipated appropriations.

Having pledged itself in an unmistakable fashion to the continuance of this program through the appropriation of the remaining \$500 million, the Congress cannot now, for whatever reason, turn its back on those whom we promised to help. The \$500 million must be restored to the supplemental appropriation if the Congress is to keep faith with the American people.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, we have been told repeatedly that the most important item in the President's legislative program for this year is a massive, significant, tax reduction. If this is in fact our most important challenge, and the economic authorities seem to agree on that, then we should prepare for it by reducing Federal expenditures wherever possible. There is no better place to start than in the item before us, area redevelopment.

The waste in the program under consideration cannot be better illustrated than by a recitation of locations in Florida which have been singled out for this aid; for example, Broward County and Dade County. They admittedly contain some of the most prosperous areas in our State and country. In fact, we called some of them America's Gold Coast. If these were needy areas, our own State could care for them, but they are, in fact, affluent areas, not distressed areas. The program should be tightened up to make more sense, and our refusal to grant these additional funds at this time would have the double value of removing waste and refusing to add to the Federal deficit by these amounts.

Only by a shepherding approach to our expenditures can we make sense out of a tax reduction, which authorities seem to agree upon as essential to the security and welfare of our country and its economy.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman. I regard the adoption of this amendment as vital to the welfare of our country. This is a program for America.

Thousands of our communities are suffering economic distress. Millions of American workers are unemployed and unable to provide for their families. The accelerated public works measure was passed by the Congress last year to assist these people and these communities.

Mr. Chairman, I need not remind this House of the enthusiastic reception given the accelerated public works program by hard-hit American communities. Thousands of meetings have been held to agree upon essential projects. Engineers have been hired.

Plans have been drawn. Municipal elections have been held to approve bond issues.

Mr. Chairman, the depressed American communities have placed their money, their trust, their immediate hopes in the fulfillment of this temporary program. We cannot let these people down.

I need not remind the House that this \$450 million will go to help pay for needed, essential public projects. Our many depressed communities need this assistance to help them regain their competi-

tive posture. They must have adequate public facilities to attract new businesses and industries. We must help them break the vicious circle of poverty and lack of opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, at the close of last year's session the Congress made an initial appropriation for this vital program. Several thousands of hard-hit and depressed American communities lined up for help for their essential public projects. This House cannot discriminate against those at the back of the line just because they failed to reach Washington first.

We must carry on this program. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief statement in support of the amendment to restore \$450 million for the accelerated public works. I do so, not to defend my vote, but to indicate the effect that it will have on the State of Alabama.

I should also like to state that I am in complete accord with the desires of the Appropriations Committee to reduce expenditures and to cut out all unnecessary programs. I believe this can be better accomplished, however, by curtailing new programs of the Federal Government—that is to say, let us stop this ever-increasing trend toward centralization of government which year by year is costing the taxpayers of this country more and more. Let us attempt to restore the responsibilities of government wherever and whenever possible to the State governments. By so doing, I am sure that we can ultimately reduce the budget and again return to a sound fiscal policy.

In this particular instance, however, I do not believe it wise to curtail programs that will give considerable aid to the unemployed of the country by providing jobs and thus take thousands of persons off relief rolls.

Expenditures, such as proposed in this program, are for the welfare of the people and will also provide sources of revenue by taxation, by increasing productivity in plants, and by placing more individuals on the tax rolls.

In the case of my State of Alabama, the restoration of these funds in the bill will mean that 11 hospital additions and nursing homes can be started; 26 sewage treatment plants and interceptors can be started; 48 community facility projects, such as water systems, parks, road construction, sanitation systems, hangars, courthouses, swimming facilities, drainage programs, clinics, and other necessary community improvements that I believe will materially benefit the country as a whole.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I was astounded and shocked to hear last Friday of the committee's vote to kill the balance of the accelerated public works program.

Last year one of our most significant legislative victories was the \$900 million emergency public works bill. That hard-fought victory was a bold stroke to combat our persistently high rate of unemployment. The Federal grant funds



authorized, plus matching local grants, were designed to stimulate the construction of needed public works and to create hundreds of thousands of jobs to put our unemployed back to work.

In 1962, \$400 million of the \$900 million was appropriated to initiate the program and it was generally understood that appropriation of the additional \$500 million would be made early in 1963.

Once launched the emergency public works program moved with gratifying speed. Thousands of projects—for hospitals, streets, sewers and other vitally needed facilities—have been approved and the President's figures show there are now applications on hand for over 6,200 projects in more than 3,000 communities.

Construction activity is rising rapidly and with it site employment and jobs in supporting and supplying industries.

In my own State of Alabama this is what the accelerated public works program has done so far: 94 projects have been approved involving nearly \$10 million in funds from the program, and which have directly created 1,300 jobs of a year's duration. Pending applications for Alabama involve 141 projects for a total of \$26,725,000 in accelerated public works funds which will create nearly 4,000 jobs. And this is just the direct on site employment—indirectly the projects will provide the stimulus for many more jobs.

Alabama desperately needs these public-works projects. She needs the better health and sanitation that these hospitals, sewer treatment works, and water systems projects will bring to her communities. She needs the better facilities that will be provided by the courthouse and municipal building projects. She needs the improvements in her national forests and at dam sites to preserve resources and to use them widely. And she needs the jobs that these useful public-works projects will create—jobs that will make it possible for unemployed men to earn a decent living for their family.

Mr. Chairman, the best estimates are that, with approval of the full \$900 million, several hundred thousand of our Nation's unfortunate unemployed will be put back to work, either on construction jobs directly or in the factories and mills which supply the materials and in the service trades which benefit from the accelerated economic activity engendered by the program.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, it would be unthinkable for us to deny the remaining \$500 million in Federal funds for this crucial and vital program.

We cannot in good conscience break a moral commitment the Congress gave last year to do something for our country's unemployed.

It is true that our economy has made encouraging progress in shaking off the debilitating drag of the 1958 and 1960 recessions. But we cannot be satisfied with the continued high rate of unemployment which still persists in the range of 5½ to 6 percent of our labor force. We must bend every effort to reduce that rate substantially.

Mr. Chairman, these are not just statistics we are talking about; they are flesh-and-blood fellow Americans whose economic suffering is all the more tragic against our overall setting of general affluence.

I say to my colleagues in the House, on both sides of the aisle, it would be an unforgivably shortsighted and heartless act if we were to fail here today to restore the remaining \$500 million of public-works fund already authorized by the Congress last year. We cannot callously turn our backs on the plight of the unemployed, nor can we fail to give the additional stimulus to economic growth which these funds will supply.

I yield to no man in the desire to achieve a balanced budget and to prevent the resumption of inflation. At the same time, I think experience has proved that the only way a balanced budget can be achieved is to raise our economy to full employment levels. And I think that the accelerated public-works program, just as the President's proposed tax cut, will help provide the stimulus we need to reach the twin goals of full employment and a balanced budget.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that a majority of this body will uphold the amendment both in the name of human compassion for the unemployed and in commonsense recognition of the need to stimulate the higher rate of economic growth we need to achieve our objectives of a full employment economy.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, last fall the Congress passed and the President signed S. 2965, a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$900 million to speed up action on needed public works projects, thus helping to relieve unemploy-

ment and spur economic expansion in those areas which have failed to keep pace economically with the rest of America.

On October 13, the Congress appropriated an initial \$400 million to get the accelerated public works program underway. That \$400 million has by now been virtually used up.

President Kennedy has asked the Congress to appropriate the remaining \$500 million authorized under the bill. Last Friday the Appropriations Committee cut this item from the deficiency appropriations measure.

So that we may decide whether to restore this cut, let us first see what is resulting from the first \$400 million appropriation.

This \$400 million has accelerated 3,756 public works projects. These have ranged from projects involving water supply and sewage systems to hospital and health facilities; from projects providing for erosion control to improvements in timber stands, trails, and recreational facilities on public lands.

In my own State of Rhode Island this original appropriation resulted in the approval of 26 much-needed projects for various hospital additions and water and sewage treatment works. The amount of Federal funds thus released to Rhode Island projects totaled over \$6 million. This in turn, through required local contribution, permitted the total expenditure of nearly \$11 million worth of new construction providing an estimated 4,500 man-months of employment. This has truly been a shot in the arm to our Rhode Island economy.

Mr. Chairman, a listing of these projects follows:

*Rhode Island—List of approved accelerated public works projects as of Mar. 1, 1963*

[All dollars in thousands]

Location	Description	APW	Total	Estimated onsite man-months
5A Providence-Pawtucket, Blackstone Valley:				
DHEW-PHS	Treatment plant	\$440	\$2,080	1,056
Woonsocket City:				
DHEW-PHS	Woonsocket hospital addition	128		72
	do.	50		60
HHFA-CFA	Construct sewage facilities	270		420
Warwick City:				
HHFA-CFA	Sewage treatment	1,548	4,297	
DHEW-PHS	Sewage facilities	1,827		600
	Interceptor sewers	68	341	164
Cranston:				
DHEW-PHS	Sewers	239	478	
	Osteopathic general, construct	125		144
HHFA-CFA	Construct sewage facilities	333		330
Lincoln:				
HHFA-CFA	Construct town hall	125		124
Pawtucket City:				
DHEW-PHS	The Memorial Hospital addition	19	38	12
Providence City:				
DHEW PHS	Rhode Island Hospital addition	88	175	84
	do.	68	135	36
	Addition to Roger Williams Hospital	344	687	408
	Sewage treatment addition	67	337	162
	do.	193	963	462
	Rhode Island Hospital addition	83		96
	Water supply	110		112
	do.	90		150
	Water facilities	20		19
	do.	9		12
State total		6,244		4,523

All these are worthwhile projects. But most worthwhile of all is the fact that these projects have created jobs.

Altogether, the 3,756 projects in the Nation have generated over 500,000 man-months of direct employment.



One of the most serious problems facing America today is the problem of unemployment. Latest figures published by the Department of Labor show that unemployment has dropped from 6.1 percent of the workforce to 5.6 percent of the workforce.

This still leaves a critical situation, but it is a substantial improvement.

No sensible person would give the accelerated public works program credit for this drop. But it certainly is a factor, along with the area redevelopment program, the Manpower Development and Training Act, and all the other legislation that this and previous Congresses have passed in attempts to alleviate unemployment in the United States.

We must continue this drive to bring unemployment in America to a manageable level. We must attack this problem on a broad front. The accelerated public works program is one of our weapons in this attack.

The initial \$400 million appropriation has created more than half a million man-months of employment, in areas of high unemployment—where the jobs are needed most. The funds are being used to refurbish our communities, to make them better places in which to live, to work and to invest.

The accelerated public works program has already demonstrated its usefulness to America. We must see that this program continues. This body must restore the \$500 million item in the supplemental appropriations bill so that the accelerated public works program can continue.

Failure to so act would have a serious effect on all States throughout the Nation. Again, Mr. Chairman, may I cite the situation as it exists in my own State of Rhode Island, a situation of which I am understandably fully aware and the importance of which is graphically brought home to me everywhere I turn in my congressional district. There are 27 pending projects, each diverse in nature but all united in one characteristic—need. The total Federal contribution on these 27 projects is \$7¾ million. A description follows:

#### RHODE ISLAND

##### Pending projects—\$500,000,000

CFA:	
Warwick, Kent County, library--	\$310,000
Woonsocket, Providence, water supply-----	270,000
Pawtucket, Providence, waste treatment-----	750,000
East Greenwich, Kent, town hall-----	150,000
Cumberland, Providence, water supply-----	51,000
Warwick County, water supply--	75,000
Lincoln, Providence, sanitary sewer-----	225,000
Narragansett, Washington, sanitary sewer-----	142,000
South Kingstown, Washington, town hall-----	58,000
South Kingstown, Washington, administrative building-----	19,000
South Kingstown, Washington, administrative building-----	44,000
South Kingstown, Washington, street-----	20,000
South Kingstown, Washington, street-----	30,000
Pawtucket, Providence, street--	271,000

##### Pending projects—\$500,000,000—Continued

CFA:	
South Kingstown, Washington, park-----	\$16,000
Bristol, Bristol County, sanitary sewer-----	115,000
Total (16 projects)-----	2,546,000
HEW:	
Cranston, Rhode Island Medical Center-----	124,000
Cranston, Rhode Island Medical Center-----	48,750
Cranston, Rhode Island Medical Center-----	15,000
Pawtucket, memorial hospital--	1,500,000
Providence, Rhode Island Hospital-----	75,000
North Smithfield, Mercy Hospital-----	998,500
Narragansett, Washington, sewage treatment plant-----	160,700
Providence, sewage treatment plant-----	35,800
Cranston, Providence, sewage treatment plant-----	1,266,500
West Warwick, Kent, interceptor sewer-----	750,000
East Providence, Providence, interceptor sewer-----	251,000
Total (11 projects)-----	5,224,250
Grand total (27 projects) --	7,771,250

Mr. Chairman, I can make no stronger plea for restoration of these funds than to point out that unless we so vote today, none of these projects will get off the ground. From the effect such failure would have on my small State of Rhode Island, we can well visualize what it will mean to the Nation at large.

There are overall, 6,211 projects pending, awaiting congressional action before they can be acted upon. These projects total more than \$1.2 billion. And applications are coming in at the current rate of \$300 million a month.

The communities which have made these applications are now awaiting for action by the Congress. We can do no less than restore the \$500 million to the appropriations bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, yesterday we held considerable debate regarding the extreme need for action to meet our commitments in the field of accelerated public works. I would like to rise to express my strong support of the proposal to appropriate \$450 million to carry on a job which we started last year and have only half financed.

From the first \$400 million which was appropriated by the 87th Congress, there were many worthwhile projects carried out in the portion of California which I represent. These were primarily done by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management who were in a position to move ahead rapidly and put the people back to work.

At the same time, municipal and county government and special public districts proceeded in good faith to meet their obligations in this field. A great variety of important public works programs were developed. Local government has financed the preparation of plans and specifications, completed the engineering, held bond elections or raised

its share of the money through direct taxation, and now stand ready to proceed on an accelerated public works program.

If, at this crucial point, the Federal Government abdicates its responsibilities in these mutual programs, I think it would be a great tragedy. This is my way of thinking, is the best part of the accelerated public works program. I feel this way because I believe that we are getting \$3 worth of value from every single dollar of Federal funds, which we are investing. I say this because not only must the local government sponsoring this program contribute half of the actual construction funds, but also the local government agency is encouraging employment through the performance of its engineering, financial and other planning activities prior to the actual awarding of the contracts.

Much was said yesterday about the type of projects which are involved in the next round of the accelerated public works program. I would like to cite to you some of the projects on application in the Second Congressional District of California.

For instance, the East Quincy Services District in Plumas County has applied for assistance to construct a new domestic water system. This project is ready to go to bid. The district is bonded to its capacity and if this program is not approved by the Congress, there is little or no possibility that it can proceed. This is the only hope for this small mountain community.

The question may be raised, Is this a boondoggle as some referred to the general pattern of accelerated public works projects, or is this a necessary project? I would like to quote the report to me by the county's health officer:

The dangers inherent to a large group of private wells mixed in with septic tanks have become apparent. Water samples taken by us recently show that the largest motel in East Quincy, the dentist office and many private dwellings are beginning to show excessive contamination. We are on the verge of a very explosive situation from a health standpoint.

The greatest danger as I understand the situation in this community is infectious hepatitis. There is no question as to the urgency of this project.

Although the health threat in the city of Dorris, for instance, is not as great as in East Quincy, there is a desperate need for a new sewer and water system.

Plumas County must have a new public health center. Shasta County needs to expand two of its hospitals. These are the types of public works which I believe can and must be supported by this type of program in the seven counties which I represent that are eligible for assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard estimates that if we are to maintain the status quo in unemployment and if we are to prevent the serious unemployment from becoming even more crucial, this Nation must create 80,000 new jobs every week for the next 10 years. We need to create 10 million jobs in the next decade just to provide employment for the young



people who will be entering the labor market for the first time.

If we do not provide these jobs and these 10 million young people join the ranks of the unemployed, think then of the problems this Nation will face. We think we have trouble with unemployment today. We think we have trouble with delinquency and crime today. Add 10 million young people who are not able to get jobs in the first place to the rolls of the unemployed and think of the problems we will have in the future.

This question of employment of our Nation's labor force is the greatest problem this country has to solve today. We cannot be satisfied with holding the line at presently unacceptable levels of unemployment. We must reverse the trend. Congress enacted the Full Employment Act of 1946 and I think it is high time for this Congress to meet its responsibilities of implementing this act. Let us get on with the job. Let us get our people back to work. We can make a good start here today.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment from the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] to restore \$450 million to the bill under consideration to keep alive the accelerated public works program.

Opponents of this proposal scoff at the idea that the construction of needed public works can help to counter unemployment and they label the accelerated public works program a boondoggle, hand-out, and other derogatory terms.

Mr. Chairman, let me relate what this public works program did in the congressional district that I represent in Ohio. When the authorization bill was enacted last summer the Toledo area qualified because it had suffered unemployment above the 6-percent level for 9 of the previous 12 months. I arranged a conference with the mayors of six cities and villages in the district to explain the provisions of the bill and the procedures for application. These officials, let me say, were Republican and Democrat alike, and I urged that applications be filed with all possible promptness because they would be considered on a first come first served basis.

Because these officials responded with alacrity, a number of applications were filed and were quickly considered. The result was approval of four projects totaling just over \$2 million and providing approximately 750 man-months of employment. These projects, let me emphasize, would not have gone forward without the Federal contribution under the APW program because there simply were not sufficient local funds available to undertake them.

For those who deride this program, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the employment picture in the Toledo area has improved sufficiently so that we are no longer eligible for continued assistance. To those who might say that this improvement would have taken place regardless of accelerated public works, I can only reply that unemployment was over the 6 percent level for a consistent period of time before the program and

that our condition improved exactly at the time that the projects I have referred to went under construction.

As a final word I would like to mention the character of these projects and I do so for the benefit of those who seem to have it deeply ingrained in their minds that any public works project is unneeded and a waste of the taxpayer's money. The projects approved for Lucas County, Mr. Chairman, include an addition and remodeling of Mercy Hospital in Toledo, a water system for Oregon, Ohio, a fire house and municipal building for Holland, Ohio, and a water facility for Maumee, Ohio. Although my district no longer qualifies under the program, I have complete confidence—based upon the superior administration of accelerated public works by Mr. Batt and his associates—that other worthy and badly needed projects will go forward in every part of the United States, projects which are needed but which in turn need Federal assistance. Finally and most important, the construction of these projects will provide badly needed employment opportunities for men and women who want to work but who find it so difficult to get jobs.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I favor the amendment to restore \$450 million to this bill for the accelerated public works program. I supported the original accelerated public works legislation when it passed the Congress last year and I feel that the full amount therein authorized by Congress should now be approved.

I must say, Mr. Chairman, that the program so far as it related to non-Federal projects has not worked out satisfactorily in my district. There are many county, city, and other municipal projects in the 12th District of Michigan which I represent which fully meet all of the criteria provided for under the law and I hope with the additional funds provided for in this amendment that these projects will receive the consideration and the priority they deserve. The 12th District of Michigan is one of the most seriously depressed areas in the country from an economic standpoint and the unemployment ratio is as high there and in some instances is higher than anywhere else in the country. I therefore trust that the administrators of this program will give full and fair consideration to all of these factors when the additional funds are made available to them for expenditure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to support the amendment for the restoration of \$450 million in accelerated public works funds offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman BOLAND.

Yesterday and today much was said about the need for this program's funds and on the other side of the coin, many remarks have been made about boondoggling. This is not a boondoggle in my district. I have three counties with serious problems of unemployment, and this problem of unemployment began, as you will note from the figures which I quote, not in 1961 but in 1958:

Rate of unemployment	
Grays Harbor County:	Percent
August 1957.....	8.6
February 1958.....	15.3
February 1959.....	8.1
1960 (average).....	10.3
1961.....	9.2
Pacific County:	
November 1960.....	13.2
December 1961.....	10.2
Lewis County:	
March 1960.....	12.0
February 1961.....	17.3
December 1962.....	9.9
February 1963.....	9.9

Moneys which have been spent on accelerated public works and which will be spent through the addition of this appropriation are necessary to the lives of many families in Grays Harbor County, Pacific County, and Lewis County in my State of Washington.

As you are all well aware, the forests products industries have had major difficulties and employment has been steadily declining. Automation has reached into these areas and workers have been displaced by machines. Unemployment compensation has been used up in many instances. Therefore, the problem before us is either work, public assistance or starve. My district prefers to work. I think it would be interesting to read from a letter which I received from the Oyster Workers Union which says among other things:

Conditions are the same all over the State. Quite a few people are working only part-time, perhaps 4 to 5 days per month.

The point was raised yesterday that matching funds are unequal. May I point out two particular projects in my district which have been authorized:

First. In Toledo, Wash., a small community including a great many retired people and persons living entirely on social security and with a large area of unemployment among people formerly employed in the timber industry, \$47,000 has been authorized for a sewer project. This small town used the limit of its bonding authority for matching funds of \$49,000. The installation of this particular sewage project will provide that the last source of raw sewage on the Cowlitz River Basin ceases and this is important, not only to the people of Toledo, but to every person living on the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers.

Second. In the city of Raymond in Pacific County, a sewage treatment plant intersector is scheduled to start on May 5 of this year, with the Federal Government contributing \$220,000 and the local matching funds of \$220,000 with an estimated onsite man-hours employment of 211. This same town of Raymond is located in the highest unemployment area in Washington and it also is a victim of the problems inherent in both fishing and lumber industries. We have tried repeatedly in this district to secure new industries and to provide jobs through private industry to the fullest and yet that challenge has not been met. Therefore, it is a question of work, relief, or starve. I know that I reflect the feeling of these people when I say that they



prefer to work and to provide to their communities permanent improvements, valuable not only to themselves but to the entire area.

It is a privilege to support this bill and I only trust that we can steadily decrease the number of unemployed not only in my area but in every area throughout the United States, for Americans like to work.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to add \$450 million in public works funds to the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 5517.

I oppose this amendment for the same reasons that I supported a motion to recommit the public works acceleration bill in 1962. I also oppose this amendment as a matter of priority. We are now over halfway through the session and this is the second matter of any importance we have had before us. There are other matters that should be ranked ahead of this one. This amendment adding \$450 million to an already costly measure will do very, very little to reduce hardcore unemployment in the United States. The projects for which we are asked to appropriate the additional \$450 million have not been justified with any specificity. We are given only a list of towns and a list of projects, some of which are swimming pools, ski-slides, rodent control centers and the like. The failure to spell out in detail what these projects are can only indicate that this information is either unavailable or, if its true nature were known, would be extremely questionable. Further, the President has been given excessive discretion to select locations of his own choosing to favor with projects.

This is not a program which as a matter of priority of importance should commend itself to the American people. The amendment in its present form, favoring certain congressional districts as it does, will do little for large urban areas where the need for the creation of employment opportunities is the greatest and where individuals are most deeply affected by population and technological upheavals. Even worse, this program may be a shameful delusion. Once it becomes known how few jobs in relation to the cost are actually being provided, it may foster a climate of dissatisfaction and despair.

The amendment should be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON] for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. BOLAND and Mr. BOW.

The Committee divided and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 202, noes 172.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### *Educational television facilities*

For grants to assist in construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64), and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GIBBONS: On page 10, line 14, strike out lines 14 through 22.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment knocks out \$1,500,000. I say to those of you who are for economy that this is a good place to vote yea. To those of you who favor trying to help the President balance the budget, that is a good place to vote yea.

I have examined the report of the committee and the testimony given before the committee, and I find that the delay of this appropriation will not hurt the national picture at all. This does not involve a program to provide more jobs to get America moving. This is to try to provide more educational facilities and stations.

We are already making fine progress in connection with educational television stations without Federal assistance. Most of the States of the Nation already have very fine programs in educational television. This new Federal program will eventually be a \$32 million program.

I checked with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare this morning as to whether or not they were able to spend this money right now, and I want to quote from the record of the committee hearing, on page 440, where the witness from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was testifying. He said: "We can put this money to use very quickly."

I called up this morning and talked to the people and asked them whether or not they had their regulations out, which you will find they need in connection with this proposal to spend \$1,500,000. They advised us that they hoped to get the regulations out by June 15.

I submit to you that they cannot spend this money in any sensible manner during this fiscal year if they do not have any regulation out. This is just a good way to help balance the budget a little and to cut down on this useless spending.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment will be defeated. I share the gentleman's position that we want to save a little money. The budget estimate was for \$2 million. Your committee, recognizing the facts of life, reduced it to \$1,500,000.

Of all the popular programs in the field of communication and television, this is the most popular. These are non-profit organizations. They include your schools, colleges, your educational and your nonprofit organizations which are interested. This requires a matching amount of 50-50 for new stations. Where you assist an established station the amount is 75 percent.

There are 324 channels available. There are 75 educational television stations now. Do you know how many applications are pending? There are 200 now pending, clamoring to get in this program.

Who are they? Little stations? No. Your colleges, your high schools, and your educational institutions. This is for the benefit of all of us. I sincerely hope the pending amendment will be defeated.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLORY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I had intended to offer an amendment identical to the one that is pending.

I rise in support of the pending amendment. This is a new program, it is getting the Congress involved in something that will cost a lot more than is indicated by this bill and report.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the gentleman know of anything good on this earth that does not cost money?

Mr. McCLORY. I know everything costs money, but it has to be paid for in money, according to my theory. The only difference between that rule and the one which seems to prevail here is that here you are authorizing money to be spent without recognizing that the bills have to be paid eventually.

In addition we have State programs for educational TV which are in operation, and we should have faith in the States to assume their prerogatives and responsibilities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY].

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say this, that the program which is being initiated here today is not merely one involving the construction of TV stations and the improving of TV stations as was indicated by the report and by the legislation authorizing this program. But also the question was raised in the hearings in regard to the operation of these stations. The suggestion was made in the committee hearings that these stations were to be operated



by the local communities and by private funds. Whenever the Federal Government gets into the operation of TV, the Federal Government will control its output and take over programming. I think those that say we do not want the Federal Government in the field of education recognize here and now that we are establishing a precedent in regard to this program. These stations are going to have to be operated, and if we are going to spend Federal money, we want to control them.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will permit, I would like to say, since this legislation was reported from our committee, under the provisions of the act, it does not permit the Federal Government to spend any funds at all in the operation of these facilities.

Mr. McCCLORY. I recognize that.

Mr. HARRIS. These are construction funds only on a matching basis.

Mr. McCCLORY. I recognize that, too, but these facilities cannot be operated without any funds to operate them, and it will compel us at a later time to assume huge expenditures for the operation of these programs. That seems to me to be a fundamental question.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GIBBONS. The statement has been made here that there are 200 applications. I want to set the record straight. I checked with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare this morning. They do not have the first single application, because they have not gotten any regulations out by which they can accept any applications.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. The applications must go to the Federal Communications Commission. They are the ones that have the 200 applications.

Mr. GIBBONS. This appropriation is for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for \$1.5 million for 2 months, and they do not have any way to spend it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. There are 76 educational television channels now in operation and there are 200 applications pending, not before the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare but before the Federal Communications Commission, the agency that licenses television stations. This program was passed in May of last year. It was passed overwhelmingly by this House. It came out of the committee chairmaned by the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], and it clearly provides against any Federal interference with the operation of

these stations. There is no question about it. As a matter of fact, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies, went into this in the hearings. This is one of the best programs we have for television in America. This is one area where we can help education reach all of America, especially in areas where it is difficult to get programs. This is one of the best programs we have, and this House has gone overwhelmingly on record in favor of it.

Mr. Chairman, I hope we vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my particular support for educational TV and for the assistance to educational TV contained in this bill. Yesterday my distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. Bow] indicated that he was fearful of appropriating funds to support the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities. Among the reasons he cited was the likelihood that local communities would be unable to find operating funds and would look to Washington for help, thus offering the opportunity of thought control.

I can think of no better way of answering these fears than to read a letter which I received only yesterday from Mr. Harry D. Lamb, Director and General Manager of TV education station WGTE-TV. I can certainly say that the contents of this letter and the unstinting and unselfish efforts of local citizens in the Toledo area are the very reason that I support the appropriation for educational TV contained in the bill:

TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
Toledo, Ohio, April 5, 1963.

HON. THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The University of Toledo and the Toledo public schools are currently defraying all costs of operating WGTE-TV (channel 30-UHF), the Greater Toledo Educational Television Foundation station. The Toledo public school system supplies all paid staff, and the university supplies housing, heat, light, power. In addition, Mildred Cowell, station manager, and a member of my department, trains university students in station operation and production and announcing. The engineering staff, both holders of first-class radio-television licenses, also in my department and paid by the board of education, gives further training to the University students enrolled for credit. From the enclosed program schedule you can see the type of thing done: daytime broadcasts to schools with the emphasis on French language and nighttime programs obtained from our affiliation with the National ETV and Radio Center, New York City. It is underwritten by the Ford Foundation, but we pay \$600 a month for their program service. Affiliation also made us eligible for the grant of a videotape recorder and \$10,000 worth of videotape—total value approximately \$60,000.

Our problem is this: we are operating (with the permission of the Federal Communications Commission) at less than our full power of 1 kilowatt. Our effective radiated signal power is only 0.0296 kilowatt visual, and 0.150 kilowatt aural, with an antenna 190 feet above sea level. Our signal reaches all of Toledo satisfactorily, but it does not serve the 25-mile radius area that it should serve to satisfy FCC. Our original application promised an antenna height of 500

feet above average terrain and that is the height needed to cover the area. You can appreciate the reluctance of Toledo school people to expend money to serve southeastern Michigan and rural communities in a 25-mile radius that includes Fremont and Bowling Green, especially when Bowling Green State University itself is readying itself for broadcasts over WGBU-TV, channel 70-UHF. The convenient solution would be to receive Federal grants as provided in the act passed by the 87th Congress in the amount of \$32 million to the States on a matching basis for construction and improvement of ETV facilities.

Sincerely,

HARRY D. LAMB.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$812,300.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], a question or two.

Is this \$812,300 to the Civil Service Commission necessary—all of this amount—in view of the fact that the White House and the Democratic National Committee have taken over the screening of the summer employment of high school and college students? Can the gentleman from Texas help me out on this?

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will yield, I shall be delighted to do so, but my experience has taught me that my able friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], does not need too much help. This applies, may I say to my colleague, only to two items: one is the Pay Act, which was passed by the House. We reduced that by 5 percent.

They are now moving into a new building that they have been trying to obtain for the last 25 or 30 years. They are moving out of the old Pension Building in the District of Columbia.

The remaining part of the money is for furniture, and we cut the furniture request about in half.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has not helped me out on the question I asked.

Is the gentleman convinced now that the Civil Service Commission is going to screen the Civil Service applicants for summer employment in Washington, D.C., or are they going to be screened by the Democratic National Committee and the White House?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Gross, let me give you my best judgment. It is my understanding that it will be handled just like it has been handled before, under Civil Service. You write over there and ask them to give this chap or this boy or young lady or young woman a job, and they give him or her the test to determine whether he or she can type or file. It



is my understanding that it is going to be handled under Civil Service.

Mr. GROSS. It is the understanding of the gentleman that these applicants will be screened by the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. THOMAS. That is my understanding.

Mr. GROSS. We can depend on that from here on out?

Instead of sending those who write to us and apply for summer employment to the Democratic National Committee or the White House, we can, on the word of the gentleman from Texas, send them to the Civil Service Commission with assurance that their applications will be processed there?

Mr. THOMAS. That is my understanding, and if I can help my friend any, please call on me.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

*Housing for the elderly fund*

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$25,000,000.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I take this few moments to direct a couple of questions to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling this particular bill having to do with the record of the HHFA and particularly of the CFA regarding elderly housing.

I would like to call his attention to page 713 of the hearings. In this particular bill apparently we are adding \$25 million to the revolving fund which the Agency has for direct loans for housing for the elderly.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. SISK. Is it further correct that this raises the total to \$250 million in this fund?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir. It raises total appropriations to the fund to \$150 million. The authorization for appropriations was increased from \$125 to \$225 million last fall.

Mr. SISK. To \$150 million?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. SISK. Permit me to ask the gentleman what kind of a case the department made in view of this table to which I call the gentleman's attention which appears on page 713 where over the life of section 202, which was a part of the 1960 Housing Act, they have apparently completed 12 projects for a total unit capacity of 657 units. In other words, apparently, they can house around 1,200 people, assuming these are, let us say, married people.

They have actually invested \$6,163,000. I ask these questions not because I want to criticize this program; I was for this program. I think there is a definite need for this program. But I have some concern about the administration of this program in the department downtown and I am curious to know how they can

justify an increase in the revolving fund in the face of the history of the activities so far.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my friend's statement, and he is making a good statement and asking some very intelligent questions which are for the good of the membership of the House. But you must remember that this is a limited program. The only subsidy involved in this program is the difference between the conventional interest rate and the interest rate which, for practical purposes, is 3¾ percent under the statute.

Here is what we have done. I think the Office of the Administrator has done a very good job. We have cautioned them time and time and time again to go slowly and to make sure they know what they are doing. Here is the reason for that. In the first place these loans are for—how long? Up to 50 years. Think about that.

These are nonprofit. So this is a pay-back. It is perfectly easy to go back into your section or my section or somebody else's section and build a nice house, but we have to consider cost because these people who are going to live in these houses are not millionaires. They have to pay it back. So we have cautioned the Agency to go slowly and screen them. We have asked further, "Do you have anybody that even looks as though he is going to be in default on any of these projects that are already built?" They have a good many under construction. They said, "No, the loans are all being paid on time and everything looks 100 percent sound."

Mr. SISK. The point that I am making is how much of this is going into administration? I am going to call attention later on in this bill—I think it is page 37—to the fact that we are increasing the amount of money substantially for administrative expenses, and I am wondering if all we have down there is a group of people who are spending the money administratively, because believe you me, when we look at the record—and I spent several years on projects for the elderly and have some real concern on this program, I do not believe they are building houses for these aged people who need this type of housing.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my friend that your committee will watch these administrative costs and see that every nickel that should not be spent will not be spent.

Mr. Chairman, all of us who strongly support this direct loan for housing for the elderly program want to see it work and we want to see it administered and carried out by the responsible agency so that it will provide the benefits to the needy elderly they urgently need and it was the intent of Congress to provide when section 202 was added to the act in 1960.

I think the record of action revealed by this discussion is deplorable. The accomplishments have not scratched the surface of the need. This national record would not be creditable if it had been accomplished in only one major city, let alone 50 States. I think we must demand that this program proceed as

authorized and that it be placed in the hands of people who will carry it out. I urgently request that the responsible committees, the Appropriations Committee which is recommending this increased appropriation, and the Banking and Currency Committee with jurisdiction over housing, find out what is wrong and see that it is corrected. This program can be soundly administered and I do not propose that we stand by and see it turned into a fiasco at the expense of the elderly who desperately need decent housing at a rental cost within their limited resources.

My comments are based not only on the picayunish record revealed by the committee hearings, but upon my personal experience in trying to help along some important projects in California.

I am referring to two housing for the elderly projects, one in my home city of Fresno, and the other in Los Angeles, both of which desperately need these direct loans to prevent enforced increases in rental charges which will price this housing out of the reach of the pensioners it is designed to serve.

In Fresno we have a major project which is better than 97 percent occupied and in which tenants are well housed, securely cared for, contented, and well served. It is housing approximately 1,000 elderly persons—almost as many as the entire direct loan program throughout the Nation has thus far housed. This project was economically built and is being economically administered. This housing was constructed at a cost of \$8,200 per living unit, which is about \$3,000 per unit less than the average commitment per unit under the direct loan program and is about \$1,200 per unit less than the average of costs of projects in operation under the program as reported here today. On the basis of average costs under commitments, the sponsors of this project saved more than \$1,600,000 in building this sound project. Yet with all this, this project has been unable to get a loan in an amount and under terms which would make it financially feasible or possible of acceptance. The endless terms and conditions and provisos, the additional guarantees and reserves, the limitless redtape which I have encountered and personally witnessed in endless months of negotiation are incredible and transcend my understanding of blind bureaucracy. In my opinion, the refusal of the agency to develop any feasible or workable loan for this project is completely contrary to the intent of Congress in providing a program of 100-percent financing for these projects and is driving to the wall this going, proven haven for senior citizens.

The same sponsor has completed a similar project in Los Angeles County, and there is every indication it can be immediately filled with elderly tenants at rental rates which would be possible under the favorable interest of a direct loan, but there is also every indication it never will get the chance to get such a loan unless the viewpoint and organization and activities of the agency administering this program are radically altered, by direct surgery if necessary.

I have tried to be patient and to withhold criticism and give the agency a



chance to smooth out procedures and establish policy, but my patience is completely exhausted. I want this program to go forward and I urgently request the Congress to see that it does.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask my distinguished colleague from California if it is not true that there is at least one project in his district, very efficiently built, which has resulted in probably the lowest occupancy charge to any of the old people? This agency seems through administrative expense to have given the project a great deal of trouble and concern; and if this is typical of what is going on in the administration of this part of the act, the whole matter should be looked at very carefully?

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. SISK. Of course, this is the whole point of the position I have taken. I am for the basic program which we enacted or which I thought Congress had in mind when we passed the 1960 Housing Act. The testimony of Mr. Woolner before Mr. Thomas' subcommittee went into this matter in the hearings. They found that not including any land or other items that go into the cost, the structural cost was almost \$8,500 per unit, which means, when you add a reasonable land value that it runs up to about \$11,000 per unit. We have in California two projects at the present time which have been constructed, including land cost, for less than \$8,500 per unit, and still, because of administrative problems and apparent confusion in the Agency they refuse to approve the projects. The fact is that I question whether they even know where they are going in the Agency. We have been unable to get any reasonable consideration on these particular projects.

I might say that the two projects we have in California will house almost twice as many people as the total number of people that will be taken care of by all these 12 completed projects throughout the United States, yet the unit cost of the California project is over \$1,000 per unit lower than the unit cost of the 12 approved projects.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank my friend. I should like to say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that I hope he will look into this problem about which my friend from California has been talking because I think the actual purpose and intent of the legislation is not taking place in these projects and that we are actually hurting the elderly people we, in the Congress, are trying to help. I hope the gentleman will look into it.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman. I can assure him your subcommittee will go into it from every angle. They are occupying 12 finished units now with some 21 under construction. We will set aside some time, and invite both of you to come before the committee.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$5,800,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question concerning this \$5,800,000 for the acquisition and construction of radio facilities for the USIA. Do I correctly understand that this will result in a project of \$20 million or more, and that, although you want to appropriate nearly \$6 million, there is no signed agreement as of now for this project, the erection of these radio facilities in either the Philippines or the Ryukyus?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. First I should say that up to this minute as far as I know there has been no signed agreement with the Philippine Government. There are three possible locations for this facility. The committee recommends the appropriation here of the amount of money necessary and needed to be obligated in the present fiscal year for the location which would be the lowest of these in total cost. If this short-wave transmitting facility were to be installed at Agoo in the Philippines it would cost \$19,705,000. If it were installed at another location in the Philippines it would cost \$24,500,000. And if it were to be installed in the Ryukyu Islands it might cost the highest amount, as much as \$32 million. The committee feels we need this transmitter in that part of the world. We are not getting the broadcasts across as we should. We do not have as strong a signal as we should for China, central and eastern U.S.S.R., and south and southeast Asia.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that you now are appropriating money when you do not even have a selected site for the transmitter?

Mr. ROONEY. They have given us three possible sites, two in the Philippines and one in the Ryukyu Islands.

Mr. GROSS. But you really have not picked a site for that?

Mr. ROONEY. That is so, but there is also another angle. As I discuss this with my distinguished friend from Iowa, my memory becomes more refreshed in regard to it. If we appropriate this money as we propose in the pending bill it would help toward getting immediate agreement on the less costly site. That is one of the reasons it is here in this bill. The ten 250-kilowatt transmitters have to be built regardless of the location.

Mr. GROSS. In order to complete a deal with the Philippines after all we have given them we now have to show them the color of our money. Is that it?

Mr. ROONEY. That is always a good idea, to see the color of a man's money when you want to do business with him.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask this question. Why in the world should it cost more money to erect a transmitter on Okinawa than in the Philippines?

Mr. ROONEY. There are a number of reasons for this, principally with regard to the amount of money which would have to be expended in connection with the land.

Mr. GROSS. What does this have to do with it?

Mr. ROONEY. The site preparation costs, in connection with the land, would be more expensive in the Ryukyu Islands than in the Philippines? Also, in the first location in the Philippines it would be an association with existing VOA facilities and would not require certain construction.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, what we are doing today is making a downpayment of \$5 million or almost \$6 million for a project as to which the agreement has not yet been signed and we do not know whether it will ever be signed.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman understands after reading the printed hearings, that a sufficient lead-time is needed to get the transmitting equipment, the electrical equipment, on the way. The Agency should be permitted to enter into contracts as soon as possible with the producers so as to have this transmitting equipment in time for it to be installed at the selected site.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$658,400.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, do I understand that \$400,000 of this \$658,000 is for research in development processes to produce a concentrated protein from fish?

Mr. KIRWAN. This sum of \$400,000 is in the bill, for the benefit of the fishing industry, to find a process to make protein from billions of pounds of fish not presently used, and I do not mean any fish having to do with the aquarium. This has nothing to do with the aquarium.

Mr. GROSS. I think it has something to do with the aquarium and fish pond business.

Mr. KIRWAN. This is \$400,000 to help the fishing industry find a new outlet for its product.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman says it has nothing to do with his aquarium. I think it has everything to do with the Kirwan piscatorial palace. If we are going to spend \$10 million for a fish research center in Washington, D.C., why not defer this \$400,000 until that time. I remind the gentleman that he told the House the aquarium would be used as a research plant as well as an attraction.



Mr. KIRWAN. The money that is going to be spent to build this greatest aquarium in the world is not going to cost the taxpayers a dime. You have been misinformed. Why does the gentleman not state the true facts?

You read the law; why do you not tell them the truth? It is not going to cost the American taxpayer a dime.

Mr. GROSS. I read what law?

Mr. KIRWAN. The law creating this aquarium. It is not going to cost the taxpayer a dime. I proved that the other day.

Mr. GROSS. I have heard that old refrain around here so long that I can almost dance the tune without the music: "It won't cost a dime."

Mr. KIRWAN. It will not cost a dime. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. We have heard some of that same refrain this afternoon.

Mr. KIRWAN. The experience with the aquarium in Philadelphia is that even with a \$2 admission fee they cannot keep them out. This will pay for itself.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman not think this could be put off until his fish palace is completed?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. This research is needed now by the fishing industry.

Mr. GROSS. I was told this was to be a research plant down on Hains Point.

Mr. KIRWAN. This appropriation is for the fishing industry.

Mr. GROSS. That is just fine. But it costs \$400,000.

The Clerk read as follows:

**BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION**

*Salaries and expenses*

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$200,000.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that we will consider later this afternoon an authorizing bill, H.R. 1762, to promote, coordinate, and develop effective programs relating to outdoor recreation, which is to be under the Interior Department. Is this appropriation for that purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. A Commission was appointed, headed by Laurence Rockefeller, to make a study of recreation and the Commission recommended this new Bureau to coordinate all the agencies dealing with recreation. This money is for the new Bureau and is for functions now authorized. The authority exists to do it.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I would like to ask the gentleman another question. Is not that also the effect and direction of a bill that will be called up for consideration this afternoon?

Mr. KIRWAN. The chairman of that committee is here and can explain the new bill, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. ASPINALL.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I yield.

Mr. ASPINALL. This afternoon, or tomorrow, or whenever we bring up the Bureau of Recreation authorizing bill, we will have legislation before this body to authorize additional appropriations. What is being done at the present time

in the Department of the Interior is this. They have a Bureau of Recreation at this time. This effort has been carried on for almost a year. What is requested in the bill before us now is a supplemental appropriation to take care of the additional activities of the Bureau for the rest of this fiscal year.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Of course, this appropriation is to start the program. Is it another situation of the youth conservation proposition that was started in March before it was authorized?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is mistaken. We have general authority for setting up the present Bureau in the Department of the Interior. We have been carrying on the work of the Bureau all this fiscal year in the Bureau of Recreation with an appropriation diverted from the National Park Service over to the Bureau of Recreation in the amount of about a million dollars. In order to put this program into a constructive orderly approach we need this \$200,000.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Do I understand the gentleman to indicate that if this bill which is to come up later, either this afternoon or tomorrow, is defeated, this money would not then be necessary in the Department of the Interior?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is once again mistaken in his position. As I tried to explain to the gentleman, the Secretary has the right to establish this Bureau at the present time under general authority. What we are trying to do by the authorization bill to be considered later is going to the operation, authority, limitations, and so forth of the powers of the Secretary.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I will discuss that further with the gentleman. I appreciate his response very much.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I do so for the purpose of pursuing further for a moment, if I may, this particular appropriation.

May I ask the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] how much has been spent by the Outdoor Resource and Recreation Commission since it was established 4 years ago in the preliminary studies?

Mr. ASPINALL. We authorized an expenditure of \$2 million. As I presently recall it is the only commission I know of since I have been in Congress that stayed within its original authorization.

Mr. COLLIER. Two million dollars have been spent for a study of recreation resource areas throughout the country?

Mr. ASPINALL. Resource areas of recreational value. The gentleman was a member of the committee when the authorizing legislation was passed.

Mr. COLLIER. That is correct. I am curious, however, to know whether the commission spent the \$2 million, because at the time it was established I had some very definite reservations as to whether \$2 million was needed to make the study when, in fact, almost every State in the Union has information in their own conservation department that

would have supplied practically all of the information and data necessary.

Mr. ASPINALL. I am not one who can properly say, perhaps, that such a study is worth \$2 million, but it was carried on under the chairmanship of one of the best businessmen I know of, Mr. Rockefeller of New York City. I accepted it as being done in an efficient and businesslike manner.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was authorized by this Congress, and there was appropriated, over the objection of some of the people, \$2 million. They did their work within the time designated in the bill and filed its final report. Approximately \$50,000 has been turned back in unexpended funds. The Commission performed the functions imposed on it by law, made its report, and it is out of business.

I may say to the Congress that if the Appropriations Committee had had the foresight to give the Commission the money they asked for when they asked for it in the first supplemental appropriation bill after Congress created the Commission, we would have done the job for about \$250,000 less.

Mr. COLLIER. My question was not intended to be critical of the Commission or anyone on the Commission. It was simply that I seriously doubt whether we had to go to the extent of spending \$2 million on the study.

The Clerk read as follows:

**TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$130,000.

Mr. THOMAS (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill in its entirety be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

*Legal activities and general administration*  
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,110,000.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN of Mississippi: On page 20, line 6, change the figure "\$1,110,000" to "\$581,000."

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I must object.



Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment on behalf of myself and my colleagues from Mississippi Congressmen COLMER, WINSTEAD, ABERNETHY and WILLIAMS. What this amendment would do is to require several different agencies of the Government to absorb certain costs. These agencies and the amounts they would absorb are as follows: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$185,880; Bureau of Prisons, \$31,389; U.S. Marshals appropriation, \$294,362; U.S. Attorneys appropriation, \$491,000; Civil Rights Division, \$27,950; Civil Division, \$12,337; and \$6,591 for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

These amounts represent what these agencies spent in the Federal action at Oxford. In addition to these amounts of course, the military department spent \$5 million.

Mr. Chairman, all of you know how strongly we feel about the action of the Federal Government at the University of Mississippi, which is in my district. I attended "Ole Miss," a great university. Having practiced law before coming here, having been district attorney, I not only feel very deeply about the occurrences that have taken place at this fine institution but firmly believe it should never have happened. But, more than that, my friends, involved here is the destruction, in my opinion, of the very basis upon which our Nation was founded. This Nation was created with a clear division between the judiciary, the legislative, and the executive, a balance of power, each equal and independent of the other. This fact has stood us well through the years. Such provisions were initially provided because the people who framed the Constitution knew what had happened in foreign countries, where all-powerful federal governments were the order of the day. The actions at the University of Mississippi were the culmination of practices which have been growing for some years; that is, the executive department, through the Attorney General, has been going to the Federal courts, intervening in pending lawsuits, asking the courts to enter decrees in accordance with the desires of the executive department, and through the years the courts have yielded to the executive department in issuing such decrees. Then, when the decree as requested by the executive department was issued, the executive department provided U.S. marshals, even Federal troops, to carry out the order which the executive department had the courts of the land to issue in the first instance. Clearly the judiciary and the executive

have been working hand in hand, through and through. This, in my opinion, was never intended.

Let me tell you some facts with which you perhaps are not familiar. There were 22,000 soldiers used in and around Oxford, Miss., at a time when we had only 6,000 in Berlin. The Supreme Court had not finally acted on the case at the time the Federal Government moved in, in force, at the University of Mississippi. I know that you have heard reference to the Governor of our State and this, that, and the other, but may I say to you that the Governor of the State of Mississippi has no general law enforcement group except the National Guard or the State Militia, and prior to the Federal Government moving in, those troops had been taken away from the Governor and federalized. The State Highway Patrol of Mississippi has no authority except on matters on the highways or in the area immediately adjacent thereto. So here you find the Governor with his law enforcement group taken away from him and put in the Federal service. Yes, you find him placed in that position at a time when the Supreme Court had not even rendered a final decree.

These facts may not disturb some of you at this time; but believe me, when the Federal forces move in because it is said one Justice of the Supreme Court said that he had got on the telephone and checked with other Supreme Court Justices, and he said they said what they were going to do at some time in the future, it should disturb you. My friends, this Nation was not built on any such shaky foundation as that and certainly could never have lasted this long if it had been. May I say to you again, in this instance it happens to be my fair State, but when it reaches a point where the Executive and the Judiciary can join together and before the Supreme Court renders a final decree, using three time as many troops as they had in Berlin, take over in any State—first taking away the State militia, I say it is time to begin to look to see if involved is not a deeper principle than that of integration.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. Chairman, the incident at the University of Mississippi last September is one of the most shameful tragedies ever inspired by men in high Federal office. And, it was so inspired, Mr. Chairman, purely for political purposes.

The premature and hasty action of the U.S. Department of Justice, under cover of the tremendous power which it called into action, was designed to impress the Negro minority and to incur their favor on the election days to follow. No consideration was given to the sacrifice that was to be forced upon this great old institution of learning, its student body of more than 5,000, and the people of a proud State. They were all written off, deliberately and designedly.

The basic law of our land provides that any litigant aggrieved by a decision of a lower court shall have the right of appeal to a higher court, and even later to the Supreme Court, the highest court in the land. Except in most extraordinary and extremely rare cases, the judgment of the lower court or courts are stayed pending a rule of the highest court. A stay of judgment was in effect in the case involving the University of Mississippi, pending action on a perfected and legitimate appeal to the Supreme Court.

Although this matter was *pendente lite*, and undecided by the Supreme Court, the youthful Attorney General of the United States, evidently having concluded that the end justifies the means, decided to and did take things into his own hands. The pending appeal to the contrary notwithstanding, the Attorney General decided to and did force the enrollment of the applicant in question before the Supreme Court had an opportunity to rule on the pending appeal.

The Attorney General forced this action in a highly dramatic and dangerous fashion, with a display of civil and military might and power never before utilized by the Federal Government except in war against a foreign enemy.

This action led to riot and bloodshed, even death; and to physical destruction of properties on the university campus. It left a proud old institution of learning sick, ailing and deeply hurt. It aroused the animosity of thousands of Americans against the leadership of the Nation, conceding that their action met with the favor and satisfaction of some shortsighted citizens.

When later queried as to why he took this hasty, premature and forceful action, the Attorney General justified same, or at least attempted to do so, on the ground that he was certain of what the Supreme Court would rule on the matter when it did get around to such a ruling. So, he contended there was no point in waiting for the litigation to run its legal and constitutional course.

Mr. Chairman, if this is to be the criterion upon which our Government is to act it would be just as sound to execute one convicted in a lower court of a capital offense, while his appeal was pending before the higher court, on the ground that the executioner was convinced that the higher court would affirm the conviction. This is a new concept of justice in the land of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the hasty action of the Attorney General was without authority of law. It was an illegal act. Being such the taxpayers of this country should not be required to pick up the check for the mistakes of the Attorney General—and that is just what the pending item in this bill is designed to do.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], that yesterday we had debate from one o'clock until five o'clock, and I served notice on the Members of the House then that I would object to any extensions of time. I have done that to a number of Members and



I could make no exception on this request. But may I ask the gentleman from Mississippi to explain to me a little more fully the point he was making?

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the kindness of my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. Chairman, I repeat that the actions taken by the Federal Government were taken prior to a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. Point No. 2, that under the law of the State of Mississippi the Governor has only one law-enforcement group, and that is the National Guard, or the State militia, which was taken away from him by the Federal Government.

The courts were called on by the Justice Department to charge the Governor and Lieutenant Governor with the crime of criminal contempt and now the same Justice Department insists they are not even entitled to a jury trial.

Mr. Chairman, in my remarks of yesterday the Members will see a report by the mayor and other representatives of city and county governments describing the situation in Greenwood, Miss. You will note they have one police dog. They point out that there has not been a single person who has been prevented from going to the clerk's office to apply to register. What they have broken up is these large groups walking down the street, headed by a national figure who apparently wants to help his television program, who has said, according to the press, "I am going to stay here until the President sends Federal troops to Greenwood, Miss., like he did at Oxford."

I hope every Member of the House will read my remarks made yesterday in general debate. It is my district that happens to be in trouble today, but it is our Government which is breaking down. Have we reached the place where the executive department through the Attorney General can tell a court what decree to issue, use troops to enforce that decree, and not even wait for it to be a final decree by the Supreme Court and in the process take away the State militia, direct the courts to bring charges of criminal contempt, and then deny to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of a sovereign State the right to a jury trial when charged with a crime.

Mr. Chairman, we have reached that point and if the President, whoever he may be and from whatever party, continues to rely upon a reported telephone call of one Justice to the other Supreme Court Justices as to what they said they were going to do in the future, sends armed troops in to take over with orders to use all force necessary, truly I say there is little left of the Constitution, of separation of powers, or of protection of rights of the States and of the people from an all-powerful Government.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for clarifying this situation.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] for the Mississippi delegation is only to prevent restoration of money already spent in the infamous Federal move on the State of Mississippi at Oxford. I regret that

time has been limited and does not permit an adequate discussion of this tragic situation. However, it is a well-known fact that during and since the Oxford crisis, the FBI, Department of Justice lawyers, and other Government law-enforcement officials have swarmed over Mississippi like locusts. Every alleged incident involving a white person and a Negro in Mississippi or other Southern States causes more FBI agents to be sent out to make an investigation. All it takes for an investigation to be touched off is for a telegram to be sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, charging some white person with violation of so-called civil rights. Such telegrams are immediately made available to the press and publicity is given the charges by every communications medium, and the FBI is sent to investigate. When it is determined that these much-publicized charges are without foundation, neither the Attorney General nor the press makes any effort to furnish this information to the public and neither does the Department of Justice take steps to prosecute those who fabricated these charges.

The recent unfortunate incident in Washington when a white policeman shot a fleeing felon is well known to all of you. Charges were made by certain groups that the white officer who killed the Negro did so without sufficient justification and, in substance, acted in an irresponsible manner. I would like to point out here that some responsible Negroes in Washington, as well as other respected citizens, took the side of the law in this incident. Although no direct charges were made that the white officer was guilty of a so-called civil rights violation, when he shot the Negro, that is what these irresponsible charges amounted to.

Why did not the Attorney General launch a full-scale investigation of this incident? The answer appears to be that the incident occurred in the District of Columbia where no political mileage can be gotten from such an investigation. Had the same incident occurred in Mississippi or Alabama or any other southern State, General Kennedy would have immediately sent a small army of FBI agents and other of his representatives to investigate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Whole, there is no one here who appreciates the sincerity of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] more than I do. But I cannot agree with him in the slightest with reference to the Meredith case on what he is trying to do in this appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment were adopted the gentleman would deny the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. marshals, the U.S. attorneys, the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Division and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice necessary funds for their regular activities for the reason that the

gentleman's amendment would reduce the amount at line 6, page 20, from \$1.11 million to \$581,000, which is the full amount of the pay increase money and which this Committee recommended should be reduced by 5 percent, or \$30,000. Accordingly, he would allow the full amount of the pay increase money, but he would cut out every nickel for the everyday necessary activities of the various bureaus and divisions that I have just recounted.

Mr. Chairman, as of December 31, 1962, \$445,100 had already been spent in connection with the Mississippi incident, and it was estimated that an additional \$113,900 would be obligated as a result of it through June 30, 1963. This money, the \$1.11 million carried in the pending bill would reimburse the various activities of the Department of Justice and take care of their pay increases. After all, the Attorney General had no alternative but to do what he did in connection with the Oxford, Miss., incident.

The usual day-to-day activities of the Bureau of Prisons, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. attorneys' offices, the U.S. marshals, et cetera, have to be carried out. As far as the Mississippi incident is concerned, the execution of Federal court orders is primarily the responsibility of the U.S. marshals service. At the beginning of the 1962 school term the fifth circuit court of appeals at New Orleans ordered the admission of the applicant—Meredith had requested admission to the University, Miss. Previously Mr. Meredith had requested admission to the University but school officials would not permit his enrollment.

In order to enforce the court order and protect the integrity of the court the Attorney General determined that a substantial force of U.S. marshals would be required. Actually 130 deputies or chief deputies were detailed from offices throughout the country and participated in the program. These men were also supported by 316 specially deputized enforcement officers from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and 98 custodial officers from 4 penal institutions. These enforcement officers were required to put in many man-hours of overtime work beginning on September 15, 1962, and ending October 8, 1962.

Obligations through December 31, 1962, amounted to \$445,100 and it is estimated that \$113,900 additional will be obligated through June 30, 1963. The funds already obligated cover mainly the cost of overtime, \$194,807; travel, \$135,439; communications, \$24,329; reporting services and repairs to vehicles, \$18,838; and \$70,436 for supplies which consist for the most part of gasoline, tear gas, tear gas projectiles, and replacement cost of depleted stock.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge that it would be foolhardy to adopt the pending amendment. It would destroy the day-to-day necessary services of the Department of Justice. I ask that this amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired. All time has expired.



The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the House limited debate on the Whitten amendment, I was precluded from getting time to speak in support of it. I certainly associate myself with the views expressed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] on this amendment.

The department of Federal marshals during the Oxford incident was shameful. The truth about what happened at Oxford, including the fact that the marshals themselves precipitated the riot by firing tear gas shells into a group of unarmed students, has been censored out of most of the Nation's press.

I have no desire here to reargue the Oxford case, except to say in my opinion, the action taken by the Federal Government at Oxford presents itself as the most shameful misuse of Executive power ever experienced by the people of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants, \$600,000.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I cannot remain silent in the face of the statements which have been made in connection with the last amendment. It seems to me that we should at this point commend the Attorney General and the President of the United States for the action which was taken in Oxford, Miss. Any State which seeks to deny to any citizen of these United States his equal rights should have the full power of the Department of Justice brought to bear upon it. For instance, I feel very strongly that the Department of Justice should have intervened with U.S. marshals to protect citizens seeking to register and those active in the registration drive in Greenwood, Miss. I urged that course of action.

For too long a time we have seen, under the color of States rights, the denial of equal opportunity, and the denial of full protection of the laws. We should encourage the Attorney General to use his office, use his powers and use the statutes which are on the books to see to it that American citizens are permitted to register and are permitted to attend any State college or university or any elementary school without discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I am in complete

disagreement with what he has just said.

Mr. RYAN of New York. I would expect the gentleman to say that.

Mr. WAGGONNER. By contrast the Department of Justice should not be commended but condemned for having done what they did, because they have exhibited that there is no such thing as equality on the face of this earth and the world knows this is not their real concern. Equality does not exist anywhere for anybody at any time and never has.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yielded for a question, not for a speech. But I might point out that I could not disagree more with the gentleman. The foundation principles of this Nation are under attack. The Congress must face this issue and enact meaningful civil rights legislation. The Department of Justice must be constantly vigilant to protect the rights of our citizens and to see to it that equal opportunity is provided to every American.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] if he is fully acquainted with the circumstances in Mississippi; has he been to Mississippi to investigate and does he know firsthand, or is he just peddling hearsay?

Mr. RYAN of New York. I think all of us have read the accounts concerning the situation in Mississippi.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Does the gentleman believe everything he reads in the newspapers? Outside agitation is at the root of all this trouble and is complicating the solution.

Mr. RYAN of New York. I think all of us are familiar with the statements of the President of the United States—his television address to the Nation last fall and the statements he has made in his press conferences. I have discussed the situation with the Attorney General and the Chief U.S. Marshal James McShane, who so ably supervised the marshals at Oxford, Miss. I have also had a firsthand report from one of the students who was enrolled at the University of Mississippi at the time. The facts are well established. I firmly believe it would be a good idea for a congressional committee to go to Mississippi and investigate the situation and report back.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Will the gentleman answer my question? Has he been there?

Mr. RYAN of New York. No, I have not been there.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I did not intend to get into this because I recognize the futility of it, but the gentleman from New York said he fully expected the gentleman from Louisiana to take the position he took. I am sure no one would be surprised at the position the gentleman from New York took. I might add, if the gentleman from Louisiana is interested, that while the gentleman from New York did not actually visit Mississippi, according to his statement

he did come pretty close down there, to Georgia, and have his picture made with some these agitators down there from New York who are stirring up all this trouble.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### *Extension of the Capitol*

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol," \$300,000.

*Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building*

The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building" shall hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question of the chairman of the subcommittee. What extensions to the Capitol are premeditated in this?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman from Ohio that there are none contemplated in this expenditure here.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. What is the money for then? There certainly is \$300,000.

Mr. THOMAS. This is for lighting. You have about a \$1 million authorization, and this is for lighting fixtures and so forth.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. In most instances the lighting is twice too strong. In many of the new rooms it is almost intolerable. Some of the other works of the Architect in the extensions of the Capitol are utterly shocking. To think what they have done to our nice little dining room, which was comfortable, and which did not have this terrible vibration it has now. All the comfort and the pleasant atmosphere is gone. It looks like nothing but a service dining room in a penitentiary. Blank walls, no sound conditioning, glaring light, crowded seating has transformed a room Members enjoyed to a place where they would rather not go. So far I have not been able to discover who conceived the change and who ordered it although the Speaker, poor man, takes the responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies," \$315,000, of which \$250,000 shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), and \$65,000 shall be available for the U.S. contribution to the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in the bill on page 23, lines 8 through 15, under the heading "International Conferences and Contingencies" on the ground that it is not authorized by law. The authorizations for appropriations for international conferences and contingencies under section 5 of Public Law 84-885 conveys authority for a general appropriation and not author-



ity for a specific appropriation such as proposed under this section which provides that of the \$315,000 for "International conferences and contingencies," \$65,000 shall be available for the U.S. contributions to the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that this appropriation is authorized by law. It is authorized by Public Law 885, 84th Congress, in section 5 of which we find the following:

The Secretary of State is authorized to (a) provide for participation by the United States in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs for which provision has not been made by the terms of any treaty, convention or special act of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the provision of funds carried in the pending bill for this International Secretariat is for a meeting in connection with international affairs and is, therefore, valid and authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard further on his point of order?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BOLLING). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The language cited by the gentleman from New York is, indeed, very broad. The Chair believes that the point of order is not well taken.

The point of order is overruled.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: On page 23, line 10, strike "\$315,000 of which \$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250,000, which";

Beginning on line 13, strike "and \$65,000 shall be available for the United States Contribution to the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower".

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reduces the amount for International Conferences and Contingencies by \$65,000. The amendment only deletes the \$65,000 of funds that have been proposed for the Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower which happens to be a fancy name for appropriation purposes for the International Peace Corps Secretariat. It does not delete the funds for the World Food Congress. This is a new international organization which has been set up. It is my understanding the Peace Corps proposes to offer legislation during this session of the Congress to give them authority to go under this program in future years. If we vote this money today, we are putting the stamp of approval on a new international organization of which we do not know how much it is going to cost or how much our contribution is going to be. The background of this particular organization is as follows:

In October of 1962 there was a 41-nation meeting in San Juan, P.R. At this meeting 41 of those nations decided they would propose a resolution which was adopted that set up the International Peace Corps Secretariat to be headquartered in Washington, D.C. Our State Department voted for this resolution, and at the same time our State Department agreed to furnish this Secretariat with its chief administrative officer and all other personnel and funds to meet the expenses of the Secretariat for the first year. The estimated expenditures they agreed to for this first year were \$150,000. Of this amount \$70,000 was to be in detail of personnel. The U.S. Government and its agencies will pick up the tab for all personnel costs including allowances and benefits.

The State Department at the present time is making the services available of former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Mr. Richard N. Goodwin, as the Secretary General of this International Peace Corps Secretariat. His salary is \$19,656 annually. The position he left, to go with the International Secretariat, has been filled by another Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, and he is being paid out of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs appropriation.

The Peace Corps is also contributing personnel to the International Secretariat to the tune of about \$50,000. The Agency for International Development is also contributing personnel.

The request before the subcommittee asked for \$80,000 to supplement the \$70,000 in personnel. The subcommittee wisely cut this to \$65,000. This budget juggling act was performed by the State Department. They did not have the authority. There is no authority, there is no law. If they intend to start an International Peace Corp Secretariat this is the time to stop this expenditure until Congress has a chance to develop adequate information to see whether our Government should go into the program.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Is it not a fact that these funds which the gentleman is trying to strike out of the bill are being used not only for Americans, but these funds are going to be used to transport nationals of other countries? In other words, we are going to pay the expenses of bringing nationals of other countries to these international meetings. This is not just for our citizens going to these meetings, but we are going to pick up the tab for all these other nations, too. Is that correct?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. The gentleman from Ohio is exactly right. These finances are to be used to finance the participation of other nations in the International Peace Corps Secretariat which we are financing this fiscal year. We will pick up the tab.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments

thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will not the gentleman withhold that until we dispose of this matter? I have a point of order to the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], desire recognition?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I would like a little recognition, but I would like to hear what they have to say before I take my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we have not heard from the gentleman from New York yet, I will ask him a question.

What is the definition, what is the meaning of "middle-level manpower"?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know, but I have a suspicion. These sort of designations do not trouble me too much. I take it this is just another bureaucratic phrase.

Mr. GROSS. It is worth \$65,000 in this bill alone.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Iowa and I discussed this yesterday. This \$65,000 appropriation is a contribution toward producing an International Peace Corps that will eventually save millions of our American citizens' dollars and help in keeping peace in this troubled world.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, an International Secretariat for the Peace Corps which has been spawned out of a "middle-level manpower" meeting. Now, what is "middle-level manpower"? I would like someone to describe this father of this latest child, the International Secretariat of the Peace Corps. Who sired this thing? What is "middle-level manpower"?

From whence came this illegitimate child? For those who were not here yesterday, may I say representatives of the Peace Corps and the State Department went down to San Juan, P.R., last October, to the Rockefeller Hotel, and I guess there is none plusher in those parts, with a rate of \$56 a day in season. I understand they gave a reduced rate of \$26 a day to the representatives of the State Department and the Peace Corps, that great down-to-earth, labor-of-love organization.

Amid these lush surroundings they set up a brandnew international organization for which we have picked up every dime of the expense so far, some \$150,000 extracted from funds which Congress delegated power to the Executive to spend but with no authority, not one word of authority on the part of



Congress for the establishment of an International Secretariat of the Peace Corps. Now they seek another \$65,000, making a total of \$215,000 to establish an organization, as the gentleman from California said a few moments ago, still another international organization, for which there is not one scintilla of authority on the part of Congress.

If you are interested in saving a few dollars, here is \$65,000 that you can save and thereby put these people on notice that hereafter they must come to Congress for authority to establish these international organizations, rather than this backhanded, back-door deal.

Let me give another illustration of how these things go. Congress appropriated \$10,000 for a preliminary study of the feasibility of establishing the Peace Corps. The contract went to the University of Colorado. But before the University of Colorado had reported on its study, the Peace Corps was on the way. If I recall correctly some \$13 million had been spent to establish the Peace Corps before it was authorized by Congress.

I urge you to help the taxpayers out to the tune of \$65,000 on this one, and I will appreciate it if you do.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, you will find that pages 642 and 643 of the printed hearings on this bill show all the details with regard to the moneys involved here. And regardless of whether you call it the middle-level manpower commission or what not, this would be \$65,000 appropriated to the State Department for the expenses of this group, the purpose of whom is the formation of an International Peace Corps.

The \$80,000 requested of the committee was cut to \$65,000. The printed hearings show that the money is for the transportation of documents, training equipment, training and orientation program sessions, communications and utilities, printing and reproduction of conference documents and Secretariat reports, supplies and materials, to include the purchase of train-aids, instructional materials, office supplies, travel and transportation costs.

This is for the expense of bringing together a group from nations all over the world to convince them that it would be to their advantage to settle the unsettled situation in the world today, to form an International Peace Corps to go into the undeveloped nations and do as the U.S. Peace Corps has been doing.

As I frankly said in the full committee meeting last Friday, I originally had my doubts about whether or not the Peace Corps would succeed, but I have since come to change my mind 1,000 percent. It has been one of the best ideas developed in the present administration's program, and it has been very, very well worthwhile.

Now, is it not good sense to get the burden off the backs of the U.S. taxpayers by having other nations form Peace Corps to go into undeveloped countries and use their funds instead of American funds?

At page 647 of the hearings you will find that already, since January 1, when this Secretariat began on a provisional basis—and it is a provisional basis and particularly authorized; there is no question about that. The overruling by the Chair of the point of order made by the gentleman from California should be sufficient proof of that—since January 1, when the Secretariat began on a provisional basis, more than \$2 million have been appropriated by just two countries for Peace Corps activities on their own as the result of this Secretariat's work. This is the undisputed testimony; never mind the nonsense about middle-level manpower and what it means. I was frank enough to say I did not know what the phrase meant, and I do not think it is important enough for me to spend my time as a matter of curiosity to find out what it means. All I know is this is \$65,000 to get other countries to spend their funds and start Peace Corps and that this is to the advantage of the American taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, I urge defeat of the pending amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GROSS moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman still does not know what "middle level manpower" means. In the hearings on this bill he admits that the expenditure for this purpose should be scrutinized more carefully, and I refer the gentleman to the statement on page 646 of the hearings.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, of course—

Mr. GROSS. I am delighted to yield to my friend from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is not the gentleman familiar with the fact that I look at every appropriation request with suspicion?

Mr. GROSS. But you wound up your hearings—whatever little there was—by saying "We haven't looked at this carefully enough."

Mr. ROONEY. I made that statement; of course, I did. And now, after a real careful look, we recommend an appropriation of \$65,000.

Mr. GROSS. Well, you apparently have not looked at it recently.

Mr. ROONEY. We made every effort to save the taxpayers' money in the overall appropriation. We cut this request to \$65,000. We think it is worth \$65,000. We think it will save the taxpayers' money in the long run, and that is why we recommend that it now be adopted.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman knows that if there is established an international secretariat for the Peace Corps, U.S. taxpayers will pick up the tab from now until doomsday, and if there are Peace Corps organizations in any foreign countries we will pay the bill for them, too. If you do not know that, you have not been watching where our money has been going in these foreign giveaway programs for the last 16 or 17 years.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. WATSON. I rise in support of the amendment about which the gentleman spoke previously.

Frankly, I believe that we as Americans have been relying too much upon these international combines. Sooner or later we are going to have to get back to the basic proposition of putting America first.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this proposal here is an affront to the United Nations. If the United Nations is not designed to promote peace, then we ought to do away with it and we can try this other International Peace Corps, or whatever it is.

(Mr. WATSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to reiterate that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], by his own words in the hearings, says he has not looked at this carefully, and I would suggest that he do so before appropriating further funds.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to read to the Committee of the Whole from the testimony at page 647 of the printed hearings:

We hope that as a result of this activity the Peace Corps idea which began in the United States would be adopted by most of the industrialized countries of the world and they would begin to enter into large-scale programs to work overseas in underdeveloped countries. It is a part of our general policy to try to increase the contributions of other countries to foreign assistance. This is the seed money from which we hope to get a very substantial contribution to overseas proposals in what we are vitally interested. As I say, contributions up to now are over \$2 million in the first 2 months of operation. And by next year, at projected rates of growth, the value of the contributions of other countries should exceed \$5 million.

Now, I submit, Mr. Chairman, it is just plain good commonsense to spend \$65,000 of the taxpayers' money to save millions.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman's motion be voted down as well as the pending amendment of the gentleman from California.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The preferential motion was not agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question occurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LIPSCOMB) there were—ayes 114, noes 120.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. LIPSCOMB and Mr. ROONEY.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 160, noes 137.



So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I want to strongly support the subcommittee's recommendation of \$450 million for the accelerated public works program.

You will hear a great deal today, Mr. Chairman, about the jobs that will be created by this appropriation, if it is restored to the bill. This appropriation will create about 60,000 on-site jobs of a year's duration. Off-site jobs in supplying the building materials—cement and sand, sewer pipe, hospital equipment, bricks, and heating equipment—that will go into the useful public works to be created by this appropriation will be about an equal 60,000 jobs. The total is 120,000 jobs.

And, as the wages from these 120,000 jobs are spent, the wage earners will buy food and clothing and services and these new purchases will create additional employment—on the order of 150,000 or so jobs or a grand total of 270,000 new jobs.

What will happen if this appropriation is not voted? The labor of 270,000 men will be lost to the country for a year's time. "Labor is the most perishable of all commodities," it has been said. The hours that a man did not work yesterday can never be regained to the country.

Mr. Chairman, if we are to save the fruits of the labor of men willing to work then this appropriation must be voted.

Unemployment is a grinding disease. Those men affected by it lose hope after a while. After weeks and weeks of searching for work the unemployed coal miner of West Virginia or Kentucky or Pennsylvania or the unemployed iron ore miner of northern Minnesota begins to despair of earning his way again. This appropriation will bring not only jobs and wages, Mr. Chairman, it will bring hope to these unemployed. It will show them that their country has not forgotten that all Americans are not all prosperous. It will show them that their country is willing to invest in itself, willing to put its citizens to work on useful public-works projects to improve their own communities.

Let us make America a better place in which to live. Let us bring public water systems to communities that depend upon private wells. Let us clean up polluted streams by constructing sewage treatment plants. Let us bring hospital facilities to communities in need of them. And let us bring hope to the unemployed of this country.

This appropriation will help to do all these things, and I earnestly urge its restoration to the bill.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment which would strike the important and necessary funds for advancing civilian industrial technology.

The growth of our economy, the welfare of our citizens, and the insurance of our national security all depend to a great extent upon research and development, upon the effective use of new technology. As a matter of fact, it has been reliably estimated that nearly one-half of the annual increase in our gross

national product is attributable to the use of new techniques and new knowledge.

In view of the enormous increase in the scientific and technical efforts of this country it is difficult to believe that there could be any serious problem with respect to the use of science and the spread of industrial technology, but such a problem does in fact exist.

In recent years, the rate of increase in our gross national product per worker and per capita has slowed, and is substantially less than that of almost all other industrialized nations. Although there are many causes for this development we have not, among other things, made the necessary changes in attitude and investment policies; we have not mobilized our civilian technology sufficiently to insure the continued growth of our standard of living and our wealth.

As we all know, there has been a substantial increase in this Nation's research and development efforts during the last 20 years. Our dollar input has risen from a half billion dollars to approximately \$17 billion. The great majority of this effort, however, has gone for the national security and the exploration of space. No more than \$30 million—about the cost of launching a single space vehicle—is being spent for the support of civilian technology.

Of particular importance is the fact that this program is designed to help small firms—those with less than 5,000 employees. And let me emphasize that because of the expense involved in research and development today, these firms have not been able to conduct any of this work which is so vital to progress and growth.

The military and space efforts tend to support, as would be expected, firms, industries, and geographic areas already competent in science and technology. This selection, however, tends to further unbalance the technical resources of the Nation. For example, 300 manufacturing firms perform 90 percent of the research and development done in manufacturing industries and 300 firms do 80 percent of the privately supported manufacturing research and development. If properly implemented, this civilian technology program will help to alleviate, in a small, but meaningful way, this situation.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the urgent requirement for us to compete successfully on the world scene in defense and space is now matched by the need to compete successfully in the economic arena—to insure the maximum possible utilization of our resources, both human and material.

The item included in this bill is a small one, but it is an important one. I urge that it be supported and that when new justifications for advances in our civilian industrial technology program can be made, that they be supported as well.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this amendment will be defeated.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment to delete from the supplemental appropriations bill the funds for the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower,

whatever that is, or the so-called International Peace Corps.

It is high time for America to rely more upon our own ingenuity, our own strength and resources instead of relying upon these international combines of every description. It is time for us to consider the best interests of America first.

Although the proponents of the measure say that this organization is being set up on a provisional basis, I have found in my limited experience that, in governmental parlance, a provisional bureau usually means a permanent bureau.

Furthermore, this proposal is an implied admission that the United Nations is failing, or has failed, as an effective international peace organization. If this be true, then let us withdraw our financial support of it before venturing into some new international peace scheme, which would ultimately end up as a factory for Communist propaganda with the overburdened American taxpayer footing most of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to associate myself with the remarks of the author of this amendment and to urge its adoption by the House.

The Clerk read down to and including line 2 on page 26.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the language in lines 15 through 20 on page 49, which reads as follows:

SEC. 203. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have the authority to transfer not to exceed \$1,795,000 from the "Loan guaranty revolving fund" to any other appropriations of the Veterans' Administration to pay for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law for fiscal year 1963 if in his discretion he finds it necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language of section 203 on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I read from the report of the committee:

The committee has included a provision which will enable the Administrator in his discretion to use not to exceed \$1,795,000 from the loan guaranty revolving fund to cover the cost of such pay increases if he finds it necessary.

I submit this goes beyond the scope of the Appropriations Committee and that it imposes additional duties upon the Director of the Veterans' Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the point of order made by the gentleman from Iowa is valid. But, may I respectfully request that the gentleman not press the point of order? For this reason: there are 159,000 em-



ployees in the Veterans' Administration. A good percentage of them—about 80,000 of them—are attendants and employees in about 170 hospitals and 18 domiciliaries. This will affect their pay. I have talked with the Administrator. He does not think he is going to use this authority, but the language will give him a little bit of a leeway. But, as I say, Mr. Chairman, the point of order is good if the gentleman wants to press it.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will agree that the money will come from the loan guarantee revolving fund and not from funds appropriated to the Veterans' Administration specifically for increased pay costs.

Mr. THOMAS. It is not from appropriated funds.

Mr. GROSS. And the war veterans could be penalized through such use of revolving funds.

Mr. THOMAS. No, the veterans will not be penalized. It will help them.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order made by the gentleman from Iowa is well taken.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, before the Clerk reads, may I state that if it should be necessary, we would have to come in and ask for funds to be appropriated. This does not involve appropriated funds and there are ample funds there. I assure my colleagues that the proposed language in the bill makes good sense and I wish our colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, could have seen fit to withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already sustained the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOLLING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Boland amendment providing the \$450 million for public works acceleration.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put the question on the remaining amendments.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, after line 14 insert:

"PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

"For an additional amount for 'Public Works Acceleration', \$450,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by any Committee of the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 228, nays 184, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 19]

YEAS—228

Addabbo  
Albert  
Andrews  
Ashley  
Aspinall  
Baker  
Baring  
Barrett  
Bass  
Beckworth  
Bennett, Mich.  
Blatnik  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bolling  
Bonner  
Brooks  
Brown, Calif.  
Buckley  
Burke  
Burkhalter  
Byrne, Pa.  
Cahill  
Cameron  
Carey  
Celler  
Chelf  
Clark  
Cohelan  
Cooley  
Corman  
Curtin  
Daniels  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Dawson  
Delaney  
Dent  
Denton  
Diggs  
Dingell  
Donohue  
Dowdy  
Dulski  
Duncan  
Edmondson  
Edwards  
Elliott  
Everett  
Evins  
Fallon  
Fascell  
Felghan  
Finnegan  
Flood  
Flynt  
Fogarty  
Forrester  
Fountain  
Fraser  
Friedel  
Fulton, Pa.  
Fulton, Tenn.

Garmatz  
Gathings  
Gavin  
Glaimo  
Gilbert  
Gill  
Glenn  
Gonzalez  
Grabowski  
Gray  
Green, Oreg.  
Green, Pa.  
Griffiths  
Hagan, Ga.  
Hagen, Calif.  
Hanna  
Hansen  
Harding  
Harris  
Hawkins  
Hays  
Hechler  
Hemphill  
Henderson  
Hollifield  
Holland  
Huddleston  
Ichord  
Jennings  
Joelson  
Johnson, Calif.  
Johnson, Wls.  
Jones, Ala.  
Karsten  
Karth  
Kastenmeier  
Kee  
Kelly  
Keogh  
King, Calif.  
Kirwan  
Kluczynski  
Knox  
Kornegay  
Landrum  
Lankford  
Leggett  
Libonati  
Long, La.  
Long, Md.  
McDade  
McDowell  
McFall  
Macdonald  
Madden  
Mathias  
Matsunaga  
Matthews  
Miller, Calif.  
Mills  
Minish  
Monagan  
Montoya

Moore  
Moorhead  
Morgan  
Morris  
Morrison  
Morse  
Moss  
Multer  
Murphy, Ill.  
Murphy, N.Y.  
Natcher  
Nedzi  
Nix  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, N.Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Mich.  
O'Konski  
Olsen, Mont.  
Olson, Minn.  
O'Neill  
Patman  
Patten  
Pepper  
Perkins  
Philbin  
Pike  
Pilcher  
Poage  
Price  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Rains  
Randall  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Rivers, Alaska  
Rivers, S.C.  
Roberts, Ala.  
Roberts, Tex.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
Ryan, Mich.  
Ryan, N.Y.  
St Germain  
St. Onge  
Saylor  
Schweiker  
Scott  
Secrest  
Selden  
Senner  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Shipley

Sickles  
Siler  
Sisk  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Staebler  
Staggers  
Steed  
Stephens  
Stratton  
Stubblefield  
Sullivan  
Taylor  
Teague, Tex.

Thomas  
Thompson, La.  
Thompson, N.J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thornberry  
Toll  
Trimble  
Tupper  
Tuten  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vanik  
Vinson  
Watts

Weaver  
Weltner  
Whalley  
Wharton  
White  
Wickersham  
Willis  
Willson,  
Charles H.  
Wright  
Young  
Zablocki

NAYS—184

Abbitt  
Abele  
Abernethy  
Adair  
Alger  
Anderson  
Arends  
Ashbrook  
Ashmore  
Auchincloss  
Avery  
Ayres  
Baldwin  
Barry  
Bates  
Battin  
Becker  
Beermann  
Belcher  
Bell  
Bennett, Fla.  
Berry  
Betts  
Bolton,  
Frances P.  
Bolton,  
Oliver P.  
Bow  
Brock  
Bromwell  
Broomfield  
Brotzman  
Brown, Ohio  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.  
Bruce  
Burlison  
Byrnes, Wls.  
Cannon  
Casey  
Cederberg  
Chamberlain  
Chenoweth  
Clancy  
Clausen  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Colmer  
Conte  
Cramer  
Cunningham  
Curtis  
Dague  
Derounian  
Derwinski  
Devine  
Dole  
Dorn  
Downing  
Dwyer  
Ellsworth  
Findley

Fisher  
Ford  
Foreman  
Frelinghuysen  
Gary  
Gibbons  
Goodell  
Goodling  
Griffin  
Gross  
Grover  
Gubser  
Gurney  
Haley  
Hall  
Halleck  
Halpern  
Hardy  
Harrison  
Harsha  
Harvey, Ind.  
Harvey, Mich.  
Herlong  
Hoeven  
Hoffman  
Horan  
Horton  
Hosmer  
Hull  
Hutchinson  
Jarman  
Jensen  
Johansen  
Jonas  
Keith  
Kilgore  
King, N.Y.  
Kunkel  
Kyl  
Laird  
Langen  
Latta  
Lennon  
Lindsay  
Lipscomb  
Lloyd  
McClary  
McCulloch  
McIntire  
McLoskey  
MacGregor  
Mahon  
Marsh  
Martin, Calif.  
Martin, Mass.  
Martin, Nebr.  
May  
Meador  
Michel  
Miller, N.Y.  
Milliken  
Minshall

Morton  
Mosher  
Murray  
Nelsen  
Norblad  
Nygaard  
Osmer  
Ostertag  
Passman  
Pelly  
Pillion  
Pirnie  
Poff  
Pool  
Quile  
Quillen  
Reid, Ill.  
Reid, N.Y.  
Reifel  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rich  
Riehlman  
Robison  
Roudebush  
Rumsfeld  
St. George  
Schadeberg  
Schenck  
Schneebell  
Schwengel  
Short  
Shriver  
Sibal  
Skubitz  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Va.  
Snyder  
Springer  
Stafford  
Stinson  
Taft  
Talcott  
Teague, Calif.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Tollefson  
Tuck  
Udall  
Utt  
Van Pelt  
Waggoner  
Wallhauser  
Watson  
Westland  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Williams  
Wilson, Bob  
Wilson, Ind.  
Winstead  
Wylder  
Wyman  
Younger

NOT VOTING—21

Brademas  
Bray  
Burton  
Corbett  
Daddario  
Farbstein  
Fino

Fuqua  
Gallagher  
Grant  
Healey  
Hébert  
Jones, Mo.  
Kilburn

Lesinski  
McMillan  
Mailliard  
Powell  
Sikes  
Walter  
Whitener

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Walter for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
Mr. Brademas for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Bray for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Fuqua against.

Mr. Farbstein for, with Mr. Mailliard against.



Until further notice:

Mr. Daddario with Mr. Burton.  
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Fino.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. BARRETT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CANNON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BOW. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bow moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 5517, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed; and that those Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks in the RECORD on the Boland amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the affirmative action by this honorable body in approving the appropriation included in the supplemental budget bill, H.R. 5517, for the Point Reyes National Seashore land acquisition, I once again should like to commend the Members for their bipartisan consideration and approval of this item. It truly recognizes the economy of early acquisition and fair treatment to the property owners affected. My primary reason for comment at this time is to request Members of this body to remember their action of today during the fiscal 1965 session. We must keep in mind the overwhelming need to continue this program of appropriation for early acquisition until all lands of this park have been purchased. This will truly be an economy effort and accrue to the benefit of all our citizenry.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following

privileged resolution (H. Res. 314, Report No. 205), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of H. Res. 103, 88th Congress, the ad hoc Subcommittee on a Science Data-Processing Center of the Committee on Education and Labor consisting of not more than five persons, of whom at least two shall be scientists, may visit in Russia for not exceeding four days to inspect the All Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information at Moscow.

Notwithstanding section 1754 of title 22, United States Code, or any other provision of law, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and employees engaged in carrying out their official duties under section 190(d) of title 2, United States Code: *Provided*, (1) That no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend local currencies or appropriated funds for subsistence in an amount in excess of the maximum per diem rates approved for oversea travel as set forth in the standardized Government travel regulations, as revised and amended by the Bureau of the Budget; (2) that no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend an amount for transportation in excess of actual transportation costs; (3) no appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of said committee or its employees in any country where counterpart funds are available for this purpose.

That each member or employee of said committee shall make to the chairman of said committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country whose local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

#### CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 4549) to amend section 4103 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the appointment of the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 4103(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately before the last sentence thereof the following: "Section 62 of title 5 of the United States Code shall not apply to any individual appointed Chief Medical Director before January 1, 1964; however, section 59a of title 5 shall apply, in accordance with its terms, to any such individual."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AFRICAN FREEDOM DAY

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 315) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that April 15, 1963, be recognized as African Freedom Day; and that we extend to the independent countries of Africa our congratulations and assure them of our continued good will.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. ADAIR. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman enlighten the House as to the legislative history of this resolution?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I shall be very happy to do so. It is the usual resolution that we annually adopt, recognizing African independence and extending our good wishes. It was cleared by the minority leader and our good colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON].

Mr. ADAIR. Is this resolution similar in every respect to those which we have passed in previous years?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I can assure the gentleman this is an exact copy of the resolution we adopted a year ago. It is brought up today because of the time element. The House will not be in session on April 15, which is African Independence Day.

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman when this resolution was considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Every year we observe Pan American Day, and every year we observe African Independence Day. This is the 15th of April. Since we will not be in session on the 15th, it is hoped we may have proper observance tomorrow, both Pan American and African Independence Day. The House adopted the Pan American resolution several days ago in manner similar to that being followed in this instance.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think that the committee ought to consider resolutions which come to the House floor in the name of the committee? This bill, to my certain knowledge, has never been considered by the committee.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. The committee has considered it in previous years. The gentleman from Iowa is a new and valued member on our committee. Our subcommittee last year gave long consideration to the phraseology, which has been followed exactly in the present resolution. It has been a custom, I can assure the gentleman, for a number of years. This is largely a routine matter.

Mr. GROSS. Let us not consider this as a precedent because from here on out, I assure the gentleman, I will object to any other resolutions that are not considered by the full committee. I will not object to this one today. From here



on out, I will object to any resolutions not cleared by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. I would like to add to that that I am not aware as to just what part of Africa is independent.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I can assure the gentleman from Iowa, I know him so well, I know he will never object to anything that extends the spirit of amity.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the time limit involved and the dating of this resolution, I can see that a delay would be most upsetting to the gentleman from Illinois, but I would just like to inquire of the gentleman if he can assure us that support of this freedom-for-Africa resolution does not imply any congressional approval of those African governments that are moving away from what we would consider freedom?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. No, I can assure my friend from Illinois that there is no hidden motivation in this resolution. It is, as I have stated, a blanket recognition of the aspirations of the people of Africa for free, independent, and we hope democratic governments.

Mr. DERWINSKI. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Illinois whether this carries with it in any form what would be considered a unanimous approval on the part of this body of our action in Katanga and the Congo.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. It does not refer to any specific country in Africa. This is merely a blanket expression of our support of their aspirations and efforts for independence. It is worked to avoid any possible political implication or interpretation as the Africans are the masters of their own destiny. The resolution does not apply to any one country or government.

Mr. BRUCE. In other words, if I may pursue this a little further, what the gentleman is trying to get across to me and what we are saying by this resolution is that we are endorsing the hopes and aspirations of people toward building a truly free society in Africa.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. The gentleman expresses it much more effectively and melodiously than I could myself.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS, U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
Washington, D.C., March 7, 1963.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 194 of title 14 of the United States Code,

I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy for the year 1963:

Hon. EDWARD A. GARMATZ, of Maryland;  
Hon. ALTON LENNON, of North Carolina, and  
Hon. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, of California.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Sincerely,

HERBERT C. BONNER,  
Chairman.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS, U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON  
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1963.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
The Speaker,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the 78th Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1963:

Hon. THOMAS N. DOWNING, of Virginia;  
Hon. JACOB H. GILBERT, of New York, and  
Hon. WILLIAM K. VAN PELT, of Wisconsin.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Sincerely,

HERBERT C. BONNER,  
Chairman.

#### CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record of April 2, 1963, as follows: On page 2517, I am quoted as having said:

So this, I think, is something that Mr. Bacon has overlooked, and by the author of the article which I made a part of my remarks earlier today in the Kannapolis (N.C.) Independent, did in his article.

What I actually said was:

So this, I think, is something that Mr. Bacon has overlooked, but it was not overlooked by the author of the article in the Kannapolis (N.C.) Independent, which I made a part of my remarks earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the permanent Record will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### SILVER LEGISLATION

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 313 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5389) to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and

ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. No amendments shall be in order to title II of the bill except amendments offered by the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means which shall be in order notwithstanding any rule of the House to the contrary, but shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and at the conclusion of my remarks I shall yield to the gentleman from California, [Mr. SMITH] 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 313 provides for the consideration of H.R. 5389, a bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule as to title I of the bill, a closed rule as to title II of the bill, with 2 hours of general debate.

Section I of title I of H.R. 5389 would repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, section 4 of the act of July 6, 1939, and the act of July 31, 1946.

Section 2 would reenact with modifications certain provisions of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 which are still considered necessary. These include the requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury keep within the United States an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates and the provision that the silver certificates shall be exchangeable on demand for silver dollars, except that the latter provision would be revised to permit the redemption, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, of silver certificates in silver bullion, in addition to redemption in silver dollars. This section would also require that the Secretary of the Treasury not dispose of any free silver unless the market price of the silver exceeds its monetary value of \$1.29-plus per ounce, except that any free silver could be sold to other departments and agencies of the Government or used for the coinage of standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins.

Section 3 would permit the Federal Reserve banks to issue \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve notes.

The basic objectives of H.R. 5389 are:

First, to afford the Government a sure and substantial supply of silver for its coinage needs by making available for this purpose the stocks of silver bullion backing the presently outstanding \$1 silver certificates. This amounts to approximately 1,300 million ounces of silver bullion.

Second, to eliminate the obsolete and largely inoperative provisions on the statute books requiring the acquisition and holding of silver in the monetary reserves of the United States, and putting a Government floor price of 90½ cents an ounce under newly mined







88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-  
5       mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-  
6       mental Appropriation Act, 1963") for the fiscal year ending  
7       June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, namely:



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## TITLE I

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### EXTENSION SERVICE

##### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", \$311,250 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail".

#### STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$331,850, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

#### AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

##### LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to promote the conservation and economic use of land pursuant to the provisions of section 16 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h, 590p), as amended by the Act of September 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 606), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

1                    CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

2        For an additional amount for "Conservation reserve  
3 program", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4                    FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

5                    SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6        For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
7 \$1,122,900, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
8 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
9 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

10                   OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12        For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
13 \$52,220, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
14 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
15 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

16                   FOREST SERVICE

17                   FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

18        For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utili-  
19 zation", as follows:

20        "Forest land management", \$17,832,900, of which  
21 \$3,000,000 for forest insect control shall remain available  
22 until June 30, 1964;

23        "Forest research", \$731,500; and

24        "State and private forestry cooperation", \$45,600.



## 1 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

2 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails  
3 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$7,000,000, to re-  
4 main available until expended.

## 5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 6 OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

## 7 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

8 For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the  
9 functions of the Secretary of Commerce under Title III of  
10 the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of tech-  
11 nical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of  
12 passenger motor vehicles, \$25,000.

## 13 CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

14 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of ad-  
15 vancing civilian industrial technology, including services as  
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
17 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75  
18 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000,  
19 to remain available until expended.

## 20 PATENT OFFICE

## 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".  
23 \$1,535,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

## AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, \$4,900,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

## TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

For necessary expenses for conducting transportation research activities, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$625,000, to remain available until expended.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## MILITARY PERSONNEL

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Army", \$19,600,000.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$12,700,000.



1                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

2           For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Marine  
3 Corps", \$6,700,000.

4                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

5           For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air  
6 Force", \$50,000,000.

7                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

9           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
10 nance, Army", \$44,207,000.

11                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

12           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
13 nance, Navy", including an additional amount of not to  
14 exceed \$210,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,  
15 \$28,122,000.

16                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

17           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
18 nance, Marine Corps", \$1,500,000.

19                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

20           For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
21 nance, Air Force", \$42,333,000.

## 1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## 2 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".  
5 \$240,000.

## 6 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## 7 DISASTER RELIEF

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the  
9 Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-  
10 1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local govern-  
11 ments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available  
12 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum  
13 of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative  
14 expenses.

## 15 PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

16 For an additional amount for "Public Works Acceleration", \$450,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been  
17 rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by  
18 any Committee of the Congress: *Provided further*, That no  
19 part of this appropriation shall be used for any project



1 does not require a financial contribution from State or local  
2 sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests  
3 in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the  
4 Department of the Interior.

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
6 WELFARE

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
10 \$345,000.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

13 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease  
14 activities", \$5,430,000, of which \$5,300,000 shall remain  
15 available until June 30, 1964, to carry out section 317 of the  
16 Public Health Service Act.

17 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

18 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-  
19 tice and research", including carrying out section 310 of the  
20 Public Health Service Act, \$500,000.

21 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

22 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
23 care", \$1,218,000.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for “Hospitals and medical care”, fiscal year 1962, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents’ Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. Chap. 7), \$315,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, the limitation in said appropriation as herein and heretofore increased, on the amount available for payments for such medical care is hereby increased by the amount of any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962, in said appropriation.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

## Grants to States for Public Assistance

For an additional amount for “Grants to States for public assistance”, \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.



1 Grants to States, Next Succeeding Fiscal Year

2 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph  
3 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",  
4 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the  
5 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-  
6 tion Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title  
7 XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

8 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
10 Bureau of Family Services", \$288,500.

11 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

12 Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

13 For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and  
14 child welfare", \$3,500,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be  
15 available for child welfare services, and \$500,000 for re-  
16 search, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.

17 Salaries and Expenses

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
19 \$102,500.

20 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
23 \$443,000.

## 1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 2 EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

3 For grants to assist in construction of educational tele-  
4 vision broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of  
5 title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64),  
6 and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available  
7 until expended, \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000  
8 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the  
9 current fiscal year.

## 10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 11 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

12 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
13 AUTHORIZATION)

14 For an additional amount for "Payments to air car-  
15 riers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$3,300,000,  
16 to remain available until expended.

## 17 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

18 PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY  
19 FUND

20 For payment to the Civil Service retirement and dis-  
21 ability fund for financing, during fiscal year 1963, the esti-  
22 mated cost of new and increased annuity benefits as provided



1 by Part III of Public Law 87-793 (76 Stat. 868),  
2 \$30,000,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$812,300.

6 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY-  
7 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United  
9 States citizens for employment by international organiza-  
10 tions", \$170,000.

11 GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES

12 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

13 For an additional amount for "Government payment for  
14 annuitants, employees health benefits fund", \$955,000, to  
15 remain available until expended.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

18 For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public  
19 buildings projects", \$3,000,000, to remain available until  
20 expended.

21 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 For an additional amount for expenses necessary in car-  
23 rying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60  
24 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a  
25 hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants

1 to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District,  
2 \$375,000, to remain available until expended.

3 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

4 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
5 Federal Supply Service", \$1,712,000.

6 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

7 To increase the General Supply Fund established by the  
8 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,  
9 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g) , \$25,000,000.

10 FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

11 To provide initial capital for the Federal Telecommuni-  
12 cations Fund established by the Federal Property and Ad-  
13 ministrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (76 Stat.  
14 1117) , \$9,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year  
15 limitation.

16 IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT

17 NUMBERED 485

18 For expenses necessary to install and erect additional  
19 equipment, facilities, processes, and improvements for the  
20 production of critical industrial components at the National  
21 Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485, including not to  
22 exceed \$20,000 for exercise of the outstanding purchase  
23 option for land and improvements in connection therewith,  
24 \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.



## 1 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## 2 FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

3 For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano  
4 Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of  
5 August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$25,000, to remain avail-  
6 able until expended.

## 7 WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
9 the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), establishing  
10 the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to  
11 remain available until expended.

## 12 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 13 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

14 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-  
15 lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,  
16 as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$25,000,000.

## 17 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
20 \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 21 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
24 \$2,645,000.

## 1 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for “Acquisition and construc-  
3 tion of radio facilities”, \$5,800,000, to remain available until  
4 expended.

## 5 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## 6 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

7 For an additional amount for “Readjustment benefits”,  
8 \$4,300,000, to remain available until expended.

## 9 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

10 For an additional amount for “Compensation and pen-  
11 sions”, \$42,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 12 LOAN GUARANTY REVOLVING FUND

13 During the current fiscal year an additional amount of  
14 not to exceed \$91,058,000 shall be available in the “Loan  
15 guaranty revolving fund” for expenses for property acquisi-  
16 tions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under  
17 Chapter 37, Title 38, United States Code, except administra-  
18 tive expenses, as authorized by section 1824 of such title.

## 19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 20 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## 21 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

22 For an additional amount for “Management of lands and  
23 resources”, \$2,900,000.



## 1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## 2 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

3 For an additional amount for "Resources management",  
4 \$1,290,000.

## 5 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

6 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or  
7 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized  
8 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432), \$176,-  
9 000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for  
10 "Education and welfare services", fiscal year 1963.

## 11 PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK

## 12 SIOUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

13 For rehabilitation, relocation and other assistance of  
14 the Crow Creek Sioux and the Lower Brule Sioux Indian  
15 Tribes, in connection with the taking of lands for the Big  
16 Bend Project, as authorized by law (76 Stat. 698, 704),  
17 \$5,771,250, of which \$3,802,500 is for the account of the  
18 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and \$1,968,750 is for the account  
19 of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

## 20 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

## 21 AUTHORIZATION)

22 For an additional amount for "Road construction  
23 (liquidation of contract authorization)", not to exceed

1 \$2,000,000 to be derived from the appropriation to the  
2 National Park Service for "Construction (liquidation of  
3 contract authorization)".

4 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

6 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-  
7 tection", \$960,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For an additional amount for "Construction" for ac-  
10 quisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and re-  
11 lated personal property, \$5,000,000, to remain available  
12 until expended.

13 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

14 UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

15 For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado  
16 River Storage Project", to remain available until expended,  
17 \$4,000,000, which shall be available to the "Upper Colorado  
18 River Basin Fund", of which \$300,000 shall be derived by  
19 transfer from the appropriation for "Loan program" and  
20 \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Con-  
21 struction and rehabilitation", Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal  
22 year 1963.



## 1                                   OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

## 2                                   TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

3           For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the  
4 Pacific Islands", \$7,290,000.

## 5                                   FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## 6                                   BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## 7                                   Management and Investigations of Resources

8           For an additional amount for "Management and investi-  
9 gations of resources", \$658,400.

## 10                                  VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

## 11                                  REVOLVING FUND

12           For an additional amount for the "Revolving Fund,  
13 Virgin Islands Corporation", \$3,350,000.

## 14                                  LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

15           The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-  
16 ceed \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the  
17 construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint  
18 Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the  
19 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

## 20                                  CONTRIBUTIONS

21           For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the  
22 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$480,000, to be de-

1 rived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appro-  
2 priated for the Virgin Islands.

3 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-  
6 tion, \$200,000.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

10 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding  
11 Supreme Court reports", \$30,000.

12 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

13 JUDICIAL SERVICES

14 SALARIES OF JUDGES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",  
16 \$188,341: *Provided*, That \$88,341 of the foregoing amount  
17 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred  
18 under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal  
19 year 1962.

20 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous  
22 expenses", \$130,000.



## 1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

## 4 AND MARSHALS

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
6 United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,110,000.

## 7 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

8 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of  
9 witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed  
10 \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (includ-  
11 ing expert witnesses) or informants, \$600,000.

## 12 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## 13 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

14 For an additional amount for "Support of United States  
15 prisoners", \$400,000.

## 16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 17 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

18 For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the  
19 Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,  
20 \$100,000.

## 1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

2 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-  
3 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

4 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
5 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen",  
6 \$20,000,000.

## 7 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

## 8 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation  
10 claims and expenses", \$3,000,000.

## 11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 For payment to Katherine S. Miller, widow of Clem  
14 Miller, late a Representative from the State of California,  
15 \$22,500.

16 For payment to Lydia Y. Doyle, widow of Clyde Doyle,  
17 late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

## 18 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

19 For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk",  
20 \$55,730.



1 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

2 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",  
3 \$88,685.

4 REPORTING HEARINGS

5 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",  
6 \$25,000.

7 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

8 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-  
9 phone", \$150,000.

10 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

11 EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

12 For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol",  
13 \$300,000.

14 ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIP-  
15 MENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

16 The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construc-  
17 tion, and equipment, Additional House Office Building" shall  
18 hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnish-  
19 ings for such project.

20 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
24 \$6,588,500.

# EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service”, \$300,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Contributions to international organizations”, \$835,000.

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Missions to international organizations”, \$71,800.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for “International conferences and contingencies”, \$250,000, which shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841).

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement”, \$1,739,000.



## 1 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$3,108,000.

## 5 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$309,000.

## 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
11 White House Police", \$308,000.

## 12 BUREAU OF THE MINT

## 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
15 \$544,900.

## 16 COAST GUARD

## 17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
19 \$2,536,000.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$441,000, of which \$1,300 shall be payable from the highway fund (motor vehicle parking account).

## PUBLIC SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Public safety", including \$19,000 for transfer to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, \$3,170,000.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Health and welfare", \$1,300,000.

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of



1 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
2 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,600.

3 CAPITAL OUTLAY

4 Not to exceed \$180,000 of funds heretofore appropriated  
5 under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of  
6 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for  
7 the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School  
8 and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided  
9 for such purpose.

10 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

11 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
12 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
13 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
14 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act  
15 for the fiscal year involved.

16 TITLE II

17 INCREASED PAY COSTS

18 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal  
19 year 1963, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant  
20 to law, as follows:

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

23 "Research", \$2,098,550, which shall be derived by  
24 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-

gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$1,453,480, of which \$306,230 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

"Meat inspection", \$909,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

Cooperative State Experiment Station Service: "Payments and expenses", for necessary expenses of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, \$55,950, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$22,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", \$3,325,000, of which \$130,790 shall be derived by transfer from the appropri-



1       ation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
2       Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;  
3       “Watershed protection”, \$791,350, to remain avail-  
4       able until expended;  
5       “Flood prevention”, \$325,850, to remain available  
6       until expended;  
7       “Great Plains conservation program”, \$103,550, to  
8       remain available until expended;  
9       Economic Research Service: “Salaries and expenses”,  
10      \$339,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
11      propriation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
12      Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;  
13      Agricultural Marketing Service: “Marketing research  
14      and service”, \$1,267,870, which shall be derived by transfer  
15      from the appropriation for “Special milk program”, fiscal  
16      year 1963;  
17      Foreign Agricultural Service: “Salaries and expenses”,  
18      \$234,270, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
19      propriation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
20      Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;  
21      Commodity Exchange Authority: “Salaries and ex-  
22      penses”, \$38,950, which shall be derived by transfer from  
23      the appropriation for “Reimbursement for special milk pro-  
24      gram”, Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;  
25      Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Federal Crop In-

1 surance Corporation fund" (increase of \$185,250 in the  
2 amount available for administrative and operating expenses) ;

3 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
4 penses", \$418,200, which shall be derived by transfer from  
5 the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural  
6 Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963 ;

7 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$159,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
9 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
10 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963 ;

11 National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$31,820, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
13 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
14 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963 ;

15 General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,-  
16 650, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
17 tion for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Com-  
18 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963 ;

#### 19 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",  
21 \$152,000 ;

22 Area Redevelopment Administration: "Operations",  
23 \$166,250 ;

24 "Export control", \$142,500, of which \$45,600 may  
25 be advanced to the Bureau of Customs ;



1 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries  
2 and expenses", \$118,750;

3 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$118,750;

5 Bureau of the Census:

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000;

7 "1963 Censuses of business, transportation, mainte-  
8 nance, and mineral industries", \$71,250, to remain  
9 available until December 31, 1966;

10 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$38,000;

11 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$95,000;

13 International activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$166,250;

15 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",  
16 \$237,500;

17 National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical  
18 services", \$665,000;

19 Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses: For  
20 necessary expenses of the Office of Technical Services,  
21 \$47,500;

22 Weather Bureau:

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,235,000;

24 "Research and development", \$118,750, to remain  
25 available until June 30, 1965;

1 Maritime Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$299,250, of which \$256,-  
 3 500 is for administrative expenses, \$6,650 for mainte-  
 4 nance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses,  
 5 and \$36,100 is for reserve fleet expenses;

6 "Maritime training", \$19,000;

7 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general admin-  
 8 istrative expenses" (increase of \$1,377,500 in the limitation  
 9 on the amount available for administration and research) ;

10 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

11 Operation and maintenance:

12 "Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies",  
 13 \$8,656,400;

14 "Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals,  
 15 Defense", \$17,100;

16 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

17 Department of the Army:

18 Cemeterial expenses, "Salaries and expenses",  
 19 \$57,000;

20 Corps of Engineers—Civil:

21 "General investigations", \$214,700, to remain  
 22 available until expended;

23 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$2,-  
 24 311,350, to remain available until expended;

25 "General expenses", \$585,200;



1 United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on oper-  
2 ation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase  
3 of \$144,400 in the amount available for maintenance  
4 and operation to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-  
5 manent fund) ;

6 Ryukyu Islands, "Administration", \$54,150;

7 The Panama Canal:

8 Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses",  
9 \$633,650;

10 Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general  
11 and administrative expenses" (increase of \$171,000 in  
12 the limitation on the amount available for general and  
13 administrative expenses) ;

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

15 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",  
16 \$222,300;

17 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",  
18 \$17,100;

19 Office of Emergency Planning:

20 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of  
21 Federal agencies", \$190,000;

22 Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and ex-  
23 penses", \$14,150;

## 1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 Foreign aid:

3 Economic assistance:

4 "Administrative expenses, Agency for Inter-  
5 national Development", \$1,389,850, which shall be  
6 derived by transfer from appropriations for "Eco-  
7 nomic assistance", fiscal year 1963;

8 "Administrative and other expenses", Depart-  
9 ment of State, \$57,000, which shall be derived by  
10 transfer from appropriations for "Economic assist-  
11 ance", fiscal year 1963;

## 12 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

13 Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
14 penses", \$784,700;

15 Public Health Service:

16 "Foreign quarantine activities", \$18,050;

17 "Indian health activities", \$1,002,250;

18 Social Security Administration:

19 "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of  
20 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase of  
21 \$5,998,300 in the amount to be expended from the  
22 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund);

23 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",



1       \$24,700, together with an additional amount of not  
2       to exceed \$17,100 which shall be derived by transfer  
3       from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust  
4       fund;

5       Special institutions: Gallaudet College: "Salaries and  
6       expenses", \$20,900;

7       Office of the Secretary:

8             "Salaries and expenses", \$96,900, together with  
9       an additional amount of not to exceed \$16,150 which  
10      shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age  
11      and survivors insurance trust fund;

12            "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administra-  
13      tion", \$125,400, together with additional amounts of  
14      not to exceed \$41,800 which shall be derived by trans-  
15      fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
16      trust fund and not to exceed \$950 which shall be de-  
17      rived by transfer from the Operating fund, Bureau of  
18      Federal Credit Unions;

19            "Surplus property utilization", \$19,950;

20            "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Coun-  
21      sel", \$19,000, together with an additional amount of  
22      not to exceed \$14,250 which shall be derived by trans-  
23      fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
24      trust fund;

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

- 1 American Battle Monuments Commission: “Salaries and  
2 expenses”, \$57,000;
- 3 Civil Aeronautics Board: “Salaries and expenses”,  
4 \$300,000;
- 5 Civil Service Commission: “Limitation on administra-  
6 tive expenses, Employees life insurance fund” (increase of  
7 \$8,550 in the limitation on the amount available for adminis-  
8 trative expenses) ;
- 9 Commission of Fine Arts: “Salaries and expenses”,  
10 \$2,850;
- 11 Commission on Civil Rights: “Salaries and expenses”,  
12 \$9,500;
- 13 Delaware River Basin Commission: “Salaries and ex-  
14 penses”, \$1,610;
- 15 Export-Import Bank of Washington: “Limitation on  
16 administrative expenses” (increase of \$122,550 in the limi-  
17 tation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;
- 18 Farm Credit Administration: “Limitation on adminis-  
19 trative expenses” (increase of \$66,500 in the limitation on  
20 the amount available for administrative expenses) ;
- 21 Federal Aviation Agency:  
22 “Operations”, \$8,930,000;



1           “Operation and maintenance, Dulles International  
2       Airport”, \$26,600;

3       Federal Communications Commission: “Salaries and  
4       expenses”, \$464,550;

5       Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

6           “Limitation on administrative and nonadministra-  
7       tive expenses” (increase of \$80,750 in the limitation on  
8       the amount available for certain nonadministrative ex-  
9       penses) ;

10          “Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal  
11       savings and loan insurance corporation” (increase of  
12       \$20,900 in the limitation on the amount available for  
13       administrative expenses) ;

14       Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: “Salaries  
15       and expenses”, \$222,300;

16       Federal Power Commission: “Salaries and expenses”,  
17       \$380,000;

18       Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and expenses”.  
19       \$190,000;

20       General Services Administration:

21           “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”,  
22       \$3,486,500, of which \$290,000 shall be derived by  
23       transfer from the appropriation for “Payments, public  
24       buildings purchase contracts” fiscal year 1963, and  
25       \$10,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-

tion for "Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents" fiscal year 1963;

"Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Service", \$256,500;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$416,100;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", \$190,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", \$95,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$55,100;

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$228,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$38,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of \$19,000 in the limi-



1           tation on the amount available for administrative  
2           and nonadministrative expenses) ;

3           Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limita-  
4           tion on administrative expenses" (increase of \$142,500  
5           in the limitation on the amount available for administra-  
6           tive expenses) ;

7           Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on  
8           administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-  
9           creases of \$332,500 in the limitation on the amount  
10          available for administrative expenses and of \$1,805,000  
11          in the limitation on the amount available for nonadmin-  
12          istrative expenses) ;

13          Public Housing Administration:

14                "Administrative expenses", \$522,500;

15                "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-  
16                trative expenses" (increases of \$522,500 in the limi-  
17                tation on the amount available for administrative  
18                expenses and of \$23,750 in the limitation on the  
19                amount available for nonadministrative expenses) ;

20          Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and ex-  
21          penses", \$6,650;

22          Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and  
23          expenses", \$896,800;

24          National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-  
25          penses", \$779,000;

1           National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",  
2     \$35,150;

3           President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Manage-  
4     ment Policy: "President's advisory committee on labor-  
5     management policy", \$4,750;

6           Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries  
7     and expenses" (increase of \$266,000 in the amount to  
8     be derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

9           Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:  
10    "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence  
11    Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of  
12    \$10,450 in the limitation on the amount available for  
13    administrative expenses) ;

14          Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and  
15    expenses", \$461,700;

16          Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",  
17    \$129,200;

18          Small Business Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
19    penses", \$166,250;

20          Smithsonian Institution:

21           "Salaries and expenses", \$160,550;

22           "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of  
23    Art", \$59,850;

24          Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-  
25    penses", \$19,000;



1       Veterans Administration:

2           “General operating expenses”, \$3,610,950, of which  
3       \$150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
4       priation for “Grants to the Republic of the Philip-  
5       pines”, fiscal year 1963;

6           “Medical administration and miscellaneous operating  
7       expenses”, \$209,950;

8           “Medical care”, \$30,280,300;

9                       DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10       Bureau of Indian Affairs:

11           “Education and welfare services”, \$1,208,400;

12           “General administrative expenses”, \$190,950;

13       National Park Service:

14           “Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-  
15       ties”, \$578,550;

16           “General administrative expenses”, \$91,200;

17       Office of Territories: “Administration of territories”,  
18       \$28,500;

19       Geological Survey: “Surveys, investigations, and re-  
20       search”, \$1,843,000;

21       Bureau of Mines:

22           “Conservation and development of mineral re-  
23       sources”, \$827,450;

24           “Health and safety”, \$290,700;

25           “General administrative expenses”, \$57,950;

1 Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$26,600;

2 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$10,450;

4 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

5 "General administrative expenses", \$21,850;

6 "Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$19,000, to  
7 be derived by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund;

8 "Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries  
9 loan fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the  
10 amount available for administrative expenses);

11 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

12 "Management and investigations of resources",  
13 \$617,500;

14 "General administrative expenses", \$42,750;

15 Bureau of Reclamation:

16 "General investigations", to remain available until  
17 expended, \$232,750, which shall be derived by transfer  
18 from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance  
19 for fiscal year 1963";

20 "General administrative expenses", \$366,320,  
21 which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
22 tion for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year  
23 1963";

24 Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and  
25 maintenance", \$413,250;



1       Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and  
2 maintenance", \$29,450;

3       Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$177,650;

5       Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$132,050;

7       Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administra-  
8 tive expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation" (increase of  
9 \$3,800 in limitation on the amount available for adminis-  
10 trative expenses) ;

#### 11                               THE JUDICIARY

12       Supreme Court of the United States:

13               "Salaries", \$9,000;

14       Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:

15               "Salaries and expenses", \$8,550;

16       Customs Court:

17               "Salaries and expenses", \$12,350;

18       Court of Claims:

19               "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

20       Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial  
21 Services:

22               "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$988,000;

23               "Administrative Office of the United States Courts".

24       \$30,000;

1           “Expenses of referees”, \$47,500, which shall be  
2       derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Salaries  
3       of referees”, fiscal year 1963;

4                       DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5       Legal activities and general administration:

6           “Salaries and expenses, general administration”,  
7       \$133,000;

8           “Salaries and expenses, general legal activities”,  
9       \$595,650;

10          “Salaries and expenses, antitrust division”,  
11       \$230,850;

12       Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and ex-  
13       penses”, \$5,225,000;

14       Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and  
15       expenses”, \$2,222,050;

16       Federal Prison System: “Salaries and expenses, Bureau  
17       of Prisons”, \$1,427,850;

18       Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: “Limitation on  
19       administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal  
20       Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of \$16,150 in  
21       the limitation on the amount available for administrative  
22       expenses, and of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount  
23       available for vocational training expenses) ;



## 1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 2 Bureau of Labor Statistics:

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$432,250;

4 "Revision of consumer price index", \$31,350;

5 Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and  
6 expenses", \$23,750;

## 7 Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training:

8 "Salaries and expenses", Office of Automation and  
9 Manpower, \$10,450;10 "Manpower development and training activities",  
11 \$147,250;12 Area redevelopment activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
13 \$19,000;14 Office of Welfare and Pension Plans: "Welfare and  
15 pension plan reports activities", \$51,300, to be transferred  
16 to "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Labor Standards;17 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and  
18 expenses", \$186,200;

## 19 Bureau of Employment Security:

20 "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of  
21 \$435,860 in the limitation on the amount which may be  
22 expended for general administration from the employ-  
23 ment security administration account in the Unemploy-  
24 ment trust fund) ;

1           “Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-  
2       gram”, \$42,750;

3       Bureau of Veterans’ Reemployment Rights: “Salaries  
4       and expenses”, \$19,000;

5       Bureau of Labor Standards: “Salaries and expenses”,  
6       \$90,250;

7       Bureau of Labor-Management Reports: “Salaries and  
8       expenses”, \$248,900;

9       Bureau of Employees’ Compensation: “Salaries and ex-  
10      penses”, \$136,800, together with \$2,060 to be derived  
11      from the fund created by the “Longshoremen’s and Harbor  
12      Workers’ Compensation Act, as amended”;

13      Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$37,050;

14      Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,  
15      \$558,600;

16      Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”, \$100,-  
17      700, together with \$2,850 to be derived from the employ-  
18      ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
19      trust fund;

20      Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$67,-  
21      450, together with \$3,800 to be derived from the employ-  
22      ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
23      trust fund;



## 1 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 House of Representatives:

3           “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$314,350;

4 “Member’s clerk hire”, \$948,090;

5                   Contingent expenses of the House:

6 "Furniture", \$7,070;

7 “Special and select committees”, \$123,960;

8 "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-  
9 tion", \$15,190;

10                   “Joint Committee on Defense Production”,  
11                   \$3,060;

12                   “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,  
13                   \$5,650;

14 “Folding documents”, \$11,300;

15 “Revision of laws”, §970;

16 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$400;

17 “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$350;

18 “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$350;

19 Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$6,500;

20 “Education of pages”, \$4,580;

21 Architect of the Capitol:

## 22 Capitol buildings and grounds:

23 “Capitol buildings”, \$14,250;

24 “House office buildings”, \$19,000;

1 Library of Congress:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$263,950;

3 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses". \$53,860;

4 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-  
5 penses", \$90,820;

6 Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-  
7 penses", \$53,670;

8 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$9,210;

10 "Collection and distribution of library materials  
11 (special foreign currency program)", \$1,900;

12 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of  
13 Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,930;

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 (Out of postal fund)

16 "Administration and regional operation", \$3,677,450,  
17 which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
18 for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1963;

19 "Operations", \$158,519,850, of which \$13,695,550 shall  
20 be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and  
21 equipment", fiscal year 1963;



1                               DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2       International commissions:

3               International Boundary and Water Commission,  
4       United States and Mexico:

5                       “Salaries and expenses”, \$21,850;

6                       “Operation and maintenance”, \$21,850;

7                               TREASURY DEPARTMENT

8       Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”,  
9       \$175,750;

10       Bureau of Accounts: “Salaries and expenses”, \$82,170;

11       Bureau of the Public Debt: “Administering the Public  
12       Debt”, \$546,250;

13       Internal Revenue Service: “Salaries and expenses”,  
14       \$17,100,000;

15       Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$187,150;

16       United States Secret Service: “Salaries and expenses,  
17       guard force”, \$14,250;

18                               DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19                       (Out of District of Columbia funds)

20       Operating expenses:

21                       “Education”, \$2,256,350;

22                       “Parks and recreation”, \$204,250;

23                       “Highways and traffic”, \$125,970, of which  
24       \$95,860 shall be payable from the highway fund;

25                       “Sanitary engineering”, \$315,020, of which \$74,960

1        shall be payable from the water fund and \$57,570 shall  
2        be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund.

3                                DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4        The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
5        Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
6        be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
7        as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,  
8        1963.

9                                GENERAL PROVISIONS

10       SEC. 202. Except where specifically increased or de-  
11       creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained  
12       within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropria-  
13       tions or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963,  
14       limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal  
15       services, or for purposes involving personal services, or  
16       amounts which may be transferred between appropriations  
17       or authorizations available for or involving such services,  
18       are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet not to  
19       exceed 95 per centum of the increased pay costs authorized  
20       by or pursuant to law.

21                                TITLE III

22                                CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

23        For payment of claims as settled and determined by  
24        departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments  
25        rendered against the United States by the United States



1 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set  
2 forth in House Document Numbered 90, Eighty-eighth Con-  
3 gress, \$16,993,400, together with such amounts as may be  
4 necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such  
5 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums  
6 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to  
7 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment  
8 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have be-  
9 come final and conclusive against the United States by failure  
10 of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*,  
11 That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the  
12 judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for  
13 herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the  
14 date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives April 10, 1963

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 11, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued April 25, 1963

For actions of April 24, 1963

88th-1st: No. 59

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Williams, Del., commended prompt USDA investigation of transfer of rice allotments in Tex.

## SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963 (S. Rept. 155) (p. 6588). Attached to this Digest is a summary table showing the budget estimates, House bill, and Senate Committee action on items for this Department.  
Sen. Pastore submitted notice of his intention to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing amendments to this bill, H. R. 5517. pp. 6578-9  
Sen. Proxmire agreed to a waiver of the 3-day rule (providing that a bill may not be brought up in less than 3 days after the report is filed) so that this bill, H. R. 5517, could possibly be considered on Fri., but stated this will be the last time he will waive this right unless a clear need for prompt passage of a bill can be shown. p. 6583



2. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Sen. Williams (Del.) criticized "the alleged abuse in the assignment of rice acreage allotments in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties, Tex." commended Secretary Freeman "upon the prompt manner in which he initiated this investigation when it was called to his attention and the diligence with which his Department has prosecuted those responsible," and inserted a letter he received from ASCS Administrator Godfrey reviewing the investigation of the allotment transfers. pp. 6583-5
  3. DISASTER RELIEF. Received from Interior a proposed bill to enable the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture both to give to and receive from other Federal and non-Federal entities, emergency assistance in case of fires, floods, snow, and ice conditions interrupting transportation and communication, and in other situations; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 6567
  4. MANPOWER TRAINING. Sen. Long (Mo.) commended the retraining program under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 in training workers in Mo. for new occupations. pp. 6593-4
  5. LANDS. Sen. Morse inserted an address by the president of the Izaak Walton League, "Tenure and the Public Lands," presenting his views on conditions under which the public should be permitted to use public lands. pp. 6594-7
  6. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Sen. Clark inserted an address by Treasury Secretary Dillor reviewing basic economic problems facing the Nation and suggesting alternative ways of meeting them. pp. 6597-9
  7. CONTRACTS; EDUCATION. Sen. Morse inserted a statement "of the position of the American Council on Education with respect to the recommendations on faculty salaries charged to Government contracts." pp. 6605-6
  8. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Javits spoke in favor of his bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission To Revise the Antitrust Laws. pp. 6619-21
  9. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. Sens. Cooper, Douglas, Jackson, Long (Mo.), and McGee were added as cosponsors of S. 1321, to provide for the establishment of a National Service Corps. Sen. Cooper commended the proposal. p. 6579
  10. NOMINATION. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported the nomination of L. J. Addolsek to be a Civil Service Commissioner. p. 6566
  11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gruening commended studies being conducted for the proposed construction of a dam on the Yukon river, Alaska, for hydro-electric power, flood control, and navigation. pp. 6588-91
  12. CABINET OFFICERS. Sen. Kefauver inserted an editorial supporting his proposal to allow Cabinet members to report and be questioned on the floor of the Senate. pp. 6664-5
- HOUSE
13. GRAINS. Rep. Beckworth inserted various letters and charts pertaining to the number of farmers obtaining price support loans on grains. pp. 6540-3
  14. HIGHWAYS. Received from the Commerce Department proposed bill "to provide for the submission of certain cost estimates for the completion of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways"; to Public Works Committee. p. 6564

COMMITTEE HEARINGS APR. 25:

Allotments and quotas for Irish potatoes, H. Agriculture (potato producers  
assocs. to testify).

Foreign aid bill, H. Foreign Affairs (Sen. Clay to testify).

Packaging and labeling bill, H. Judiciary.

Quality stabilization marketing bill, H. Commerce.

Planning of water resources development projects, H. Interior (Interior to testify).

Establishment of Canyonlands National Park, Utah, S. Interior.

Relationship of Federal and State budgets, Jt. Economic Committee.

Federal manpower utilization, H. Civil Service (State Dept. to testify).

oOo



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Items Included in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1963 Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill

	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill	Change, Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill
<u>Program Supplementals:</u>				
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:				
Land-use adjustment program .....	\$6,000,000	\$150,000	\$2,000,000	+\$1,850,000
Conservation reserve program .....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	- -
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service .....	10,000,000	4,150,000	6,000,000	+1,850,000
Farmers Home Administration:				
Salaries and expenses .....	270,000	- -	40,900	+40,900
Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund .....	5,000,000	- -	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, Farmers Home Administration .....	5,270,000	- -	2,040,900	+2,040,900
Forest Service:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Fighting forest fires .....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	- -
Forest insect control .....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	- -
Forest roads and trails .....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	- -
Total, Forest Service .....	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	- -
Total, Program Supplementals .....	37,270,000	26,150,000	30,040,900	+3,890,900
<u>Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals:</u>				
Agricultural Research Service (Salaries and expenses)				
Extension Service (Penalty mail) .....	4,695,975	4,461,180	4,461,180	- -
Cooperative State Experiment Station Service .....	311,250	311,250	311,250	- -
Farmer Cooperative Service .....	58,900	55,950	55,950	- -
Soil Conservation Service:	23,900	22,700	22,700	- -
Conservation operations .....	3,500,000	3,325,000	3,325,000	- -
Watershed protection .....	833,000	791,350	791,350	- -
Flood prevention .....	343,000	325,850	325,850	- -
Great Plains conservation program .....	109,000	103,550	103,550	- -
Total, Soil Conservation Service .....	4,785,000	4,545,750	4,545,750	- -

Change, Senate  
Committee Bill  
Compared with  
House Bill

Senate  
Committee  
Bill

House Bill

Budget  
Estimate

Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals - Continued

Economic Research Service .....	357,000	339,150	339,150	-
Statistical Reporting Service .....	347,600	331,850	331,850	-
Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing research and service .....	1,334,600	1,267,870	1,267,870	-
Foreign Agricultural Service .....	246,600	234,270	234,270	-
Commodity Exchange Authority .....	41,000	38,950	38,950	-
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation .....	a/(195,000)	a/(185,250)	a/(185,250)	(-)
Rural Electrification Administration .....	440,225	418,200	418,200	-
Farmers Home Administration .....	1,182,000	1,122,900	1,182,000	+59,100
Office of the General Counsel .....	168,000	159,600	159,600	-
Office of Information .....	54,500	52,220	52,220	-
National Agricultural Library .....	33,500	31,820	31,820	-
General Administration .....	143,850	136,650	136,650	-
Forest Service .....	3,800,000	3,610,000	3,610,000	-
Total, Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals ...	18,023,900	17,140,310	17,199,410	+59,100
Total Supplementals .....	b/55,293,900	c/43,290,310	d/47,240,310	+3,950,000

- a/ Increase in amount of premium income which may be used for administrative and operating expenses.  
b/ Includes additional appropriations of \$47,325,800 and transfers from available funds of \$7,968,100.  
c/ Includes additional appropriations of \$35,322,210 and transfers from available funds of \$7,968,100.  
d/ Includes additional appropriations of \$39,172,210 and transfers from available funds of \$8,068,100.

Note. The Senate provided \$450 million for accelerated public works, the same as allowed by the House.





SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

APRIL 24, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5517]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$1, 438, 691, 506
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	47, 405, 335
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 486, 096, 841
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	1, 652, 300, 456
Under budget estimates.....	166, 203, 615

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The continued problem of the imported fire ant is causing many States and communities to want to take action to accelerate and expand the program, cooperative between the States and the Department of Agriculture, to eradicate the pest. The Agricultural Research Service is the agency in the Department responsible for conducting the cooperative eradication program, but funds currently allocated are inadequate to meet its share of an expanded program. The Agri-



cultural Research Service is directed to use unobligated and uncommitted funds in its appropriation for plant and animal diseases and pest control, fiscal year 1963, for participation with the States and other agencies in an accelerated fire ant eradication program. Funds not required for the regulatory or control programs financed by the appropriation, and unobligated balances available in the contingency fund for eradication of emergency outbreaks of plant diseases and pests shall be available for allocation to the fire ant program.

### EXTENSION SERVICE

#### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

1963 Appropriation Act.....	\$75,344,500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61 by transfer).....	(311,250)
House bill.....	(311,250)
Senate committee recommendation.....	(311,250)

The committee concurs in the recommendation by the House, as requested in the supplemental estimate for the additional amount of \$311,250, for cooperative extension work of the Extension Service. The amount is to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for penalty mail. The amount recommended is for increased costs of postage resulting from Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962.

### STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 Appropriation Act.....	\$9,690,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61, by transfer).....	(347,600)
House bill.....	(331,850)
Senate committee recommendation.....	(331,850)

An additional appropriation of \$331,850 is recommended for the Statistical Reporting Service to meet increased pay and postal costs authorized by Public Law 87-793. The amount recommended is \$15,750 under the supplemental estimate, and the amount carried in the House bill, to be derived by transfer.

### AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

1963 Appropriation Act.....	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$6,000,000
House bill.....	150,000
Senate committee recommendation.....	2,000,000

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorized the extension of expiring conservation reserve contracts for 1 year and provided authorization for a pilot land-use adjustment program. The supplemental estimate requested \$6 million, of which \$1 million was for fiscal 1963 costs of extending conservation reserve contracts. The House bill provided \$150,000 for the extension of the conservation reserve program and denied funds for the pilot land-use program.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million under this head, of which \$1,850,000 is to enable the Department to make payments this fiscal year on the contracts which it has entered into

under the pilot program. The action by the committee places the 1963 program on a direct appropriation basis. The committee concurs in the action by the House to provide \$150,000 for payments under extended conservation reserve contracts.

#### CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

1963 Appropriation Act.....	\$300, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	4, 000, 000
House bill.....	4, 000, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$4 million for annual rental payments under the conservation reserve program. This is the amount proposed in the supplemental estimate and provided in the House bill.

#### FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 Appropriation Act.....	\$34, 556, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61):	
By transfer.....	(1, 182, 000)
By appropriation.....	270, 000
House bill (by transfer).....	(1, 122, 900)
Senate committee recommendation (by transfer).....	(1, 222, 900)

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$1,222,900 for administrative expenses of the Farmers Home Administration. The amount recommended is an increase of \$100,000 over the amount recommended by the House and is \$229,100 under the amounts requested in the supplemental estimate. The amount recommended provides the full estimate for pay costs and provides for costs necessary in connection with initiating the new rural housing program for the elderly authorized by Public Law 87-723, approved September 28, 1962. The additional amount provided is by transfer.

#### RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

1963 Appropriation Act.....	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$5, 000, 000
House bill.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million to establish a revolving fund for direct loans for rental housing. The Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962, approved September 28, 1962, authorized an appropriation of not to exceed \$50 million to constitute a revolving fund to be used for making direct loans to nonprofit organizations for senior citizens in rural areas. The amount recommended is \$3 million under the estimate. The committee action will enable the Department to initiate the program now in those areas of the country where further delay would, because of seasonal construction activity, cause several months of further delay if this program is not initiated prior to the approval of the regular agricultural appropriation bill, 1964.

The following paragraph has been inserted in the bill:

## RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

*For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$2,000,000.*

## RURAL HOUSING LOANS

The committee is advised that in recent weeks losses from floods and fire have destroyed rural homes in various areas of the Nation. The committee believes that as a part of its rural housing loan program, the Farmers Home Administration should be in position to assist such rural residents, who are eligible under the program, to rebuild their homes. The committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make available immediately necessary loan funds, in addition to those allocated under the regular program, to meet the urgent needs of qualified applicants who have been affected by such local disasters. It is understood that adequate funds for this purpose are available under the general borrowing authorization provided in section 511 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

1963 Appropriation Act:-----	\$1, 610, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)-----	(54, 500)
House bill-----	(52, 220)
Senate committee recommendation-----	(52, 220)

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$52,220, to be derived by transfer, for the Office of Information to cover part of pay costs and postal costs authorized by Public Law 87-793. The recommended amount is \$2,280 under the supplemental estimate, and the amount provided in the House bill.

## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The committee has not approved the restoration of \$175,000 requested for pay costs under the head "Conservation operations." The bill carries \$3,325,000 additional appropriation for pay costs under this head. If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that this reduction of \$175,000 cannot be absorbed without impairment of the program he can use the transfer authority, to meet mandatory needs, from funds available to finance other activities administered by the Soil Conservation Service.

## FOREST SERVICE

## FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

## FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1963:-----	\$139, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)-----	17, 982, 000
House allowance-----	17, 832, 900
Committee recommendation-----	17, 832, 900

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,832,900, the same as the House allowance, for forest land management. This is \$149,100 less than the budget estimate. This reduction is to be applied to the amount, \$2,982,000, requested to meet pay increase costs. Of the amount recommended, \$12 million is for firefighting, and \$3 millions for insect and disease control.



## FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1963	\$24, 835, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)	770, 000
House allowance	731, 500
Committee recommendation	731, 500

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$731,500 to meet pay increase costs for forest research. This is \$38,500 less than the budget estimate.

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1963	\$15, 830, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)	48, 000
House allowance	45, 600
Committee recommendation	45, 600

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,600, the same as the House allowance and \$2,400 less than the budget estimate, for pay increase costs under State and private forestry cooperation.

## FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1963	\$37, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)	7, 000, 000
House allowance	7, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	7, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7 million, the amount of the budget estimate and the amount of the House allowance, for liquidation of contract authorization for the forest roads and trails program. This is to meet the cash requirements of the increased authorization for fiscal year 1963 contained in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

## TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)	\$200, 000
House bill	25, 000
Committee recommendation	0

The committee has disapproved the House allowance of \$25,000 for administrative expenses in carrying out functions of the Secretary of Commerce under title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. It is the committee's opinion that funds for a staff to provide technical assistance for import-injured firms should be deferred to the regular 1964 appropriation bill.

The committee has also deferred the request for language authority to provide loans and other financial assistance to eligible firms as authorized by chapter 2 of title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

## INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

## CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)	\$1, 250, 000
House bill	500, 000
Committee recommendation	750, 000

The committee has approved the sum of \$750,000 for the civilian industrial technology program this fiscal year. This sum is \$250,000

above the House allowance and \$500,000 below the supplemental request. The additional sum will provide sufficient funds to carry out the textile research program and other high-priority projects contemplated for this fiscal year and, in addition, will provide \$50,000 for administrative expenses.

### PATENT OFFICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$1, 570, 000
House bill-----	1, 535, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 535, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$1,535,000 for the Patent Office and which will provide \$870,000 for increased printing costs and \$665,000 for Pay Act costs.

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

#### FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$5, 000, 000
House bill-----	4, 900, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 900, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$4,900,000 which is required for liquidation of contract authorization for forest highways and which was due primarily to increased liquidating cash demands than previously anticipated this fiscal year.

### STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$800, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	800, 000

The committee has approved the request for \$800,000 for expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by the act of October 23, 1962. It was determined the study should be undertaken immediately in order to complete the job by May 15, 1964, the date fixed by Congress for conclusion of the report.

### TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$1, 250, 000
House bill-----	625, 000
Committee recommendation-----	625, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$625,000 for the transportation research program this fiscal year. This allowance is a reduction of \$625,000 below the estimate requested but is believed sufficient at this time to provide for a comprehensive research program needed to help correct shortcomings of existing transportation policies. Ample funds are provided in the allowance for a special analysis of transportation problems in the Washington-Boston corridor.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

## GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends \$15,000 for initiation of review survey reports on the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers. The amount recommended will permit an allocation of \$7,500 for the initiation of a review study on the Kentucky River, and a similar amount for the initiation of a review study on the Cumberland River.

The desirability of early initiation of these review reports was demonstrated during the recent tragic floods which swept through eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, and parts of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee.

## CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

The committee recommends \$25,000 for "Construction, general," to permit the initiation of preconstruction planning on the Justice Reservoir. The Guyandotte River Basin is one of the areas in West Virginia that recently again suffered severe flooding.

In view of the frequency of flooding, the committee is impressed with the urgency of providing flood protection for Logan and other damaged centers in the Guyandotte River Basin. The committee is advised that an appropriation of funds for fiscal year 1963 to initiate planning will permit the early utilization of the budgeted funds for fiscal year 1964 under the terms of a continuing resolution, should the regular appropriation be delayed. The Corps of Engineers testified that the initiation of planning in fiscal year 1963 will permit proceeding into the construction phase in fiscal year 1965 as opposed to 1966.

It has been suggested by the opponents of the Reservoir that the Corps of Engineers could accomplish the same degree of flood protection as would be afforded by the Justice Reservoir by means of channel improvements, levees, and floodwalls at a substantial saving in the cost of construction.

In approving the \$25,000 to permit the immediate initiation of preconstruction planning on the Justice Reservoir, the committee desires that the Corps of Engineers report back at the earliest practicable date, but not later than June 30, 1963, as to the feasibility of obtaining comparable flood benefits by means of channel improvements and/or levees in lieu of constructing the authorized Justice Reservoir, and thereby achieve a substantial savings in construction costs.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

1963 appropriation.....	\$3, 643, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	19, 600, 000
House allowance.....	19, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	19, 600, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,600,000, the budget estimate, which was allowed by the House. These funds are



required to finance the cost of higher rates in basic allowances for quarters, effective January 1, 1963, as authorized by Public Law 87-531.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

1963 appropriation.....	\$2, 734, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	12, 700, 000
House allowance.....	12, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 700, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,700,000, the budget estimate, which was allowed by the House. These funds are required to finance the cost of higher rates in basic allowances for quarters, effective January 1, 1963, as authorized by Public Law 87-531.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

1963 appropriation.....	\$661, 200, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	6, 700, 000
House allowance.....	6, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 700, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,700,000, the budget estimate, which was allowed by the House. Funds in the amount of \$6,393,000 are required to finance the cost of higher rates in basic allowances for quarters, effective January 1, 1963, as authorized by Public Law 87-531. The balance of \$307,000 is to cover the increase in readjustment pay for involuntarily released reservists, effective June 28, 1962, as authorized by Public Law 87-509.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

1963 appropriation.....	\$4, 117, 690, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	50, 000, 000
House allowance.....	50, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	50, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50 million, the budget estimate, which was allowed by the House. Funds in the amount of \$46,014,000 are required to finance the cost of higher rates in basic allowances for quarters, effective January 1, 1963, as authorized by Public Law 87-531. The balance of \$3,986,000 is to cover the increase in readjustment pay for involuntarily released reservists, effective June 28, 1962, as authorized by Public Law 87-509.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

1963 appropriation.....	\$3, 408, 345, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	46, 151, 000
House allowance.....	44, 207, 000
Committee recommendation.....	44, 207, 000

The committee concurs in the recommendation of the House in providing \$44,207,000, a reduction of \$1,944,000 from the budget estimate. Of the funds provided, \$36,923,000 is to cover the cost of an increase in civilian salary rates, effective October 11, 1962, as provided by Public Law 87-793, and \$7,284,000 is to cover the increase in the maximum per diem allowance for military personnel while on temporary duty as provided in Public Law 87-500.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

1963 appropriation.....	\$2, 836, 292, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	29, 454, 000
House allowance.....	28, 122, 000
Committee recommendation.....	28, 122, 000

The committee concurs in the recommendation of the House in providing \$28,122,000, a reduction of \$1,332,000 from the budget estimate. Of the funds provided, \$25,307,000 is to cover the cost of an increase in civilian salary rates, effective October 11, 1962, as provided by Public Law 87-793, and \$2,815,000 is to cover the increase in the maximum per diem allowance for military personnel while on temporary duty, as provided in Public Law 87-500.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

1963 appropriation.....	\$192, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	1, 555, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 500, 000

The committee concurs in the recommendation of the House in providing \$1,500,000, a reduction of \$55,000 from the budget estimate. Of the funds provided, \$1,030,000 is to cover the cost of an increase in civilian salary rates, effective October 11, 1962, as provided by Public Law 87-793, and \$470,000 is to cover the increase in the maximum per diem allowance for military personnel while on temporary duty, as provided in Public Law 87-500.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

1963 appropriation.....	\$4, 365, 644, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	44, 204, 000
House allowance.....	42, 333, 000
Committee recommendation.....	42, 333, 000

The committee concurs in the recommendation of the House in providing \$42,333,000, a reduction of \$1,871,000 from the budget estimate. Of the funds provided, \$35,533,000 is to cover the cost of an increase in civilian salary rates, effective October 11, 1962, as provided by Public Law 87-793, and \$6,800,000 is to cover the increase in the maximum per diem allowance for military personnel while on temporary duty, as provided in Public Law 87-500.

## CLAIMS, DEFENSE

1963 appropriation (regular act).....	\$19, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 11).....	<sup>1</sup> 4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	( <sup>2</sup> )
Committee recommendation.....	<sup>1</sup> 3, 300, 000

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Not considered.

The committee recommends that not to exceed \$3,300,000 be transferred to the appropriation "Claims, Defense," from the appropriation "Retired pay, Defense," in order to meet unanticipated noncontractual claims.

No funds have been recommended to pay claims under the provisions of the Foreign Claims Act (10 U.S.C. 2734) in those instances where

the party responsible for the claim was insured by the bankrupt Brandaris Insurance Co., a Dutch company. In this case there are some 6,000 claims pending against the 21,000 American service personnel and civilian employees of the Department of Defense that were insured by the Brandaris Co. The committee seriously questions that Congress, in enacting the Foreign Claims Act, intended that claims of this nature were to be paid under the provisions of that act. Therefore, the committee is bringing the matter to the attention of the appropriate legislative committees of the Senate in the hope that existing statutes concerning the payment of foreign claims will be reviewed to determine if they are adequate to protect the interests of the United States.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### CIVIL DEFENSE

#### RESEARCH

1963 appropriation.....	\$38, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	61, 900, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000, 000

The committee recommends restoring the item requested for an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, in the amount of \$30 million, which is a reduction of \$31,900,000 from the budget estimate. The committee believes that this low-cost program based upon making maximum use of protection afforded by existing structures, which provides State and local governments with the means to develop shelter systems around which to build realistic local survival programs, should not be stopped in midstream. The amount recommended, together with \$111 million previously committed, will provide for the surveying, marking and stocking of some 60 million shelter spaces, pending an opportunity later to review requirements.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$5, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	258, 000
House allowance.....	240, 000
Committee recommendation.....	240, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$240,000 for the Office of Emergency Planning, which is \$18,000 less than the budget estimate, to provide \$190,000 for increased pay costs and \$50,000 to strengthen telecommunications activities.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### DISASTER RELIEF

1963 appropriation.....	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	\$25, 000, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$25 million to replenish the



President's disaster relief fund, which is used to assist States and local governments in major disasters. The committee is advised that this amount is required to take care of disasters which have already been declared.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

1963 appropriation.....	\$400, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61, 88th Cong.).....	500, 000, 000
House allowance.....	450, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	450, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$450 million, the amount allowed by the House and \$50 million below the budget estimate. The committee action leaves a balance of \$50 million of the Public works acceleration authorization against which appropriations can be made for fiscal year 1964, which, among other things, will provide for contingencies on approved projects, and for inspection supervision, and administration of the funds obligated in fiscal year 1963 which will not be expended until fiscal year 1964.

In many cases the local governments will find it impossible to obtain the passage of the bond issues necessary to raise their portion of the cost of community facilities and similar projects requiring large local contributions. The committee has, therefore, recommended language which will make the funds appropriated herein available for obligation until June 30, 1964.

The committee recommends the deletion of the following language from the House bill:

*"Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior."*

In taking this action, the committee desires the agencies exercising responsibilities under this program to use the funds available to them to the maximum possible extent for projects where local governments are required to make contributions toward the cost of the projects. Accordingly, the committee directs that not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated be allocated to all-Federal projects.

The committee further directs that no funds be used for all-Federal research laboratories of the type normally requiring separate item review and approval of the Congress in the regular appropriation process, or for all-Federal projects of any other type costing more than \$400,000. In this way maximum benefits will be obtained from the Federal funds provided.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF EDUCATION

1963 appropriation.....	\$12, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	600, 000
House allowance.....	345, 000
Committee recommendation.....	345, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$255,000 from the supplemental estimate.

These funds are for the captioned films for the deaf program, following the authorization increase from \$250,000 annually to \$1,500,000, Public Law 87-715, approved September 28, 1962.

In view of the limited time during which these funds will be available, it is believed that the additional allowance of \$335,000 for captioned films, and \$10,000 for administrative expenses, will be ample for the purposes during the current fiscal year. The regular 1964 budget estimate contemplates the full amount authorized.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1963 appropriation.....	\$10,062,000
Supplemental estimate.....	12,600,000
House allowance.....	5,430,000
Committee recommendation.....	12,230,000

The committee recommends a total of \$12,230,000, a reduction of \$370,000 from the supplemental estimate, but an increase of \$6,800,000 over the House allowance, for State grants.

These funds are to assist States and communities to carry out intensive vaccination programs designed to protect their populations, particularly all preschool children, against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, as authorized by the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962, approved October 23, 1962.

The authorization provides for an appropriation of a total of \$36 million, \$14 million in fiscal year 1963, and \$11 million in each of fiscal years 1964 and 1965, and is designed to provide from 85 to 90 percent full immunization of preschool children, some 32 million, of whom approximately one-third will receive the requisite inoculations through family efforts.

To provide less than the full amount requested for the purchase of vaccine would deny the inoculations to one child for each dollar disallowed, approximately.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

1963 appropriation.....	\$25,776,000
Supplemental estimate.....	1,500,000
House allowance.....	500,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,000,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$1 million, a reduction of \$500,000 from the supplemental estimate and an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance.

These funds are to be used for project grants to public agencies and other nonprofit organizations to pay a part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, and other special projects to improve the health services for these people, as authorized by Public Law 87-692, approved September 25, 1962.

The grants are provided to pay "a part of the cost" of furnishing the services with no specific matching requirement, but the applications on file indicate the local sponsors will provide approximately one-third of the project costs.



The domestic migratory labor force for whom these services would be provided is comprised of about 1 million workers and 2 million dependents.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1963 appropriation.....	\$47, 602, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 255, 000
House allowance.....	1, 218, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 218, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$1,218,000, a reduction of \$37,000, or 5 percent less than the amount sought for increased pay costs.

This allowance will provide \$373,000 for salary increases to wage board employees, \$144,000 for the increased cost of commissioned officers quarters allowances resulting from Public Law 87-531, and \$701,000 of the \$738,000 sought for increased pay and related costs resulting from the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE, 1962

## DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

1962 limitation.....	\$2, 596, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	325, 000
House allowance.....	315, 000
Committee recommendation.....	290, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$290,000 for an additional amount for dependents' medical care benefits heretofore provided eligible recipients under the Dependents' Medical Care Act during fiscal year 1962. This is a reduction of \$25,000 from the House allowance and \$35,000 under the supplemental estimate.

The medical care for these beneficiaries was provided during fiscal year 1962, but a significant portion of the bills, particularly from private hospitals which were paid by the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army as executive agent, have been received since the end of the fiscal year 1962. A recent examination of the outstanding obligations, completed since the House acted on the bill, indicates that \$290,000 together with the unobligated funds available from the parent appropriation would be ample to pay all anticipated bills for 1962 care.

## WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

## GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1963 appropriation.....	\$2, 538, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	210, 000, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$200 million, a reduction of \$10 million from the supplemental estimate.

The supplemental funds are for the purpose of paying the Federal share of increased benefits authorized by the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962. The Bureau did not ask for restoration of the slight House reduction.



The obligation of the Federal Government to pay a specified portion of the public assistance payments is a statutory one and whatever funds are required must be provided by the Congress.

Title XVI of the Social Security Act became effective October 1, 1962, and several States have submitted plans under it. Up to now, however, no funds have been available for payments to States under the matching formula of that title. These States have, therefore, been limited to grants under titles I, X, and XIV. The committee bill makes all public assistance grant funds for the fiscal year available for paying States in accordance with the title XVI formula, beginning with any quarter after September 30, 1962, in which an approvable plan was submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, if the operation of the assistance program was in accordance with such plan. Appropriate adjustments will now be authorized in the grants that have been made to such States.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

1963 appropriation.....	\$3, 585, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	452, 000
House allowance.....	288, 500
Committee recommendation.....	175, 000

The committee recommends \$175,000, a reduction of \$277,000 from the budget estimate and \$113,500 from the House allowance.

This allowance will provide \$132,000 for the increased pay costs, as allowed by the House, and \$43,000 for additional administrative funds to permit the adding of 25 positions, in lieu of the 95 requested, and the 50 allowed by the House.

The committee action is based on the very limited time the funds will be available to the agency.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

##### GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1963 appropriation.....	\$75, 795, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	3, 650, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends disallowance of this item in its entirety.

The funds requested are proposed for a new program of grants for development of day care services, newly authorized in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, for which the House allowed the full estimate, \$3 million, and for a newly authorized program for grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships with such stipends and allowances as may be permitted, for which the House allowed \$500,000, a reduction of \$150,000 from the request.

The committee action is based on the very limited time these funds when approved would be available for obligation. The Bureau's estimate being considered in the regular 1964 bill contemplates \$8 million for day care services and \$1,750,000 for the training of child welfare personnel.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$2, 850, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	133, 000
House allowance.....	102, 500
Committee recommendation.....	68, 000

The committee recommends only the funds allowed by the House for increased pay costs, disallowing the \$32,500 in the House bill for administrative costs in connection with the new programs for development of day care services and grants for training child welfare workers, funds for which were disallowed by the committee in the item next preceding.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$7, 492, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	443, 000
House allowance.....	443, 000
Committee recommendation.....	425, 850

The committee recommends an allowance of \$425,850, a reduction of \$17,150 from the budget estimate and House allowance.

This allowance will provide \$95,000 for required contributions under the District of Columbia unemployment compensation program; \$5,000 for added postage costs; and \$325,850 for increased pay costs, a 5-percent reduction from the amount sought, the same reduction applied against all other requests from the Department, including Gallaudet College, for increased pay costs.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

1963 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	\$2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends disallowance of this item in its entirety.

The committee action is based on the very limited time the funds would be available in the current fiscal year. The budget estimate for consideration in the regular 1964 bill is \$7 million.

The supplemental estimate proposed funds for a newly authorized program of appropriations of \$32 million in the aggregate over a 5-year period to assist through matching grants in the construction and extension of television broadcasting facilities to be used for educational purposes.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

## PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

1963 appropriations.....	\$79, 564, 000
Supplemental request.....	3, 478, 000
House allowance.....	3, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 300, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$3,300,000 additional for payments to local service air carriers for subsidies becoming due and payable during fiscal year 1963, which amount is \$178,000 less than the budget estimate.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

1963 appropriation.....	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	\$30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$30 million for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund to finance the cost of increased annuities and increased benefits to retired employees, as authorized by Public Law 87-793.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$21, 349, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	1, 090, 000
House allowance.....	812, 300
Committee recommendation.....	812, 300

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$812,300 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which includes \$564,300 of the \$594,000 requested for increased pay costs, and \$248,000 of the \$496,000 requested for replacement of furniture when the agency moves to its new building in August of this year.

INVESTIGATIONS OF U.S. CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1963 appropriations.....	\$430, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	200, 000
House allowance.....	170, 000
Committee recommendation.....	170, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$170,000, which is \$30,000 less than the budget estimate, for pay act costs and to process additional investigations of U.S. citizens being considered for employment by international organizations.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES  
HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

1963 appropriation.....	\$4, 200, 000
Supplemental request.....	977, 000
House allowance.....	955, 000
Committee recommendation.....	977, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$22,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$977,000 in order to pay the Government's share of the health benefits subscription charges for the remainder of the fiscal year, due to additions to the roll. The committee is advised that no reduction can be absorbed.

## COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Budget request (H. Doc. 82).....	\$34, 000
House bill.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000

The committee has approved the sum of \$20,000 for expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial



Procedure, to be available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available until December 31, 1963, the date the present life of the Commission expires.

### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$75, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	75, 000

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$75,000 for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. This sum will permit the Commission to initiate the general war damage claims program authorized by Public Law 87-846 on October 22, 1962.

### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### SITES AND EXPENSES

##### PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

1963 appropriation-----	\$27, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61)-----	4, 605, 000
House allowance-----	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$3 million for site and planning expenses for a headquarters building for the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The \$9,590,000 requested for planning and constructing two new regional service centers for the Internal Revenue Service is not included in the bill at this time as the projects have not yet been approved by the legislative committees as required by law.

### HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1963 appropriation-----	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$375, 000
House allowance-----	375, 000
Committee recommendation-----	375, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$375,000 to complete the financing of the matching grant for a hospital in Southeast Washington, D.C., as authorized by Public Law 87-511.

### OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

1963 appropriation-----	\$40, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61)-----	2, 095, 000
House allowance-----	1, 712, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 712, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$1,712,000, which is \$383,000 less than the budget estimate, to support increased sales of stores items in the Federal supply system and to cover part of the cost of pay increases.

## GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

1963 appropriation.....	\$13, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$25 million, which is \$5 million less than the budget estimate, for increased capital of the general supply fund, to provide the financing necessary for increased sales of supplies, primarily to the Department of Defense.

## FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

1963 appropriations.....	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	\$10, 000, 000
House allowance.....	9, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$9 million, which is \$1 million less than the budget estimate, to provide initial capital to procure equipment and facilities for a telecommunications system as authorized by Public Law 87-847.

## IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT NO. 485

1963 appropriation.....	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	\$1, 150, 000
House allowance.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$1,100,000, which is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate, to modernize the facilities at the small jewel bearing plant at Rolla, N. Dak., which is presently housed in inadequate temporary buildings.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$25, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000, the amount of the budget estimate, the House allowance, and the amount authorized by law, for expenses in connection with reexamination of plans for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial.

## WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$10, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission. This is the same as the budget estimate and the allowance of the House of Representatives. With these funds the Commission will consider and formulate plans for construction in the District of Columbia of a permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

1963 appropriation-----	\$45, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 82)-----	30, 000, 000
House allowance-----	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	25, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$25 million, which is \$5 million less than the budget estimate, to increase the capital to \$150 million in the revolving fund for direct loans for housing for the elderly. The committee is advised that the \$125 million previously appropriated has all been committed.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$625, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)-----	50, 000
House allowance-----	50, 000
Committee recommendation-----	50, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of a design study along Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## TRADE ADJUSTMENT LOAN ASSISTANCE (BY TRANSFER FROM REVOLVING FUND)

The committee has deferred to the regular appropriation bill for 1964 the request of the Small Business Administration to approve the proposed transfer of funds to implement Public Law 87-550, approved July 25, 1962, which authorized the Small Business Administration to make loans to eligible firms which are injured by the trade expansion program. Testimony presented to the committee was insufficient to justify the estimated fund request of not to exceed \$3 million at this time.

## U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Budget request-----	\$2, 850, 000
House bill-----	2, 645, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 645, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$2,645,000 for salaries and expenses of the Agency this fiscal year. This additional sum will provide \$1,995,000 for pay cost increases and \$650,000 for needed expansion of the book program in Latin America.

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

Budget request-----	\$9, 600, 000
House bill-----	5, 800, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 800, 000



The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$5,800,000 to initiate construction of a shortwave radio installation in the Far East. Although the sum is \$3,800,000 less than the budget estimate, the Agency indicated to the committee that the amount would be ample to cover obligations estimated during the current fiscal year.

### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

#### READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

1963 appropriation.....	\$91, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 82).....	4, 300, 000
House allowance.....	4, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 300, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$4,300,000 for readjustment benefits, which includes \$3,433,000 to cover unanticipated increases in cost of education and training of Korean veterans and \$867,000 for vocational rehabilitation training for peacetime disabled veterans pursuant to Public Law 87-815.

#### COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

1963 appropriation.....	\$3, 832, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	42, 000, 000
House allowance.....	42, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	42, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$42 million for compensation and pensions, to cover the increase in monthly rates of compensation to disabled veterans enacted last year.

#### LOAN GUARANTEE REVOLVING FUND

1963 appropriations.....	(\$220, 545, 000)
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	(91, 058, 000)
House allowance.....	(91, 058, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(91, 058, 000)

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$91,058,000, to increase the limitation on expenditures that may be made through the loan guarantee revolving fund, due to an unforeseen increase in the number of loan guarantee claims.

In addition, the committee recommends inserting language in the bill to relieve the direct loan revolving fund from having to pay interest, as presently required by the U.S. Treasury, on amounts transferred to the loan guarantee revolving fund. The committee is advised that in February 1962, supplemental appropriation action in Public Law 87-404 authorized the transfer of \$115,247,000 from the direct loan fund to the loan guarantee revolving fund. This transfer was made in lieu of a direct appropriation to finance the increased cost of claims and property acquisitions and thereby reduced the amount available for direct loans. Such interest payments have amounted to approximately \$3.7 million per year. The committee does not believe that this was the intent of the Congress, and recommends the language to correct this inequity.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$41, 510, 200
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	3, 051, 000
House allowance.....	2, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 900, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,900,000, the same as the House allowance, but \$151,000 less than the budget estimate. This is the full amount of the request for fire fighting (\$2,100,000), and \$800,000 to meet increased pay costs.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$34, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	1, 385, 000
House allowance.....	1, 290, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 290, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1,290,000 for resources management. This will provide \$450,000 of the requested \$500,000 for firefighting; and \$840,000 of the amount (\$885,000) asked to meet increased pay costs.

## MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	(\$176, 000)
House allowance.....	(176, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(176, 000)

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in approving payment of the Menominee educational grant due in April 1963 from funds appropriated for education and welfare services during the current fiscal year. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs advises that this transfer of funds will not harm the education and welfare program.

PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK SIOUX  
TRIBES OF INDIANS

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$5, 771, 250
House allowance.....	5, 771, 250
Committee recommendation.....	5, 771, 250

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,771,250 for rehabilitating and relocating the members of the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes whose lands will be flooded when the Big Bend Dam on the Missouri River is closed. Legislation authorizing these payments was signed on October 3, 1962.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$16, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 82)-----	(2, 000, 000)
House allowance-----	(2, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(2, 000, 000)

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in approving transfer of \$2 million appropriated to the National Park Service in fiscal year 1963 for liquidation of road construction contracts to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The committee is assured by the National Park Service that even with this transfer the needs of the National Park Service can be met during the current fiscal year; and has indicated that the transfer probably will not cause a need for an increased appropriation to the National Park Service in fiscal year 1964.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$25, 525, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	960, 000
Committee recommendation-----	960, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$960,000, the same as the House allowance and \$40,000 less than the budget estimate, for the management and protection activity of the National Park Service. \$260,000 of this amount is for fighting forest fires, and \$700,000 is for increased pay costs.

## CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$40, 775, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)-----	5, 000, 000
House allowance-----	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the budget estimate and the House allowance of \$5 million for acquisition of land for the Point Reyes National Seashore. If the authorized purchases are to be made at reasonable prices, it is necessary that they begin at once in view of the land promotion and subdividing which already is occurring.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$158, 218, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 11)-----	6, 000, 000
House allowance-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Committee recommendation-----	6, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Not considered.

The committee recommends that an additional amount of \$6 million for construction and rehabilitation be appropriated on a nonreimbursable basis. This amount is necessary to provide for emergency construction of facilities in the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, Arizona, so that the salinity problem associated with the delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico can be alleviated.



The treaty of 1944 between the United States and Mexico requires that not less than 1,500,000 acre-feet of water be permitted to flow in the Colorado River to Mexico each year. Irrigation with Colorado River water in the United States, and return of used irrigation water to the river, has resulted in an increase of salt solids to such an extent that Mexico has declared the water to be unusable for agricultural purposes. The United States does not agree that this is true, although, admittedly, return flow water is of a higher salt content than water from the headwaters of a stream.

However, in the interest of international comity, and as a gesture of "good neighborliness," the United States should try to be of assistance. Because friendly relations with Mexico will be served by this action, the cost of it should be borne by the entire country, as is the cost of the foreign aid program, and should not be chargeable to any one area of the country.

#### UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$107, 808, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 89)-----	4, 000, 000
House allowance-----	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends appropriation of \$4 million for the upper Colorado River storage project. This appropriation is made necessary by the unanticipated progress of work on the Flaming Gorge and the Glen Canyon units which has resulted in larger than planned contract earnings.

The committee does not agree with the action of the House of Representatives directing that \$1 million of the budget request be derived through transfer from other Bureau of Reclamation appropriations. The reductions already made for unanticipated delays in the fiscal year 1963 appropriation for "Construction and Rehabilitation," coupled with the transfer of \$700,000, will leave insufficient funds in that appropriation item to meet currently anticipated needs of the fiscal year 1963 program.

The \$300,000 which the House of Representatives indicates should be taken from the 1963 loan program cannot be made available because a portion of that appropriation is proposed for reprogramming for a small project loan to the Settlement Canyon project, Utah. Furthermore, to transfer funds from here now will probably have to be reflected in the 1964 estimates. All remaining funds in that appropriation will be required in view of the proposed reduction of the fiscal year 1964 loan program budget estimate to the extent of the full \$4 million requested here.

#### OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

##### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$6, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61)-----	7, 290, 000
House allowance-----	7, 290, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 290, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$7,290,000 for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, and will

be used for needed school and other construction and to accomplish improvements in health, education, and economic development. Legislation approved July 19, 1962, increased the authorized annual appropriation from \$7,500,000 to \$15 million.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

##### MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$15, 525, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	672, 000
House allowance.....	658, 400
Committee recommendation.....	658, 400

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$658,400, the amount of the House allowance and \$13,600 less than the budget estimate. Of this amount, \$258,400 is to be applied to pay increase costs, and \$400,000 is for the purpose of developing and perfecting commercial techniques for the production of fish protein concentrate. This is a matter of great importance to the fishing industry of the United States; and success in the program will result in a food supplement much needed throughout the world.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

#### REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$200, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	3, 350, 000
House allowance.....	3, 350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends that no funds be appropriated to the revolving fund for the purpose of expanding the power facilities of the Virgin Islands. This identical request was denied by the committee and the Congress in 1961 (supplemental appropriation bill, 1962), with the admonition that this was a matter which should be presented in a regular annual appropriation bill and that the Department should explore the possibility of interesting private industry in the power installations. In 1962 in the regular annual appropriation bill for fiscal year 1963, the request was again denied.

In response to an inquiry at the hearings on the fiscal year 1964 budget estimates, the committee was advised that if this request is not approved, an attempt will be made "to dispose of the system promptly to the local government," either under existing law or by seeking special legislation.

#### LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$200, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

The committee recommends appropriation of the \$200,000 as a loan to the operating fund for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the salt water distillation facilities. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance. The loan is authorized by and is repayable in accordance with Public Law 85-913.



## CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	\$480, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	(1)

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Island government.

The committee concurs with the House action requiring that the \$480,000 requested to restore capital losses in the sugar operations be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections. Again, as in 1961 (fiscal year 1962 appropriation bill), the committee urges that officials of the Virgin Islands government and the Virgin Islands Corporation work out an agreement whereby the government can underwrite the losses of the Corporation, so that there will be no more requests for appropriated funds to cover these losses.

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	<sup>1</sup> \$1, 101, 096
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 61).....	436, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

<sup>1</sup> By transfer from the National Park Service.

For the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$100,000 is recommended. The Director of this agency testified that his minimum needs would be met with \$50,000 a month for the remainder of this fiscal year; and that such an amount would include the requirements of the pay increase of last October. Availability of this money will assure that no personnel will have to be laid off and then rehired immediately in the next fiscal year. It will be possible, also, to initiate some of the work which was planned to begin before fiscal year 1964.

## OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends that the limitation on administration and coordination be increased from \$525,000 to \$582,000, an increase of \$57,000. This will permit expenditure from already appropriated funds of \$30,000 for office space rental which the General Services Administration will not pay; and \$27,000 to meet 95 percent of the pay increase costs for the currently authorized staff.

## THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

Budget request (H. Doc. 61).....	\$33, 000
House bill.....	30, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$30,000 for additional costs for printing and binding Supreme Court reports this fiscal year.



# COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$228, 341
House bill-----	188, 341
Committee recommendation-----	188, 341

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$188,341 for salaries of judges of the courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services. The sum is needed to pay the salary and related benefits of an increased number of judges this fiscal year and to liquidate an unpaid obligation from fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$88,341.

## TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$190, 000
House bill-----	130, 000
Committee recommendation-----	70, 000

The committee has approved the sum of \$70,000 for costs of additional transcripts to be furnished indigents at Government expense and pursuant to recent court decision. The committee has denied the request for \$120,000 to buy West's Modern Federal Practice Digest for the Federal judges at this time. It is the committee's feeling that such estimates should be deferred for consideration in the regular 1964 appropriation.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$1, 140, 000
House bill-----	1, 110, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 054, 000

The committee has approved the additional sum of \$1,055,000 for salaries and expenses of U.S. attorneys and marshals. This allowance will provide \$551,000 to meet the cost of Pay Act increases and \$503,000 for expenses in connection with the Oxford, Miss., incident. This latter item is \$86,000 below the budget estimate, but is believed sufficient to meet extraordinary expenses anticipated this fiscal year.

### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$700, 000
House bill-----	600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	600, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$600,000 to meet the increased fees and expenses of witnesses this fiscal year.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)-----	\$400, 000
House bill-----	400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	400, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$400,000 for support of U.S. prisoners in State and local institutions this fiscal year.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

1963 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	\$316, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends the disallowance of the budget estimate for this item in its entirety, a reduction of \$100,000 from the House allowance.

There was no showing of an immediate need for funds for the Department's responsibilities under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. All petitions considered by the Tariff Commission on which a decision has been rendered have been denied; there are yet two petitions under consideration, the report on one due in the latter part of May and the other in July.

There is pending before the Congress the Department's regular 1964 budget estimate for \$7,645,000 for this purpose and it appears that whatever funds are approved by the Congress for 1964 will be available in ample time to permit the Department to discharge its duties under the act.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

1963 appropriation.....	\$129, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	24, 000, 000
House allowance.....	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$2 million over the House allowance, but a reduction of \$2 million from the supplemental estimate.

Information submitted to the committee indicated the estimated need for funds for the current fiscal year to be \$153 million, of which \$151 million including a carryover from fiscal year 1962 of \$2 million would be available from the House allowance. The \$2 million increase recommended by the committee would provide the full amount estimated to be needed for the payment of benefits in fiscal year 1963.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

### EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$62, 071, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	3, 300, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 300, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$300,000 over the House allowance.

The committee was advised that the Department's original estimate based on the data available at the time was still valid. But in addition the March expenditures had exceeded the estimated disbursements by about \$52,000, posing a larger obligation than contemplated.

The Bureau will be paying monthly benefits to the survivors of 13 civilian employees aboard the submarine *Thresher*, from April 11, 1963.

In consequence of these two facts the committee believes that the full budget estimate is justified.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

### SENATE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,500 for payment to the beneficiaries of the late Senators Dennis Chavez, Henry C. Dworshak, and Robert S. Kerr.

#### SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

An appropriation of \$7,600 is recommended for the account entitled, "Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators," in order to increase the clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of California, Georgia, and Washington. These increases are customary since the population of the State of California has now increased to a figure in excess of 17 million, the population of the State of Georgia has increased to a figure in excess of 4 million, and the population of the State of Washington now exceeds 3 million inhabitants.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The committee has included in the bill an additional appropriation of \$5,000 for "Miscellaneous items" for the fiscal year 1962. These funds will be required to liquidate delayed obligations.

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

Supplemental estimate.....	\$300,000
House allowance.....	300,000
Committee recommendation.....	300,000

The committee concurs in the action of the House and recommends an appropriation of \$300,000 to liquidate obligations incurred and expected to be incurred during fiscal year 1963 for the lighting improvement work in the Capitol.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61).....	\$10,770,000
Revised request.....	8,770,000
House bill.....	6,588,500
Committee recommendation.....	6,088,500



The committee has approved the appropriation of \$6,088,500, which is a decrease of \$500,000 below the House allowance. The sum allowed will provide \$3,543,500 for Pay Act costs, \$850,000 for communications, and the balance, \$1,695,000, for new activity expenses not provided for in the regular 1963 appropriation bill. The committee is of the opinion that the recommended allowance will provide sufficient flexibility for the Department to meet its additional obligations in fiscal year 1963.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)_____	\$350, 000
House bill_____	300, 000
Committee recommendation_____	300, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$300,000 to finance unanticipated expenses arising in the conduct of foreign affairs. This allowance is \$50,000 below the budget estimate but is believed sufficient to meet additional fund requirements for the balance of the current fiscal year.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)_____	\$835, 000
House bill_____	835, 000
Committee recommendation_____	835, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$835,000 essential to pay additional fund requirements of two inter-American organizations whose increased budgets were not included in the regular 1963 estimates.

#### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)_____	\$75, 000
House bill_____	71, 800
Committee recommendation_____	71, 800

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$71,800, which provides \$59,800 for pay cost increases and \$12,000 for expenses of the American delegation to the Interparliamentary Union.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Budget request (H. Doc. 61)_____	\$755, 000
House bill_____	250, 000
Committee recommendation_____	550, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$550,000 for International Conferences and Contingencies. This is an increase of \$300,000 over the House allowance and will provide \$145,000 for expenses of the Pan-American Highway Congress which meets in Washington in May of this year; \$50,000 for the World Food Congress over the House allowance of \$250,000, to permit the full budget estimate of \$300,000 requested to defray expenses of the Congress to be held in Washington in June 1963; and \$105,000 for expenses of other unanticipated conference activities not previously budgeted, and

which sum the Department is expected to distribute to activities in urgent need of funds in the fourth quarter of this fiscal year.

Also recommended is language to make available \$18,000 for estimated costs of a reception and commemorative dinner during the World Food Congress.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

1963 appropriation.....	\$26, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	1, 739, 000
House allowance.....	1, 739, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 739, 000

The committee recommends \$1,739,000 under this head to cover the costs of the postal rate increases established by Public Law 87-793, approved October 11, 1962. Mailings are expected to total 176 million checks and savings bonds in the last half of this fiscal year.

### BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$64, 775, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	3, 275, 000
House allowance.....	3, 108, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 108, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$3,108,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs. The amount recommended is \$167,000 under the budget estimate.

In making this recommendation the committee has allowed \$2,598,000 for pay increase costs; \$155,000 for wage board salary increase cost; \$230,000 for the statistical data verification program and \$125,000 for the Communist propaganda screening program.

### U.S. SECRET SERVICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation.....	\$5, 475, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61).....	351, 000
House allowance.....	309, 000
Committee recommendation.....	309, 000

The committee recommends \$309,000 for activities under this head. The amount recommended is the same as the House bill and \$42,000 under the estimate. Included are funds to carry out the provisions of Public Law 87-829, approved October 15, 1962, and funds for the pay rate increases.

The Service intends to absorb the \$42,000 reduction in the estimate by good financial management and by curtailing some travel.

## U.S. SECRET SERVICE

## WHITE HOUSE POLICE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation-----	\$1, 216, 000
Supplemental request-----	308, 000
House allowance-----	308, 000
Committee recommendation-----	308, 000

In recommending the budget estimate for the White House Police the committee has included \$245,000 to enable the force to extend protection to the Executive Office Building, and \$63,000 to cover the pay increase costs.

## BUREAU OF THE MINT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1963 appropriation-----	\$6, 480, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61)-----	550, 000
House allowance-----	544, 900
Committee recommendation-----	544, 900

The committee recommends \$544,900, the House allowance, for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Mint. The amount recommended will provide for the manufacture of 400 million additional coins and for pay cost increases. The amount allowed is \$5,100 under the estimate.

## U.S. COAST GUARD

## OPERATING EXPENSES

1963 appropriation-----	\$220, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 61)-----	2, 600, 000
House allowance-----	2, 536, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 536, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$2,536,000 for operating expenses of the Coast Guard. The amount approved provides for increased quarters and per diem travel allowances, increased lump-sum readjustment payment for reservists and for part of the cost of pay increases. The amount recommended is \$64,000 under the estimate.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For the District of Columbia, the committee has approved the additional sum of \$3,879,501, a reduction of \$1,068,099 below the House allowance and \$1,534,499 under the total budget requests in the four operating expense appropriations. The Commissioners indicated their approval of the allowance which was based on further analysis of obligations through March 31, 1963.

Included in the recommendation is \$2,644,301 for increased pay costs. Distribution of the allowance, by appropriation, follows:

General operating expenses-----	\$413, 500
Public safety-----	2, 902, 800
Health and welfare-----	526, 601
Settlement of claims and suits-----	36, 600

Also approved is the language in the House bill, under "Capital outlay," to authorize the reappropriation of not to exceed \$180,000



for purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School that is scheduled for opening in September 1963 instead of January 1964, as originally scheduled.

## TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

The committee concurs with the action of the House committee in recommending that "all departments and agencies absorb 5 percent of the supplemental requests for increased pay costs. Departments and agencies are presently absorbing \$290,121,000 of the \$692,954,000 total cost of pay increases and related costs, but the committee believes that through closer supervision of travel, printing, and other controllable costs, and where possible by not filling vacant positions promptly, the additional 5 percent can be absorbed without diminishing the effectiveness of any program. This reduction has been applied generally throughout the bill . . . ."

The House bill which included amounts to finance the increased pay costs for the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government, in accordance with custom omitted the pay cost items for the Senate. Generally speaking, the House effected a 5 percent reduction in the amounts requested for the increased pay costs. The committee has followed this procedure and with certain minor exceptions has effected 5 percent reductions in the amounts requested for increased pay costs under the Senate. The total sum requested under this head is in the amount of \$1,240,705 and the committee recommends appropriations of \$1,179,990.

## TITLE III—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,567,545 for the payment of claims and judgments rendered against the United States as provided by various laws. House Document No. 90 transmitted a request in the amount of \$16,993,400.32; Senate Document No. 14 dated April 22 transmitted a request for an additional \$3,574,143.86; the committee recommendation provides for the total requested in the two documents.

## TITLE IV

### PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963

On April 23, 1963, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, appeared before this committee in behalf of an amendment to Public Law 87-616 which would change the manner of payment of the \$73 million balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946.

The amendment is the result of public hearings held by the Committee on Foreign Relations on April 18, 1963 (printed under the title: "Activities of Nondiplomatic Representatives of Foreign Principals in the United States," pt. 2).

The amendment would transfer responsibility for disbursement of said funds from the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, provide specifically that such sum would be deemed to be in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all such claims and require that Government to insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim. The amendment would return the legislation to the original intent of the 1946 Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had determined that the change in the method of payment was desirable for reasons which appear evident in the above-cited hearings and recommended this method of making the change to the Committee on Appropriations in view of the imminence of the payment of claims under the existing statute.

The Committee on Appropriations concurs with the Committee on Foreign Relations in this matter and the proposed amendment which has been included in the bill by the committee reads as follows:

#### TITLE IV

#### PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963

*The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose", approved August 30, 1962, (Public Law 87-616), is hereby amended to read as follows:*

*"That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the administrative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act: Provided, That such payment shall not be made until the Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that such sum will be received by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim.*

*SEC. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for internal docu-*

ments of any agency of the United States, shall be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring documents in accordance with the second section of this Act.

Sec. 4. This title may be cited as "The Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963."



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
61	Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (by transfer)-----	(\$311, 250)	(\$311, 250)	(\$311, 250)	-----	-----
61	Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)----- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:	(\$347, 600)	(\$331, 850)	(\$331, 850)	(-\$15, 750)	-----
61	Land-use adjustment program-----	6, 000, 000	150, 000	2, 000, 000	-4, 000, 000	+\$1, 850, 000
61	Conservation reserve program----- Farmers Home Administration:	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Salaries and expenses:					
61	Appropriation-----	270, 000	-----	-----	-270, 000	-----
61	Transfer-----	(1, 182, 000)	(1, 122, 900)	(1, 222, 900)	(+40, 900)	(+100, 000)
61	Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund-----	5, 000, 000	-----	2, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000
61	Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(54, 500)	(52, 220)	(52, 220)	(-2, 280)	-----

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>					
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
	Forest Service:					
	Forest protection and utilization:					
61	Forest land management-----	\$17,982,000	\$17,832,900	\$17,832,900	-\$149,100	-----
61	Forest research-----	770,000	731,500	731,500	-38,500	-----
61	State and private forestry cooper- ation-----	48,000	45,600	45,600	-2,400	-----
61	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Agricul- ture-----	41,070,000	29,760,000	33,610,000	-7,460,000	+\$3,850,000
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>					
	Office of Trade Adjustment:					
	Trade adjustment assistance-----	200,000	25,000	-----	-200,000	-25,000
61	Trade adjustment loans and guarantees-----	Language	-----	-----	-Language	-----
61	Civilian industrial technology-----	1,250,000	500,000	750,000	-500,000	+250,000

61	Patent Office: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 570, 000	1, 535, 000	1, 535, 000	-35, 000	-----
	Bureau of Public Roads:					
61	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	5, 000, 000	4, 900, 000	4, 900, 000	-100, 000	-----
61	Study of highway program for Alaska--	800, 000	-----	800, 000	-----	+ 800, 000
61	Transportation research-----	1, 250, 000	625, 000	625, 000	-625, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	10, 070, 000	7, 585, 000	8, 610, 000	-1, 460, 000	+1, 025, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--CIVIL					
	Rivers and harbors and flood control:					
	General investigations-----	-----	-----	15, 000	+15, 000	+15, 000
	Construction, general-----	-----	-----	25, 000	+25, 000	+25, 000
	Total, Department of Defense--Civil-----	-----	-----	40, 000	+40, 000	+40, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY					
	Military personnel:					
61	Military personnel, Army-----	19, 600, 000	19, 600, 000	19, 600, 000	-----	-----
61	Military personnel, Navy-----	12, 700, 000	12, 700, 000	12, 700, 000	-----	-----
61	Military personnel, Marine Corps-----	6, 700, 000	6, 700, 000	6, 700, 000	-----	-----
61	Military personnel, Air Force-----	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-----	-----



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY— Continued					
	Operation and maintenance:					
61	Operation and maintenance, Army-----	\$46, 151, 000	\$44, 207, 000	\$44, 207, 000	-\$1, 944, 000	-----
61	Operation and maintenance, Navy-----	29, 454, 000	28, 122, 000	28, 122, 000	-1, 332, 000	-----
61	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps-----	1, 555, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-55, 000	-----
61	Operation and maintenance, Air Force-	44, 204, 000	42, 333, 000	42, 333, 000	-1, 871, 000	-----
11	Claims (limitation on transfer)-----	(4, 000, 000)	-----	(2, 300, 000)	(-700, 000)	(+ \$3, 300, 000)
	Total, Department of Defense—Mil- itary-----	210, 364, 000	205, 162, 000	205, 162, 000	-5, 202, 000	(+ \$3, 300, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE					
61	Civil Defense, Department of Defense: Research-----	61, 900, 000	-----	30, 000, 000	-31, 900, 000	+30, 000, 000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
61	Office of Emergency Planning: Salaries and expenses-----	258, 000	240, 000	240, 000	-18, 000	-----

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT									
61	Disaster relief	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000				
61	Public works acceleration	500,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000				
	Total, Funds appropriated to the President	525,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE									
61	Office of Education: Salaries and expenses	600,000	345,000	345,000	345,000				
	Public Health Service:								
61	Communicable disease activities	12,600,000	5,430,000	12,230,000	12,230,000				
61	Community health practice and research	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				
61	Hospitals and medical care	1,255,000	1,218,000	1,218,000	1,218,000				
61	Hospitals and medical care (1962)	325,000	315,000	290,000	290,000				
	Social Security Administration:								
	Bureau of Family Services:								
61	Grants to States for public assistance	210,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000				
61	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services	452,000	288,500	175,000	175,000				
	Children's Bureau:								
61	Grants for maternal and child welfare	3,650,000	3,500,000						
61	Salaries and expenses	133,000	102,500	68,000	68,000				

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>					
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
61	Howard University: Salaries and expenses...	\$443, 000	\$443, 000	\$425, 850	—\$17, 150	—\$17, 150
61	Office of the Secretary: Educational tele- vision facilities-----	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	—2, 000, 000	—1, 500, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Edu- cation, and Welfare-----	232, 958, 000	213, 642, 000	215, 751, 850	—17, 206, 150	+2, 109, 850
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>					
	<b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</b>					
61	Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	3, 478, 000	3, 300, 000	3, 300, 000	—178, 000	-----
	<b>CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION</b>					
61	Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----	-----
61	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 090, 000	812, 300	812, 300	—277, 700	-----
61	Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organiza- tions-----	200, 000	170, 000	170, 000	—30, 000	-----



61	Government payment for annuitants, employees_health benefits fund-----	977, 000	955, 000	977, 000	-----	+22, 000
	Total, Civil Service Commission-----	32, 267, 000	31, 937, 300	31, 959, 300	307, 700	+22, 000
	COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE					
82	Salaries and expenses-----	34, 000	-----	20, 000	-14, 000	+20, 000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
61	Salaries and expenses-----	75, 000	-----	75, 000	-----	+75, 000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
61	Sites and expenses, public building projects-	4, 605, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 605, 000	-----
61	Construction, public buildings projects-----	7, 985, 000	-----	-----	-7, 985, 000	-----
61	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	375, 000	375, 000	375, 000	-----	-----
61	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-	2, 095, 000	1, 712, 000	1, 712, 000	-383, 000	-----
61	General Supply Fund-----	30, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	-----
61	Federal Telecommunications Fund-----	10, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	-----
61	Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485-----	1, 150, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	-50, 000	-----
	Total, General Services Administration-----	56, 210, 000	40, 187, 000	40, 187, 000	-16, 023, 000	-----
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
61	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission-----	25, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-----	-----
61	Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission-----	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	-----	-----

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
TITLE I—Continued						
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued						
HOUSING AND HOME AGENCY						
82	Housing for the elderly fund-----	\$30, 000, 000	\$25, 000, 000	\$25, 000, 000	—\$5, 000, 000	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
61	Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-----
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION						
61	Trade adjustment loan assistance (by transfer)-----	(3, 000, 000)	-----	-----	(—3, 000, 000)	-----
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY						
61	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 850, 000	2, 645, 000	2, 645, 000	—205, 000	-----
61	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	9, 600, 000	5, 800, 000	5, 800, 000	—3, 800, 000	-----
Total, United States Information Agency-----		12, 450, 000	8, 445, 000	8, 445, 000	—4, 005, 000	-----
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION						
61, 82	Readjustment benefits-----	\$4, 300, 000	\$4, 300, 000	\$4, 300, 000	-----	-----

61	Compensation and pensions-----	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	-----
61	Loan guaranty revolving fund (limitation on obligations)-----	(91,058,000)	(91,058,000)	(91,058,000)	-----
	Total, Veterans Administration-----	46,300,000	46,300,000	46,300,000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
61	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	3,051,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	-151,000
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
61	Resources management-----	1,385,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	-95,000
61	Menominee educational grants (by transfer)-----	(176,000)	(176,000)	(176,000)	-----
61	Payments to the Lower Brule Sioux and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of Indians-----	5,771,250	5,771,250	5,771,250	-----
82	Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) (by transfer)-----	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-----
	National Park Service:				
61	Management and protection-----	1,000,000	960,000	960,000	-40,000
61	Construction-----	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-----
11	Bureau of Reclamation:				
	Construction and Rehabilitation-----	6,000,000	-----	6,000,000	+\$6,000,000
89	Upper Colorado River Storage Project:				
	Appropriation-----	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000
	Transfers-----	-----	(1,000,000)	-----	(-1,000,000)





THE JUDICIARY					
61	Supreme Court of the United States: Printing and binding Supreme Court reports-----	33, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-3, 000
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
61	Salaries of judges-----	228, 341	188, 341	188, 341	-40, 000
61	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	190, 000	130, 000	70, 000	-120, 000
	Total, The Judiciary-----	451, 341	348, 341	288, 341	-163, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	Legal activities and general administration:				
61	Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals-----	1, 140, 000	1, 110, 000	1, 054, 000	-86, 000
61	Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	700, 000	600, 000	600, 000	-100, 000
61	Federal Prison System: Support of United States prisoners-----	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 240, 000	2, 110, 000	2, 054, 000	-186, 000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
61	Trade adjustment activities-----	316, 000	100, 000		-316, 000
61, 89	Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen-----	24, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Islands government.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
89	TITLE I—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued					
	Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Em- ployees compensation claims and expenses	\$3, 300, 000	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 300, 000	-----	+\$300, 000
	Total, Department of Labor.-----	27, 616, 000	23, 100, 000	25, 300, 000	-\$2, 316, 000	+2, 200, 000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
61	Senate:					
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Senators-----	-----	-----	67, 500	+67, 500	+67, 500
	Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators-----	-----	-----	7, 600	+7, 600	+7, 600
	Miscellaneous items-----	-----	-----	5, 000	+5, 000	+5, 000
	House of Representatives:					
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----	-----	45, 000	45, 000	+45, 000	-----
	Office of the Clerk-----	68, 855	55, 730	55, 730	-13, 125	-----
	Miscellaneous items-----	88, 685	88, 685	88, 685	-----	-----
	Reporting hearings-----	25, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-----	-----



61	Telegraph and telephone-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----	-----
	Architect of the Capitol:				
61	Extension of the Capitol-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----	-----
	Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, Additional House Office Building-----		Language	Language	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	632, 540	664, 415	744, 515	+ 111, 975
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
	Administration of foreign affairs:				
61	Salaries and expenses-----	10, 770, 000	6, 588, 500	6, 088, 500	--4, 681, 500
61	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	350, 000	300, 000	300, 000	--50, 000
	International organizations and conferences:				
61	Contributions to international organi- zations-----	835, 000	835, 000	835, 000	-----
61	Missions to international organizations	75, 000	71, 800	71, 800	-3, 200
61	International conferences and con- tingencies-----	755, 000	250, 000	550, 000	+ 300, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	12, 785, 000	8, 045, 300	7, 845, 300	-4, 939, 700

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
TABLE I—Continued						
TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
61	Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	\$1, 739, 000	\$1, 739, 000	\$1, 739, 000	-----	-----
61	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses--	3, 275, 000	3, 108, 000	3, 108, 000	--\$167, 000	-----
United States Secret Service:						
61	Salaries and expenses-----	351, 000	309, 000	309, 000	--42, 000	-----
61	Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	308, 000	308, 000	308, 000	-----	-----
61	Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses--	550, 000	544, 900	544, 900	--5, 100	-----
61	Coast Guard: Operating expenses-----	2, 600, 000	2, 536, 000	2, 536, 000	--64, 000	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	8, 823, 000	8, 544, 900	8, 544, 900	--278, 100	-----
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
District of Columbia funds:						
Operating expenses:						
61	General operating expenses-----	(458, 400)	(441, 000)	(413, 500)	(--44, 900)	(--\$27, 500)
61	Public safety-----	(3, 217, 900)	(3, 170, 000)	(2, 902, 800)	(--315, 100)	(--267, 200)

61	Health and welfare-----	(1, 701, 100)	(1, 300, 000)	(528, 601)	(-1, 174, 499)	(-773, 399)
61	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(36, 600)	(36, 600)	(36, 600)	-----	-----
61	Capital outlay (by transfer)-----	(187, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	(-7, 000)	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(5, 414, 000)	(4, 947, 600)	(4, 059, 501)	(-1, 541, 499)	(-1, 068, 099)
	Total, Title I-----	1, 353, 702, 131	1, 160, 075, 906	1, 202, 731, 856	-150, 970, 275	+42, 655, 950
	TITLE II					
	INCREASED PAY COSTS					
63	Miscellaneous agencies and accounts-----	278, 030, 780	261, 622, 200	262, 797, 440	-15, 233, 340	+1, 175, 240
63	District of Columbia funds-----	(3, 054, 300)	(2, 901, 590)	(2, 786, 113)	(-268, 187)	(-115, 477)
	Total, Title II-----	278, 030, 780	261, 622, 200	262, 797, 440	-15, 233, 340	+1, 175, 240
	TITLE III					
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
90	Claims and judgments-----	20, 567, 545	16, 993, 400	20, 567, 545	-----	+3, 574, 145
	Grand total-----	1, 652, 300, 456	1, 438, 691, 506	1, 486, 096, 841	-166, 203, 615	+47, 405, 335

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Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

[Report No. 155]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 24, 1963

Reported by Mr. PASTORE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-  
5        mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-  
6        mental Appropriation Act, 1963") for the fiscal year ending  
7        June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, namely:

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TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND  
EXPENSES

Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", \$311,250 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail".

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$331,850, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION  
SERVICE

LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to promote the conservation and economic use of land pursuant to the provisions of section 16 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h, 590p), as amended by the Act of Sep-

1   tember 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 606), ~~\$150,000~~ \$2,000,000, to  
2   remain available until expended.

3                   CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

4       For an additional amount for "Conservation reserve  
5   program", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6                   FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

7                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
9   ~~\$1,122,900~~ \$1,222,900, to be derived by transfer from the  
10   appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk pro-  
11   gram", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

12                  *RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND*

13       *For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing*  
14   *Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat.*  
15   *671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of*  
16   *the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of*  
17   *1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for*  
18   *such loans, \$2,000,000.*

19                  OFFICE OF INFORMATION

20                  SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
22   \$52,220, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation



1 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
2 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utili-  
6 zation", as follows:

7 "Forest land management", \$17,832,900, of which  
8 \$3,000,000 for forest insect control shall remain available  
9 until June 30, 1964;

10 "Forest research", \$731,500; and

11 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$45,600.

12 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails  
14 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$7,000,000, to re-  
15 main available until expended.

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

18 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

19 For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the  
20 functions of the Secretary of Commerce under Title III of  
21 the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of tech-  
22 nical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of  
23 passenger motor vehicles, \$25,000.

## 1           CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

2           For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of ad-  
3 vancing civilian industrial technology, including services as  
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75  
6 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000  
7 \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

## 8                   PATENT OFFICE

## 9                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10          For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$1,535,000.

## 12           BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## 13           FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

## 14                   AUTHORIZATION)

15          For an additional amount for "Forest highways (liqui-  
16 dation of contract authorization)", to remain available until  
17 expended, \$4,900,000, which sum is a part of the amount  
18 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

## 19           STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

20          *For expenses necessary to make engineering studies*  
21 *and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway*  
22 *construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section*

1 *13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149),*  
2 *\$800,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 **TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH**

4 For necessary expenses for conducting transportation  
5 research activities, including services as authorized by section  
6 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at  
7 rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of  
8 passenger motor vehicles, \$625,000, to remain available  
9 until expended.

10 **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL**  
11 **FUNCTIONS**

12 **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

13 **RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL**

14 *General Investigations*

15 *For an additional amount for “General Investigations”,*  
16 *\$15,000.*

17 *CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL*

18 *For an additional amount for “Construction, General”,*  
19 *\$25,000.*

20 **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY**

21 **MILITARY PERSONNEL**

22 **MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY**

23 For an additional amount for “Military personnel,  
24 Army”, \$19,600,000.



1                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

2       For an additional amount for "Military personnel,  
3 Navy", \$12,700,000.

4                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

5       For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Marine  
6 Corps", \$6,700,000.

7                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

8       For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air  
9 Force", \$50,000,000.

10                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

12       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
13 nance, Army", \$44,207,000.

14                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

15       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
16 nance, Navy", including an additional amount of not to  
17 exceed \$210,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,  
18 \$28,122,000.

19                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

20       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
21 nance, Marine Corps", \$1,500,000.

22                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

23       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
24 nance, Air Force", \$42,333,000.

## CLAIMS, DEFENSE

*Not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be transferred from the appropriation for "Retired pay, Defense," fiscal year 1963, to the appropriation for "Claims, Defense," fiscal year 1963.*

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE

## CIVIL DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH

*For an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,  
\$240,000.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## DISASTER RELIEF

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

For an additional amount for "Public Works Acceleration", \$450,000,000 to remain available until June 30, 1964: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by any Committee of the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$345,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$5,430,000 \$12,230,000, of which \$5,300,000



1 ~~\$12,100,000~~ shall remain available until June 30, 1964, to  
 2 carry out section 317 of the Public Health Service Act.

3 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

4 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-  
 5 tice and research", including carrying out section 310 of the  
 6 Public Health Service Act, ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

7 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

8 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
 9 care", \$1,218,000.

10 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

11 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
 12 care", fiscal year 1962, for payments for medical care of  
 13 dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents'  
 14 Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. Chap. 7), ~~\$315,000~~  
 15 \$290,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, the limitation in said  
 16 appropriation as herein and heretofore increased, on the  
 17 amount available for payments for such medical care is  
 18 hereby increased by the amount of any unobligated balance  
 19 as of June 30, 1962, in said appropriation.

20 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

21 BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

22 Grants to States for Public Assistance

23 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-  
 24 lic assistance", \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount

1 and the amount appropriated under this heading in the De-  
 2 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation  
 3 Act, 1963, shall be available for aid to the aged, blind, or  
 4 disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized  
 5 in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

#### 6 Grants to States, Next Succeeding Fiscal Year

7 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph  
 8 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",  
 9 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the  
 10 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-  
 11 tion Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title  
 12 XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

#### 13 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 15 Bureau of Family Services", ~~\$288,500~~ \$175,000.

#### 16 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

##### 17 Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

18 For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and  
 19 child welfare", ~~\$3,500,000~~, of which ~~\$3,000,000~~ shall be  
 20 available for child welfare services, and ~~\$500,000~~ for re-  
 21 search, training, or demonstraion projects in child welfare.

##### 22 Salaries and Expenses

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".  
 24 ~~\$102,500~~ \$68,000.

## 1 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

4 \$443,000 \$425,850.

## 5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 6 EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

7 For grants to assist in construction of educational tele-

8 vision broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of

9 title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64),

10 and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available

11 until expended, \$1,500,000 of which not to exceed \$75,000

12 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the

13 current fiscal year.

## 14 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 15 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

## 16 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

## 17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For an additional amount for "Payments to air car-

19 riers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$3,300,000,

20 to remain available until expended.

## 21 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## 22 PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY

## 23 FUND

24 For payment to the Civil Service retirement and dis-

25 ability fund for financing, during fiscal year 1963, the esti-



1 mated cost of new and increased annuity benefits as provided  
 2 by Part III of Public Law 87-793 (76 Stat. 868);  
 3 \$30,000,000.

#### 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 6 \$812,300.

#### 7 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY- 8 MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

9 For an additional amount for "Investigation of United  
 10 States citizens for employment by international organiza-  
 11 tions", \$170,000.

#### 12 GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES

#### 13 HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

14 For an additional amount for "Government payment for  
 15 annuitants, employees health benefits fund", \$955,000  
 16 \$977,000, to remain available until expended.

#### 17 COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF 18 JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 *For expenses necessary for the Commission on Inter-*  
 21 *national Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$20,000, to be*  
 22 *available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available*  
 23 *until December 31, 1963.*

1            *FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION*2                            *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3            *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
4   *\$75,000.*

5                            *GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION*6            *SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS*

7            *For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public*  
8 *buildings projects", \$3,000,000, to remain available until*  
9 *expended.*

10           *HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

11           *For an additional amount for expenses necessary in car-*  
12 *rying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60*  
13 *Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a*  
14 *hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants*  
15 *to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District,*  
16 *\$375,000, to remain available until expended.*

17           *OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE*

18           *For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,*  
19 *Federal Supply Service", \$1,712,000.*

20                            *GENERAL SUPPLY FUND*

21           *To increase the General Supply Fund established by the*  
22 *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,*  
23 *as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$25,000,000.*

## 1           FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

2           To provide initial capital for the Federal Telecommuni-  
3 cations Fund established by the Federal Property and Ad-  
4 ministrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (76 Stat.  
5 1117), \$9,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year  
6 limitation.

7 IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT  
8                                   NUMBERED 485

9           For expenses necessary to install and erect additional  
10 equipment, facilities, processes, and improvements for the  
11 production of critical industrial components at the National  
12 Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485, including not to  
13 exceed \$20,000 for exercise of the outstanding purchase  
14 option for land and improvements in connection therewith,  
15 \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

## 16           HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## 17   FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

18           For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano  
19 Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of  
20 August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$25,000, to remain avail-  
21 able until expended.



## 1           WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

2           For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
3   the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), establishing  
4   the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to  
5   remain available until expended.

## 6           HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 7           HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

8           For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-  
9   lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,  
10   as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$25,000,000.

## 11          NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## 12          SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13          For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
14   \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 15          UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## 16          SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17          For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
18   \$2,645,000.

## 19          ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

20          For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-  
21   tion of radio facilities", \$5,800,000, to remain available until  
22   expended.

## 1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## 2 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

3 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",  
4 \$4,300,000, to remain available until expended.

## 5 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

6 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-  
7 sions", \$42,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 8 LOAN GUARANTY REVOLVING FUND

9 During the current fiscal year an additional amount of  
10 not to exceed \$91,058,000 shall be available in the "Loan  
11 guaranty revolving fund" for expenses for property acqui-  
12 sitions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under  
13 Chapter 37, Title 38, United States Code, except administra-  
14 tive expenses, as authorized by section 1824 of such title.

15 *The Administrator shall not be required to pay interest*  
16 *to the Treasury on transfers heretofore or hereafter made*  
17 *from capital of the "Direct loans to veterans and reserves*  
18 *revolving fund" to the "Loan guaranty revolving fund"*  
19 *and adjustments shall be made for previous payments of*  
20 *interest on such transfers.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

4 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
5 resources", \$2,900,000.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

8 For an additional amount for "Resources management",  
9 \$1,290,000.

10 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

11 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or  
12 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized  
13 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432), \$176,-  
14 000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for  
15 "Education and welfare services", fiscal year 1963.

16 PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK

17 SIOUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

18 For rehabilitation, relocation and other assistance of  
19 the Crow Creek Sioux and the Lower Brule Sioux Indian  
20 Tribes, in connection with the taking of lands for the Big  
21 Bend Project, as authorized by law (76 Stat. 698, 704),  
22 \$5,771,250, of which \$3,802,500 is for the account of the  
23 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and \$1,968,750 is for the account  
24 of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)", not to exceed \$2,000,000 to be derived from the appropriation to the National Park Service for "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)".

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$960,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction" for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

*For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation," \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be nonreimbursable.*

UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project", to remain available until expended;

1 \$4,000,000, which shall be available to the "Upper Colorado  
 2 River Basin Fund",—of which \$300,000 shall be derived by  
 3 transfer from the appropriation for "Loan program" and  
 4 \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Con-  
 5 struction and rehabilitation", Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal  
 6 year 1963.

## 7 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

### 8 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

9 For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the  
 10 Pacific Islands", \$7,290,000.

## 11 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### 12 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

#### 13 Management and Investigations of Resources

14 For an additional amount for "Management and investi-  
 15 gations of resources", \$658,400.

## 16 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

### 17 REVOLVING FUND

18 For an additional amount for the "Revolving Fund,  
 19 Virgin Islands Corporation", \$3,350,000.

### 20 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

21 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-  
 22 ceed \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the  
 23 construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint  
 24 Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the  
 25 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

## CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$480,000, to be derived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appropriated for the Virgin Islands.

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, ~~\$200,000~~ *\$100,000*.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*The limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, on the amount available for administration and coordination is increased from \$525,000 to \$582,000.*

## THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for “Printing and binding Supreme Court reports”, \$30,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for “Salaries of judges”,  
\$188,341: *Provided*, That \$88,341 of the foregoing amount



1 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred  
2 under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal  
3 year 1962.

4 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous  
6 expenses", ~~\$130,000~~ \$70,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

10 AND MARSHALS

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
12 United States Attorneys and Marshals", ~~\$1,110,000~~  
13 \$1,054,000.

14 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

15 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of  
16 witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed  
17 \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (includ-  
18 ing expert witnesses) or informants, \$600,000.

19 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Support of United States  
22 prisoners", \$400,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

3 For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the  
4 Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,  
5 \$100,000.

6 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

7 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-  
8 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

9 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
10 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen",  
11 ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$22,000,000.

12 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

13 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation  
15 claims and expenses", ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,300,000.

16 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

17 SENATE

18 For payment to Imelda E. Chavez, widow of Dennis  
19 Chavez, late a Senator from the State of New Mexico,  
20 \$22,500.

21 For payment to Georgia Lowe Dworshak, widow of

1 *Henry C. Dworshak, late a Senator from the State of*  
2 *Idaho, \$22,500.*

3 *For payment to Grayce B. Kerr, widow of Robert S.*  
4 *Kerr, late a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, \$22,500.*

5 *SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*

6 *ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO*

7 *SENATORS*

8 *For an additional amount for administrative and*  
9 *clerical assistants to Senators, \$7,600: Provided, That the*  
10 *clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of*  
11 *California shall be increased to that allowed Senators from*  
12 *States having a population of over seventeen million, the*  
13 *population of said State having exceeded seventeen million*  
14 *inhabitants, that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator*  
15 *from the State of Georgia shall be increased to that allowed*  
16 *Senators from States having a population of four million,*  
17 *the population of said State having exceeded four million*  
18 *inhabitants, and that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator*  
19 *from the State of Washington shall be increased to that*  
20 *allowed Senators from States having a population of three*  
21 *million, the population of said State having exceeded three*  
22 *million inhabitants.*



1                    *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

2                    *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

3            *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items",*  
4 *fiscal year 1962, \$5,000.*

5                    *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

6            For payment to Katherine S. Miller, widow of Clem  
7 Miller, late a Representative from the State of California,  
8 \$22,500.

9            For payment to Lydia Y. Doyle, widow of Clyde Doyle,  
10 late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

11                    *OFFICE OF THE CLERK*

12            For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk",  
13 \$55,730.

14                    *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

15            For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",  
16 \$88,685.

17                    *REPORTING HEARINGS*

18            For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",  
19 \$25,000.

## 1 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

2 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-  
3 phone", \$150,000.

## 4 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## 5 EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

6 For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol",  
7 \$300,000.

## 8 ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIP-

## 9 MENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

10 The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construc-  
11 tion, and equipment, Additional House Office Building" shall  
12 hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnish-  
13 ings for such project.

## 14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 15 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
18 ~~\$6,588,500~~ \$6,088,500.

## 19 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

## 20 SERVICE

21 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the  
22 diplomatic and consular service", \$300,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES  
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$835,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$71,800.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$250,000, which shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841) including expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), \$550,000, of which \$18,000 shall be available for official functions and courtesies in accordance with said Act.



## 1                   TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 2                   BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

## 3       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

4       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
5 Division of Disbursement", \$1,739,000.

## 6                   BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

## 7       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$3,108,000.

## 10                  UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## 11       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
13 \$309,000.

## 14       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

15       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
16 White House Police", \$308,000.

## 17                  BUREAU OF THE MINT

## 18       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
20 \$544,900.

## 21                  COAST GUARD

## 22       OPERATING EXPENSES

23       For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
24 \$2,536,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", ~~\$441,000~~ \$413,500, of which \$1,300 shall be payable from the highway fund (motor vehicle parking account).

PUBLIC SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Public safety", including \$19,000 for transfer to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, ~~\$3,170,000~~ \$2,902,800.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Health and welfare", ~~\$1,300,000~~ \$526,601.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,600.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not to exceed \$180,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of

1 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for  
2 the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School  
3 and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided  
4 for such purpose.

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
7 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
8 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
9 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act  
10 for the fiscal year involved.

11 TITLE II

12 INCREASED PAY COSTS

13 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal  
14 year 1963, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant  
15 to law, as follows:

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

18 "Research", \$2,098,550, which shall be derived by  
19 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-  
20 gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year  
21 1963;

22 "Plant and animal disease and pest control",  
23 \$1,453,480, of which \$306,230 shall be derived by  
24 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-



gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

"Meat inspection", \$909,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

Cooperative State Experiment Station Service: "Payments and expenses", for necessary expenses of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, \$55,950, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$22,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", \$3,325,000, of which \$130,790 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

"Watershed protection", \$791,350, to remain available until expended;

1           “Flood prevention”, \$325,850, to remain available  
2           until expended;

3           “Great Plains conservation program”, \$103,550, to  
4           remain available until expended;

5           Economic Research Service: “Salaries and expenses”,  
6           \$339,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
7           propriation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
8           Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

9           Agricultural Marketing Service: “Marketing research  
10          and service”, \$1,267,870, which shall be derived by transfer  
11          from the appropriation for “Special milk program”, fiscal  
12          year 1963;

13          Foreign Agricultural Service: “Salaries and expenses”,  
14          \$234,270, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
15          propriation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
16          Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

17          Commodity Exchange Authority: “Salaries and ex-  
18          penses”, \$38,950, which shall be derived by transfer from  
19          the appropriation for “Reimbursement for special milk pro-  
20          gram”, Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

21          Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Federal Crop In-  
22          surance Corporation fund” (increase of \$185,250 in the  
23          amount available for administrative and operating expenses) ;

24          Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and ex-  
25          penses”, \$418,200, which shall be derived by transfer from

1 the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural  
2 Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

3 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$159,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
5 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
6 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

7 National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$31,820, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
9 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
10 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

11 General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,-  
12 650, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
13 tion for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Com-  
14 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",  
17 \$152,000;

18 Area Redevelopment Administration: "Operations",  
19 \$166,250;

20 "Export control", \$142,500, of which \$45,600 may  
21 be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

22 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries  
23 and expenses", \$118,750;



1 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",  
2 \$118,750;

3 Bureau of the Census:

4 "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000;

5 "1963 Censuses of business, transportation, ~~mainte-~~  
6 ~~nance~~ *manufactures*, and mineral industries", \$71,250,  
7 to remain available until December 31, 1966;

8 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$38,000;

9 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",  
10 \$95,000;

11 International activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$166,250;

13 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$237,500;

15 National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical  
16 services", \$665,000;

17 Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses: For  
18 necessary expenses of the Office of Technical Services,  
19 \$47,500;

20 Weather Bureau:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,235,000;

22 "Research and development", \$118,750, to remain  
23 available until June 30, 1965;

1 Maritime Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$299,250, of which \$256,-  
3 500 is for administrative expenses, \$6,650 for mainte-  
4 nance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses,  
5 and \$36,100 is for reserve fleet expenses;

6 "Maritime training", \$19,000;

7 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general admin-  
8 istrative expenses" (increase of \$1,377,500 in the limitation  
9 on the amount available for administration and research);

10 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

11 Operation and maintenance:

12 "Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies",  
13 \$8,656,400;

14 "Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals,  
15 Defense", \$17,100;

16 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

17 Department of the Army:

18 Cemeterial expenses, "Salaries and expenses",  
19 \$57,000;

20 Corps of Engineers—Civil:

21 "General investigations", \$214,700, to remain  
22 available until expended;

1                   “Operation and maintenance, general”, \$2,-  
2                   311,350, to remain available until expended;

3                   “General expenses”, \$585,200;

4                   United States Soldiers' Home: “Limitation on oper-  
5                   ation and maintenance and capital outlay” (increase  
6                   of \$144,400 in the amount available for maintenance  
7                   and operation to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-  
8                   manent fund) ;

9                   Ryukyu Islands, “Administration”, \$54,150;

10                  The Panama Canal:

11                  Canal Zone Government: “Operating expenses”,  
12                  \$633,650;

13                  Panama Canal Company: “Limitation on general  
14                  and administrative expenses” (increase of \$171,000 in  
15                  the limitation on the amount available for general and  
16                  administrative expenses) ;

17                  EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18                  Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”,  
19                  \$222,300;

20                  Council of Economic Advisers: “Salaries and expenses”,  
21                  \$17,100;

22                  Office of Emergency Planning:

23                  “Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of  
24                  Federal agencies”, \$190,000;



1 Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and ex-  
2 penses", \$14,150;

3 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

4 Foreign aid:

5 Economic assistance:

6 "Administrative expenses, Agency for Inter-  
7 national Development", \$1,389,850, which shall be  
8 derived by transfer from appropriations for "Eco-  
9 nomic assistance", fiscal year 1963;

10 "Administrative and other expenses", Depart-  
11 ment of State, \$57,000, which shall be derived by  
12 transfer from appropriations for "Economic assist-  
13 ance", fiscal year 1963;

14 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

15 Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
16 penses", \$784,700;

17 Public Health Service:

18 "Foreign quarantine activities", \$18,050;

19 "Indian health activities", \$1,002,250;

20 Social Security Administration:

21 "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of  
22 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase of  
23 \$5,998,300 in the amount to be expended from the  
24 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund);

1           “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner”,  
2       \$24,700, together with an additional amount of not  
3       to exceed \$17,100 which shall be derived by transfer  
4       from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust  
5       fund;

6       Special institutions: Gallaudet College: “Salaries and  
7       expenses”, \$20,900;

8       Office of the Secretary:

9           “Salaries and expenses”, \$96,900, together with  
10       an additional amount of not to exceed \$16,150 which  
11       shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age  
12       and survivors insurance trust fund;

13          “Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administra-  
14       tion”, \$125,400, together with additional amounts of  
15       not to exceed \$41,800 which shall be derived by trans-  
16       fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
17       trust fund and not to exceed \$950 which shall be de-  
18       rived by transfer from the Operating fund, Bureau of  
19       Federal Credit Unions;

20          “Surplus property utilization”, \$19,950;

21          “Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Coun-  
22       sel”, \$19,000, together with an additional amount of  
23       not to exceed \$14,250 which shall be derived by trans-  
24       fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
25       trust fund;

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees life insurance fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,850;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,610;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$122,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$66,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Federal Aviation Agency:

"Operations", \$8,930,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", \$26,600;



1 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and  
2 expenses", \$464,550;

3 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

4 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministra-  
5 tive expenses" (increase of \$80,750 in the limitation on  
6 the amount available for certain nonadministrative ex-  
7 penses) ;

8 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal  
9 savings and loan insurance corporation" (increase of  
10 \$20,900 in the limitation on the amount available for  
11 administrative expenses) ;

12 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries  
13 and expenses", \$222,300;

14 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",  
15 \$380,000;

16 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",  
17 \$190,000;

18 General Services Administration:

19 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",  
20 \$3,486,500, of which \$290,000 shall be derived by  
21 transfer from the appropriation for "Payments, public  
22 buildings purchase contracts" fiscal year 1963, and  
23 \$10,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
24 tion for "Allowances and office facilities for former Presi-  
25 dents" fiscal year 1963 ;

1       “Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Serv-  
2       ice”, \$256,500;

3       “Operating expenses, National Archives and Rec-  
4       ords Service”, \$416,100;

5       “Operating expenses, Transportation and Communi-  
6       cations Service”, \$190,000;

7       “Strategic and critical materials”, \$95,000;

8       “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator”,  
9       \$55,100;

10      Housing and Home Finance Agency:

11          Office of the Administrator:

12              “Salaries and expenses”, \$228,000;

13              “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office  
14              of the Administrator, college housing loans” (in-  
15              crease of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount  
16              available for administrative expenses) ;

17              “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office  
18              of the Administrator, public facility loans” (increase  
19              of \$38,000 in the limitation on the amount available  
20              for administrative expenses) ;

21              “Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-  
22              trative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing  
23              for the elderly” (increase of \$19,000 in the limi-  
24              tation on the amount available for administrative  
25              and nonadministrative expenses) ;

1           Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limita-  
2           tion on administrative expenses" (increase of \$142,500  
3           in the limitation on the amount available for administra-  
4           tive expenses) ;

5           Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on  
6           administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-  
7           creases of \$332,500 in the limitation on the amount  
8           available for administrative expenses and of \$1,805,000  
9           in the limitation on the amount available for nonadmin-  
10          istrative expenses) ;

11          Public Housing Administration:

12                 "Administrative expenses", \$522,500;

13                 "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-  
14                 trative expenses" (increases of \$522,500 in the limi-  
15                 tation on the amount available for administrative  
16                 expenses and of \$23,750 in the limitation on the  
17                 amount available for nonadministrative expenses) ;

18          Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and ex-  
19          penses", \$6,650;

20          Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and  
21          expenses", \$896,800;

22          National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-  
23          penses", \$779,000;

24          National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",  
25          \$35,150;



1       President's ~~Advisory Committee on Labor Manage-~~  
2       ment Policy: "President's advisory committee on labor-  
3       management policy", \$4,750;

4       Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries  
5       and expenses" (increase of \$266,000 in the amount to  
6       be derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

7       Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:  
8       "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence  
9       Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of  
10       \$10,450 in the limitation on the amount available for  
11       administrative expenses) ;

12       Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and  
13       expenses", \$461,700;

14       Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",  
15       \$129,200;

16       Small Business Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
17       penses", \$166,250;

18       Smithsonian Institution:

19               "Salaries and expenses", \$160,550;

20               "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of  
21       Art", \$59,850;

22       Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-  
23       penses", \$19,000;

24       Veterans Administration:

25               "General operating expenses", \$3,610,950, of which

1       \$150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
2       priation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philip-  
3       pines", fiscal year 1963;

4       "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating  
5       expenses", \$209,950;

6       "Medical care", \$30,280,300;

7                   DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8       Bureau of Indian Affairs:

9       "Education and welfare services", \$1,208,400;

10       "General administrative expenses", \$190,950;

11       National Park Service:

12       "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-  
13       ties", \$578,550;

14       "General administrative expenses", \$91,200;

15       Office of Territories: "Administration of territories",  
16       \$28,500;

17       Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-  
18       search", \$1,843,000;

19       Bureau of Mines:

20       "Conservation and development of mineral re-  
21       sources", \$827,450;

22       "Health and safety", \$290,700;

23       "General administrative expenses", \$57,950;

24       Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$26,600;

1 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$10,450;

3 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

4 "General administrative expenses", \$21,850;

5 "Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$19,000, to

6 be derived by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund;

7 "Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries

8 loan fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the

9 amount available for administrative expenses);

10 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

11 "Management and investigations of resources",

12 \$617,500;

13 "General administrative expenses", \$42,750;

14 Bureau of Reclamation:

15 "General investigations", to remain available until

16 expended, \$232,750, which shall be derived by transfer

17 from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance

18 for fiscal year 1963";

19 "General administrative expenses", \$366,320,

20 which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-

21 tion for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year

22 1963";

23 Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and

24 maintenance", \$413,250;



1       Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and  
2 maintenance", \$29,450;

3       Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$177,650;

5       Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$132,050;

7       Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administra-  
8 tive expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation" (increase of  
9 \$3,800 in limitation on the amount available for adminis-  
10 trative expenses) ;

#### 11                                   THE JUDICIARY

12       Supreme Court of the United States:

13               "Salaries", \$9,000;

14       Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:

15               "Salaries and expenses", \$8,550;

16       Customs Court:

17               "Salaries and expenses", \$12,350;

18       Court of Claims:

19               "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

20       Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial  
21 Services:

22               "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$988,000;

23               "Administrative Office of the United States Courts".  
24 \$30,000;

1           “Expenses of referees”, \$47,500, which shall be  
2       derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Salaries  
3       of referees”, fiscal year 1963;

4                       DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5       Legal activities and general administration:

6           “Salaries and expenses, general administration”,  
7       \$133,000;

8           “Salaries and expenses, general legal activities”,  
9       \$595,650;

10          “Salaries and expenses, antitrust division”,  
11       \$230,850;

12       Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and ex-  
13       penses”, \$5,225,000;

14       Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and  
15       expenses”, \$2,222,050;

16       Federal Prison System: “Salaries and expenses, Bureau  
17       of Prisons”, \$1,427,850;

18       Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: “Limitation on  
19       administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal  
20       Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of \$16,150 in  
21       the limitation on the amount available for administrative  
22       expenses, and of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount  
23       available for vocational training expenses) ;

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 Bureau of Labor Statistics:

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$432,250;

4 "Revision of consumer price index", \$31,350;

5 Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and  
6 expenses", \$23,750;

7 Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training:

8 "Salaries and expenses", Office of Automation and  
9 Manpower, \$10,450;10 "Manpower development and training activities",  
11 \$147,250;12 Area redevelopment activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
13 \$19,000;14 Office of Welfare and Pension Plans: "Welfare and  
15 pension plan reports activities", \$51,300, to be transferred  
16 to "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Labor Standards;17 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and  
18 expenses", \$186,200;

19 Bureau of Employment Security:

20 "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of  
21 \$435,860 in the limitation on the amount which may be  
22 expended for general administration from the employ-  
23 ment security administration account in the Unemploy-  
24 ment trust fund) ;



1           “Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-  
2           gram”, \$42,750;

3           Bureau of Veterans’ Reemployment Rights: “Salaries  
4           and expenses”, \$19,000;

5           Bureau of Labor Standards: “Salaries and expenses”,  
6           \$90,250;

7           Bureau of Labor-Management Reports: “Salaries and  
8           expenses”, \$248,900;

9           Bureau of Employees’ Compensation: “Salaries and ex-  
10          penses”, \$136,800, together with \$2,060 to be derived  
11          from the fund created by the “Longshoremen’s and Harbor  
12          Workers’ Compensation Act, as amended”;

13          Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$37,050;

14          Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,  
15          \$558,600;

16          Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”, \$100,-  
17          700, together with \$2,850 to be derived from the employ-  
18          ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
19          trust fund;

20          Office of the Secretary: “Salaries and expenses”, \$67,-  
21          450, together with \$3,800 to be derived from the employ-  
22          ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
23          trust fund;

## 1                                   LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2           *Senate:*3                   *Salaries, officers and employees, \$901,980;*4                   *Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,*  
5                   *\$10,110;*6                   *Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential*  
7                   *Federal Expenditures, \$1,460, to remain available until*  
8                   *expended;*9                   *Contingent expenses of the Senate;*10                   *Legislative reorganization, \$5,935;*11                   *Senate Policy Committees, \$15,630;*12                   *Joint Economic Committee, \$10,590;*13                   *Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, \$11,435;*14                   *Joint Committee on Printing, \$5,255;*15                   *Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,300;*16                   *Inquiries and investigations, \$153,800;*17                   *Folding documents, \$1,705;*18                   *Miscellaneous items, \$44,640 including \$21,500*  
19                   *for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in ac-*  
20                   *cordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, ap-*  
21                   *proved July 6, 1961;*

## 22           House of Representatives:

23                   “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$314,350;

24                   “Member’s clerk hire”, \$948,090;

25                   Contingent expenses of the House:

1           “Furniture”, \$7,070;

2           “Special and select committees”, \$123,960;

3           “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-  
4           tion”, \$15,190;

5           “Joint Committee on Defense Production”,  
6           \$3,060;

7           “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,  
8           \$5,650;

9           “Folding documents”, \$11,300;

10          “Revision of laws”, \$970;

11          “Speaker’s automobile”, \$400;

12          “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$350;

13          “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$350;

14          Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$6,500;

15          “Education of pages”, \$4,580;

16          Architect of the Capitol:

17           Capitol buildings and grounds:

18           “Capitol buildings”, \$14,250;

19           *Senate office buildings*, \$16,150;

20           “House office buildings”, \$19,000;

21          Library of Congress:

22           “Salaries and expenses”, \$263,950;

23          Copyright Office: “Salaries and expenses”, \$53,860;

24          Legislative Reference Service: “Salaries and ex-  
25          penses”, \$90,820;



1           Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-  
2           penses", \$53,670;

3           Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",  
4           \$9,210;

5           "Collection and distribution of library materials  
6           (special foreign currency program)", \$1,900;

7           Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of  
8           Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,930;

9           POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10           (Out of postal fund)

11           "Administration and regional operation", \$3,677,450,  
12           which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
13           for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1963;

14           "Operations", \$158,519,850, of which \$13,695,550 shall  
15           be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and  
16           equipment", fiscal year 1963;

17           DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18           International commissions:

19           International Boundary and Water Commission,  
20           United States and Mexico:

21           "Salaries and expenses", \$21,850;

22           "Operation and maintenance", \$21,850;

23           TREASURY DEPARTMENT

24           Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
25           \$175,750;

1 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$82,170;

2 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the Public  
3 Debt", \$546,250;

4 Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$17,100,000;

6 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$187,150;

7 United States Secret Service: "Salaries and expenses,  
8 guard force", \$14,250;

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

11 Operating expenses:

12 "Education", \$2,256,350;

13 "Parks and recreation", \$204,250;

14 "Highways and traffic", ~~\$125,970~~, of which  
15 ~~\$95,860~~ shall be payable from the highway fund  
16 *\$35,775, which shall be payable from the highway fund;*

17 "Sanitary engineering", ~~\$315,020~~ \$289,738, of  
18 which ~~\$74,960~~ \$64,743 shall be payable from the water  
19 fund and ~~\$57,570~~ \$42,505 shall be payable from the  
20 sanitary sewage works fund.

21 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

22 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
23 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
24 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,

1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,  
2 1963.

### 3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 202. Except where specifically increased or de-  
5 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained  
6 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropria-  
7 tions or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963,  
8 limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal  
9 services, or for purposes involving personal services, or  
10 amounts which may be transferred between appropriations  
11 or authorizations available for or involving such services,  
12 are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet not to  
13 exceed 95 per centum of the increased pay costs authorized  
14 by or pursuant to law.

## 15 TITLE III

### 16 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

17 For payment of claims as settled and determined by  
18 departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments  
19 rendered against the United States by the United States  
20 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set  
21 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 14 and House Docu-*  
22 *ment Numbered 90, Eighty-eighth Congress, \$16,993,400*  
23 *\$20,567,545*, together with such amounts as may be  
24 necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such  
25 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums



1 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to  
2 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment  
3 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have be-  
4 come final and conclusive against the United States by failure  
5 of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*,  
6 That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the  
7 judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for  
8 herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the  
9 date of approval of this Act.

#### 10 TITLE IV

#### 11 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963

12 *The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of*  
13 *the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by*  
14 *the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of*  
15 *the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to*  
16 *authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that pur-*  
17 *pose"*, approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is  
18 *hereby amended to read as follows:*

19 *"That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Gov-*  
20 *ernment of the United States to the Government of the Repub-*  
21 *lic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the adminis-*  
22 *trative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act:*  
23 *Provided, That such payment shall not be made until the*  
24 *Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory*  
25 *to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philip-*

1 pines that such sum will be received by the Government of the  
2 Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final set-  
3 tlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war  
4 damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage  
5 Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Re-  
6 habilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Govern-  
7 ment of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no  
8 part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any  
9 former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War  
10 Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered  
11 as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim.

12       *SEC. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign*  
13 *Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims*  
14 *arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for*  
15 *internal documents of any agency of the United States, shall*  
16 *be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the*  
17 *Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.*

18       *SEC. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of*  
19 *title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropria-*  
20 *tion Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative*  
21 *expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by*  
22 *the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to*  
23 *exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims*  
24 *Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which*  
25 *may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to*

1 awards for war damage compensation made by the Philip-  
2 pine War Damage Commission under the terms of the  
3 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring  
4 documents in accordance with the second section of this Act.

5 SEC. 4. This title may be cited as “The Philippine  
6 Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 10, 1963.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*







88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

[Report No. 155]

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for  
other purposes.

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APRIL 11, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

APRIL 24, 1963

Reported with amendments



training project grants, through grants for construction of recreational activity centers, and through grants to stimulate employment opportunities, introduced by Mr. SMATHERS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### THE SENIOR CITIZENS PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS OF 1963

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill entitled "The Senior Citizens Public Welfare Amendments of 1963."

This bill has as its purpose a number of important improvements in provisions in titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act, which deal with our Federal-State programs of old age assistance.

Section 2 of the bill would require States to provide medical protection for old age assistance recipients which would be at least equal to that provided those in the new medical category established pursuant to the Kerr-Mills Act.

Section 3 would eliminate the 42-day limitation for medical care in a general hospital for a person suffering from mental illness or tuberculosis.

Section 4 would provide that as a condition for receiving Federal grants for old age assistance, a State's plan must establish and maintain standards of health and safety for housing rendered to recipients of this program.

Section 5 would provide that the maximum period of residence which may be required for eligibility under old age assistance programs be gradually reduced to 1 year by 1970.

Section 6 would provide that protective payments under old age assistance may be made to a third party in behalf of the needy recipient comparable to provisions adopted last year for dependent children.

Of the 17½ million persons aged 65 and over in this country today, somewhat less than 1 in 7, or about 2¼ million receive old age assistance payments.

These payments are made on the basis of individual need and these 2¼ million aged are accordingly the neediest among our senior citizens.

About half of them are over age 76.

About one-third of them are 80 or over.

A large majority of them are women.

Many of them are widows whose husbands died before they were able to qualify for old age and survivors insurance benefits.

To a somewhat greater degree than the aged generally, they live in rural areas or small towns.

A considerable number of them, or approximately three-quarters of a million—receive modest social security benefits usually at or near the minimum. Many have high medical expenses which increase their needs. About 30 percent of these individuals are in nursing homes, institutions, confined to their own homes, or need the help of another person in getting about. Nearly 1 in 10 is in a nursing home or institution.

#### MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NEEDY

There are a number of specific improvements that can and should be made

in the provisions of the Social Security Act concerned with old-age assistance, all of which have been recommended by the President.

Two and one-half years ago, the Congress enacted a new program of medical assistance for the aged, generally referred to as the Kerr-Mills Act. This program is now in operation in just over half of the States. In a few States, six—Tennessee, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan and South Carolina—medical assistance under the new program is more generous in amount, scope or duration than the assistance that is available for medical care of the very neediest old-age assistance recipients. It seems poor policy for us to provide less in the way of medical care to persons on old-age assistance, who require help with their day-to-day living expenses, than we provide to the recipients of medical assistance for the aged, who have enough resources to meet their regular expenses other than their medical bills.

To cure this defect, section 2 of the proposed legislation would require that by July 1, 1965, States have provisions for at least the same scope of medical assistance to the persons eligible to receive old-age assistance as they provide to the persons who receive only medical assistance for the aged. The effective date—2 years hence—would give the States that may be in this situation time to work out any existing differences.

#### AID FOR THE TUBERCULAR AND MENTALLY ILL

Another provision of the bill is directed toward aged persons who are mentally ill or who have tuberculosis. In 1960, recognizing the trend toward more care of mentally ill persons in general hospitals where needed treatment could some times be effected in a relatively short time in the individual's home community, the Congress provided that in both old-age assistance and in the new program of medical assistance for the aged, the Federal Government would participate for up to 42 days in public assistance payments for medical care of recipients who are mentally ill or tuberculous in general hospitals.

Two problems have arisen in relation to this 1960 provision. One is that the 42-day period is a short one in relation to certain individuals.

The second is that the administrative burden of keeping track of individuals to determine exactly when the 42d day ends and the 43d day begins is unduly time consuming and has acted as a deterrent to States taking advantage of this provision. The Congress can at very small cost eliminate the 42-day time limitation on such care in general hospitals. This would be done by section 3 of the proposed legislation. Since no State is required to take any legislative action under this provision, it would become effective July 1, 1963, as an additional resource to State public-welfare programs. The provision would be applicable to medical assistance for the aged as well as old-age assistance. This section would amend the old-age assistance provisions by deleting, as of July 1, 1963, the existing limitation which precludes Federal participation in cash

payments to individuals who are tuberculous or mentally ill in general hospitals.

#### BETTER HOUSING FOR THE AGED

The studies and hearings of our Special Committee on Aging have shown that many aged persons are especially subject to various types of exploitation. One aspect of this problem is that many old-age assistance recipients live in housing that does not meet even the barest minimum of health and safety.

Studies have shown that the needy aged frequently must pay exorbitant rentals for grossly substandard quarters. Census data indicate that among households headed by a person age 65 or older who live in rental housing nearly 40 percent are in quarters that are classified as substandard.

The rental costs represent a major segment of our payments of old-age assistance despite the fact that, a large proportion of our aged own their own homes, including many of the needy aged who receive old-age assistance.

It is estimated that one-half billion dollars a year—about one-fourth—of the \$2 billion total expenditure for old-age assistance—goes to pay rent.

Clearly the time has come when States and localities must come to grips with this basic problem. The bill does not propose to tell States how to set standards or who in the State government should administer those standards.

The bill would simply require that by July 1, 1966, the States establish or designate some agency to establish and maintain standards of health and safety for the quarters which recipients of old-age assistance rent. This would give the States very broad latitude in providing realistic protection for aged renters and sufficient time in which to get their provisions into operation.

#### LIBERALIZING RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

It is estimated that one person in five in the United States moves each year. Substantial numbers move across State lines. Aged persons almost certainly do not move as often as younger workers. However, many aged persons may need to change their State residence in order to be near relatives who can offer care and companionship.

At present a State may impose a residence requirement for old-age assistance as long as 5 years out of the preceding 9. Today there are 20 States that impose this maximum requirement permitted under the Federal law. They are: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington. The Governor's conference several years ago recommended that this be reduced to 1 year. The proposed legislation would reduce the present 5-year limitation to 3 years, beginning in 1968, and to 1 year immediately preceding application, beginning in 1970. This time span would permit States to make any necessary adjustments. With the continued decline in the old-age assistance caseload the cost of this humanitarian step would be minimal.



## PROTECTIVE PAYMENTS FOR THE AGED

As I indicated earlier, there are among our aged on old-age assistance substantial numbers of persons who are very old and feeble. These persons, while not mentally ill, are often forgetful. Some tend to lose things, some are subject to exploitation by unscrupulous persons. Some of these individuals live with children or relatives. Others live in nursing homes or institutions. By and large they do not need formal legal guardianship. However, they do frequently need help in managing money.

Under existing law we can make money payments to a recipient or his legal guardian. We can make payments directly to doctors, hospitals, or other suppliers of medical care, but we cannot make payments to a third person to help a feeble senior citizen.

Section 6 of the bill would make provision, with appropriate safeguards, for protective payments made to a third person in behalf of an old-age assistance recipient.

Last year the Congress enacted a provision for protective payments in aid to families with dependent children. While the need among the aged arises for somewhat different reasons, I am convinced that this provision will serve a highly useful and humane purpose.

Throughout the bill corresponding changes have been made in the new title XVI of the Social Security Act which the Congress enacted last year permitting those States that choose to, to have a combined program for the aged, blind, and disabled so that aged persons under the combined program would receive the advantages of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. President, I consider that this bill would make possible a number of modest, positive noncontroversial steps which would improve the situation of some of our neediest senior citizens. I believe that it is worthy of prompt consideration and early enactment by the Congress.

The cost of the amendments which I have proposed here is negligible.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1358) to improve the public assistance provisions of titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act, relating to aged individuals, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. SMATHERS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

## ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department.

This bill will correct, if favorable action is taken, an inequitable anomalous administrative situation in the Treasury Department. This bill will not result in any additional salary costs to the Government.

Mr. President, in order to explain the need for this legislation, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury from me dated April 4, 1963, and the Secretary's

reply dated April 10, 1963, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letters will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1359) to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 234 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U.S.C. 246), is amended by striking out "three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury" and inserting in lieu thereof "four Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury".

The letters presented by Mr. DOUGLAS are as follows:

APRIL 4, 1963.

HON. C. DOUGLAS DILLON,  
Secretary of the Treasury,  
Department of the Treasury,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: During the hearings on S. 874, the bill to authorize the Treasury Department to construct additional facilities for the U.S. Mint, it was brought out by the chairman that the Director of the Mint reports to you through Mr. Robert A. Wallace, an assistant to the Secretary.

This raises a question in my mind as to whether it would not be more appropriate for the Director of the Mint, a Presidential appointee, to report to you through a Presidentially appointed Assistant Secretary rather than an assistant to the Secretary in the classified civil service. Upon looking into this question, I found that there are only three such Assistant Secretaries in the entire Treasury Department. This number seems unusually small when compared with other departments. The State Department has 12 such posts, Defense has 16, Justice has 8 and Post Office has 5. The Departments of Interior, Commerce, and Labor also have more Presidentially appointed Assistant Secretaries than does the Treasury.

If the Treasury Department were to be authorized an additional Assistant Secretary, bringing the number of such positions more in line with other Departments, would it then be possible for the Director of the Mint to report to you through a Presidential appointee rather than a member of the classified service? Would you favor the creation of an additional Assistant Secretaryship in the Treasury Department for this purpose?

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,  
Washington 25, D.C., April 10, 1963.

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: Thank you for your letter of April 4, 1963, pointing out that the Director of the Mint, who is appointed by the President, reports to me through a member of the classified civil service rather than a Presidentially appointed Assistant Secretary. As you noted, the Treasury Department has only three such Assistant Secretaries which is fewer than most other departments.

All three of the Presidentially appointed Assistant Secretaries in Treasury have full assignments. This makes it necessary for both the Director of the Mint and the Chief of the U.S. Secret Service to report to me through Mr. Robert A. Wallace who is au-

thorized to perform any functions relating to these bureaus which I am authorized to perform. Mr. Wallace carries out these and other duties at the Assistant Secretary level. He is responsible for fiscal policy planning and directs departmental activities relating in Federal budgetary policies. He works closely with members of the Council of Economic Advisers, Bureau of the Budget, and White House officials in the development of programs of the Kennedy administration and represents the Treasury on many interagency committees assigned to this task.

Despite the fact that Mr. Wallace performs the functions of an Assistant Secretary, he must do so as an Assistant to the Secretary because of the limitation on the number of Assistant Secretaries in the Treasury Department. This is a distinct handicap from an organizational standpoint since he must supervise Bureau Chiefs and direct fiscal policy planning activities inside the Treasury, and work with various interagency groups where other agencies are often represented by Presidential appointees. It certainly would be helpful, therefore, if this situation could be corrected by the creation of another Assistant Secretaryship in the Treasury Department, bringing the number of such positions more nearly in line with that of other departments.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS DILLON.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. PASTORE submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely, on page 19, after line 17, insert:

## "CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation,' \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be nonreimbursable."

Mr. PASTORE also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. PASTORE submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 55, after line 9, insert the following:

## "TITLE IV

"Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963

"The Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appro-



priation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose', approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the administrative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made until the Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that such sum will be received by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim."

"Sec. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for internal documents of any agency of the United States, shall be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission."

"Sec. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring documents in accordance with the second section of this Act."

"Sec. 4. This title may be cited as 'The Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.'"

Mr. PASTORE also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. PASTORE submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 9, line 3, after \$450,000,000, insert: "to remain available until June 30, 1964."

Mr. PASTORE also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### CELEBRATION OF SIGNING OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on February 28 the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] submitted Senate Concurrent Resolution 25, favoring observing on July 4 of each year, by the ringing of bells throughout the United States, of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The Senator is to be commended for the initiative he has displayed by submitting the resolution. I ask unanimous consent that my name may be added as a cosponsor on the next printing of that resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS ACT— ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 11, 1963, the names of Mr. COOPER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, and Mr. McGEE were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 1321) to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States, introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself and other Senators) on April 11, 1963.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am happy to join the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] in sponsoring S. 1321, legislation which would establish a National Service Corps. As one who has, from the outset, supported the idea of making American abilities and energies available to developing nations abroad, I believe the same abilities and dedication could be used effectively to assist local communities and areas here at home.

The National Service Corps, like the Peace Corps, fits naturally into an old and well-established American tradition of helping others to help themselves. However, while I join as a cosponsor of the bill, I believe that its provisions should be examined carefully and closely by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and I reserve my position to offer amendments while this bill is under consideration.

In organizing and encouraging the people-to-people program during the last decade, President Eisenhower correctly recognized the great value to be gained by using the talents and ideas of our people abroad. In the same manner, considering the great diversity in wealth and opportunity among men and women in our country, I believe that the National Service Corps can address itself at home to problems requiring ever more attention.

In my State of Kentucky, particularly in the sorely depressed eastern portion, I have in recent weeks and months seen a variety of situations in which the serv-

ices of some of these volunteers—and I hope many will be Kentucky volunteers—might well be utilized. The men and women in these areas ask—also furthering an old tradition of ours—nothing more than the chance to earn a living and to improve the conditions and opportunities which affect their lives and the lives of their children. The Corps which this bill would establish, though small in numbers, can be of help working on community and regional problems. And the volunteers will also be learning about the problems of the Nation and preparing themselves for service to the Nation during their lifetime.

I shall not speak further on this subject now, except to say that, as I observed in discussing the Youth Employment measure on April 10 in the Senate, we must provide hope and training for our youth if we are to meet our responsibilities to the Nation. This legislation we have introduced will materially assist this purpose—and more—and I hope the Congress will pass it this year.

#### NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF NOMINATION BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that today the Senate received the nomination of Adm. Jerauld Wright, U.S. Navy, retired, to be Ambassador to China.

In accordance with the committee rule, this pending nomination may not be considered prior to the expiration of 6 days of its receipt in the Senate.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

Address entitled "A Tax Policy for Economic Growth," delivered before the New Hampshire Associated General Contractors, at Concord, N.H., on April 19, 1963.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

Article entitled "The Pace of Our Forefathers," published in the Charleston, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

Article entitled "Changing the Name," by John G. Morgan, published in the Charleston, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

Article entitled "The Men of the Convention," by John G. Morgan, published in the Charleston, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

Article entitled "The State of Kanawha," by John G. Morgan, published in the Charleston, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

Advertisement published in the April 21, 1963, edition of the New York Times.

Article entitled "The First Wheeling Convention," by John G. Morgan, published in the Charleston, W. Va., Sunday Gazette-Mail.

By Mr. CHURCH:

Article entitled "The Lively Papacy," written by Emmet John Hughes, and published in Newsweek for April 22, 1963, commenting upon the Encyclical of Pope John XXIII entitled "Pacem In Terris."

Letter dated March 12, 1963, addressed to him by W. B. Arness, of Boise, Idaho, relating to the Cedar Creek Watershed project in Twin Falls County, Idaho.



# PROBLEMS OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND EFFORTS TO MEET THEM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on April 20 the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, delivered an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. It is a straightforward and illuminating statement of the great scope of the responsibilities of the Secretary's Office and of Mr. McNamara's approach to these responsibilities.

It is an impressive statement which sets forth the problems of the Defense Department and the efforts to meet them. It suggests to me, Mr. President, that Mr. McNamara not only understands the imperative of insuring that this nation have the kind of defense it needs, but that he also has the capacity and integrity to see to it that this defense is made available at the lowest practical cost to the people of the United States. I commend this address to the Senate, Mr. President, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROBERT S. McNAMARA BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1963

What I want to talk to you about is the problem of decisionmaking in the Defense Department, and the way we are trying to approach the problem.

The Department of Defense is responsible for spending nearly 10 percent of the national income of this country. It employs 3.7 million Americans directly, in and out of uniform, and millions more indirectly in every aspect of our economic life. It absorbs over half of every tax dollar, as it has done for over a decade.

All of this is well enough known. If anything, the potential dangers of this so-called military-industrial complex have been overstated rather than understated in recent months. But at risk of repeating the obvious, let me point out once again that this unavoidably vast establishment exists for one purpose and one purpose only: to act as the servant of U.S. foreign policy. Our responsibility is to provide this Nation with the means to safeguard its legitimate interests and to meet its commitments at home and around the world. The Defense Department exists to serve that purpose, and to serve none other.

Yet, although it is easy enough to say in a few words what our purpose is, the translation of this purpose into decisions on force levels, on contingency war planning, on weapons developments—and cancellations—on reorganizations, on all the range of decisions which shape our Defense Establishment, cannot be readily or easily deduced from the general principles. You probably remember General Marshall's shrewd remark: "Don't ask me to say we agree in principle; that just means we haven't agreed yet."

What I want to do is to outline, as best I can in a single talk, how we are trying to translate these general principles, on which all Americans would agree our defense policy should be based, into specific decisions that will effectively carry through those general principles. These specific decisions will inevitably and properly remain the subject of

searching, even harsh, criticism. We are, after all, dealing with issues which could affect the very life of this Nation, indeed the life of a great part of this planet. We cannot and do not claim infallibility. Only the future can tell when and where we have been right, when and where we have been wrong. We can only do our best to approach these problems as sensibly and realistically as we know how.

Let me start with two points which seem to me axiomatic. The first is that, at least within any range of defense spending that is likely to appear at all desirable in the foreseeable future, the United States is well able to spend whatever it needs to spend on national security. The second point is that this ability does not excuse us from applying strict standards of effectiveness and efficiency to the way we spend our defense dollars.

Last fall, while we were preparing for the fiscal 1964 budget decisions, the separate requests for funds of the three military departments totaled over \$67 billion. The budget as finally submitted to the Congress totaled nearly \$54 billion, a cut of over \$13 billion. This was still \$2 billion more than the current defense budget, and \$10 billion more than when we took office in 1961. We have been criticized both for overruling the military, in cutting the service requests, and for spending too much money, presumably in failing to cut the service requests far enough. Sometimes, to my continuing surprise, we are criticized on both counts by the same people.

The fact is that we could, as a nation, afford to spend more than we are proposing if that were judged to be in our national interest. Our national security does not need to be compromised to keep defense spending down. Where we have cut, the cuts have not represented decisions to compromise national security in the name of frugality. For our children will hardly admire us for our frugality if it is achieved at a price they will have to pay in blood and suffering. And where we have added to defense spending, those additions have not been based on the naive notion that the bigger our defense budget is, the safer we will be. National security in this age of hydrogen bombs and intercontinental missiles is more complicated than that.

The facts are that national security in these times cannot be purchased by military spending alone, however generous a scale, and that the task of assuring that our military spending truly serves the national interest is more complicated than it has ever been in the past. And more urgent. The test we have to apply, over and over again, is whether a particular expenditure for a specific purpose is really in our national interest.

Every dollar we spend inefficiently or ineffectively is not only an unnecessary addition to the arms race which threatens all mankind, but an unfair burden on the taxpayer, or an unwise diversion of resources which could be invested elsewhere to serve our national interests at home or abroad, or a dollar that could, even if kept in the military budget, be invested in something that would better strengthen our military posture. The fact that we cannot be poor enough to grudge the price of our own survival does not mean we are rich enough to squander our resources in the name of national security.

I do not mean to suggest that we can measure national security in terms of dollars—you cannot price what is inherently priceless. But if we are to avoid talking in generalities, we must talk about dollars: for policy decisions must sooner or later be expressed in the form of budget decisions on where to spend and how much.

We took office, we saw three major tasks before us. First, we had to accelerate the strengthening of our strategic nuclear

force, a task which involves not merely increases in the size of the force, but major improvements in its survivability and in the provisions to maintain responsible command and control at all times. We had a firm base from which to work. My predecessor Tom Gates, had already given strong support to such programs as Minuteman and Polaris, which are designed to ride out any conceivable attack, so that they do not have to be launched on short or ambiguous warning. But we felt further impetus was needed. We have, for example, increased by 50 percent the programmed rate of Polaris procurement, and doubled our production capability for Minuteman. We have increased by 50 percent the portion of B-52 bombers on 15-minute ground alert. The kind of flexibility that these programs provide is absolutely vital. Overall, in the last 24 months we have doubled the number of warheads in our strategic alert forces. And during the same period we have increased by 60 percent NATO's tactical nuclear forces in Western Europe.

Second, major increases in our nonnuclear capabilities were urgently needed. Accordingly, we increased the number of combat-ready Army divisions by 45 percent. We augmented by 30 percent the Air Force capability for tactical air support of combat operations. We have increased our procurement of combat supplies and equipment, to correct serious imbalances and inadequacies that had developed over the years. We have increased nearly six fold our special forces, made up of highly trained men who cannot only deal with guerrilla warfare, but more important, can train the peoples under terrorist attack to defend themselves.

The third major effort cannot be so easily defined. What it involves is a broad effort to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Defense Establishment. It is this effort that I want to talk about most, partly because it is the most controversial—really the only one of these three efforts which has been widely controversial—partly because it is, by its nature, very diffuse, involving a wide variety of largely independent efforts, which cannot properly be summed up in a few sentences.

The first two of our major objectives—the improvement of our strategic retaliatory forces and the buildup of our nonnuclear forces—commanded wide support by the time we took office.

The importance of additional effort to assure that our strategic retaliatory nuclear forces were both adequate and subject to effective control at all times was widely accepted. Consequently, it was clear that a number of major and expensive steps were needed in the strategic retaliatory area. It would have been national folly to allow any question to arise in the mind of a potential attacker that U.S. forces were not capable of absorbing a surprise attack and striking back with devastating fury.

It was equally clear that we could not either effectively or sensibly count on the threat of massive retaliation to deter the whole range of political and military aggression open to an ingenious and determined adversary. It is doubtful whether such a threat was ever a universal deterrent. It did not deter the attack on Korea, the pressure on Berlin, or the attempt to subvert southeast Asia. Still less is it likely to be a universal deterrent in an age when nuclear superiority, even though substantial in terms of numbers, cannot guarantee a victory in any meaningful sense.

No one in a position of responsibility seriously believed that a decision to employ our strategic nuclear forces could make sense except in the face of massive aggression—such as a large-scale attack on Western Europe—and consequently it was clear that, unless we were willing to live under



officials to listen to people outside of their own staffs who do not share their views and assumptions. But it is the duty of Government officials, representing the national interest rather than any smaller interest, to stand up to these pressures where what is asked cannot be reconciled with the national interest.

No single speech can do justice to the full complexity of defense decisionmaking. But at heart the problem comes down, always, to the same questions: What is really in our national interest? What will help this country to play the role we want it to play in this terribly critical period of the world's history? We are interested in saving money, in alleviating economic hardships from base closings and the like, in sound military-civilian relations, in the whole range of issues which tend to dominate the headlines. But the national interest towers above them all; and it is the national interest, above all, that we seek to serve.

#### OBJECTION TO EARLY CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, customarily all Senators give unanimous consent to waive the 3-day rule. Appropriations measures have often been taken up a day or two after the committee has reported, and with very little time for Senators to study hearings and committee reports and to be prepared to act on them.

What has happened today in connection with the supplemental appropriations bill is typical. On Tuesday, the majority leader asked me if I was willing to have the bill brought up the following Monday, which is next Monday. This was in compliance with the 3-day rule and gave time over the weekend to study the measure. Of course, I agreed.

This morning I was asked by a distinguished Senator to waive the rule, so the bill could be taken up and passed on Friday of this week. As a matter of accommodation to a colleague, I reluctantly agreed.

But this will be the last time I shall waive this right, unless a clear need for prompt passage can be shown.

This supplemental bill involves more than \$1½ billion of the taxpayers' money. It deals with a broad complexity of spending programs. It involves a \$52 million increase in the appropriations requested by the House. It is extremely difficult to determine by how much, if any, this measure should be reduced.

But if Senators do not take the time to analyze these huge spending proposals when they come to the floor, how can they possibly vote responsibly on spending huge sums?

Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD has been doing an excellent job of handling important legislation under very difficult circumstances, and after a gallant fight to speed up our record slow start.

I am very reluctant to add to the majority leader's difficulties, by holding up Senate consideration of appropriation bills. But I can see no other alternative to a responsible discharge of our duty to the taxpayers.

Mr. President, I make this statement with great reluctance; but I feel that under the circumstances this is necessary, because these bills are extremely dif-

ficult to analyze. The hearings being held right now before our Joint Economic Committee emphasize this fact. That is why I am serving this notice now. However, I shall not object to having the supplemental appropriation bill taken up on Friday.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am very happy to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What the Senator from Wisconsin has said is correct, although I believe that if he will search his memory, he may recall that I left a small opening, so that if it proved at all possible for the supplemental appropriation bill to be brought up on Friday, I could see him again, and, if he had time to look at the hearings and at the bill itself, he would reconsider.

Frankly, I do not know whether it will be possible to bring up the bill on Friday. Other developments which may occur may prevent our taking it up then.

However, I did request, through the staff of the Appropriations Committee, that the Senator from Wisconsin be contacted, and asked whether he would, on the basis of his having had a chance to study all the pertinent material, be willing to consider the possibility, if circumstances permitted, of permitting the supplemental bill to be taken up on the coming Friday.

As he has said, he has graciously consented to have that done. I believe that this morning he did receive a copy of the hearings and a copy of the report.

I wish to say that the Senator from Wisconsin has been most insistent on seeing to it that he has the necessary time in which to study these most important bills, and that on many occasions he has allowed us to bring up such a bill in less than 3 days after the report was filed—which is allowed under the rule—after he had a chance to study and to peruse the contents of the bill in question.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Montana.

Mr. President, what the majority leader has said is, of course, absolutely correct.

I yield the floor.

#### THE MURDER OF WILLIAM L. MOORE

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, last night while alone and peacefully walking along U.S. Highway 11 about 60 miles northeast of Birmingham, Ala., William L. Moore, a citizen of the State of Maryland, was brutally and wantonly shot and killed by a person, or persons, as yet unknown.

The exact facts of this murder are not now known, but I predict that William Moore's death and the manner of his death will not soon be forgotten.

Who was William L. Moore, and what—we must ask ourselves—had he done to incur the enmity of his murderer?

William Moore was a 35-year-old white man, a native of the State of New York, and in recent years a resident of Baltimore, Md. He was a career Federal

employee, a mailman in the Baltimore City Post Office. He was a combat veteran of service with the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific during World War II. He is survived by his widow to whom he had been married for many years. I have related a brief sketch of who and what William Moore was before his life was suddenly ended by two pistol bullets on an Alabama roadside.

What then was his fault? Why did some depraved mind conceive and carry out his execution. He was a man who strongly believed in, to quote his own words, "The right of peaceful protest." He had taken his annual leave from the Post Office and was embarked on a solitary walk from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., to deliver a personal letter to Gov. Ross Barnett expressing his personal feelings on the problem of race relations.

There may be some who will classify Mr. Moore as a crusader, as an eccentric, but it appears from the facts now at hand that he was only doing what he professed to do—exercising his inalienable right for peaceful protest against the conditions which he personally abhorred. He was not part of an organized group. He was not engaged in an activity calculated to incite civil unrest or riot.

William Moore is dead. The deed cannot be undone, but I am sure my colleagues in the Senate join me in calling on the law enforcement officials of the sovereign State of Alabama to launch an all-out effort to swiftly ferret out and bring to the bar of justice his murderer or murderers.

This heinous crime has snuffed out the life of one citizen, but more than that, it painfully and forcefully reminds us that anarchy's ugly head has reared again in our land.

The freedom we enjoy is bound to our respect for the law. Disrespect for and disobedience of the law restricts the area of freedom we all enjoy. Our society can tolerate disagreement because we know that disputes can be settled within the framework of our judicial and legislative system. Our society cannot and will not tolerate defiance of the law. The failure to take swift and deliberate action under the circumstances in this case could have lasting repercussions throughout our country.

#### RICE QUOTAS

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, in June 1962 my attention was called to the alleged abuse in the assignment of rice acreage allotments in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties, Tex. Allegedly these irregularities involved certain officials of the office personnel and pertained to several illegal transfers of producer rice allotments between Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. Involved in such irregularities were charges that in certain instances the producers were paying some of the county office employees for their cooperation in these illegal transfers.

Following my inquiry to the Department of Agriculture of June 29, 1962, I was advised that the Department had already received similar allegations and



that they were in the process of an investigation.

Under date of April 3, 1963, I received a report from the Department of Agriculture, signed by Mr. H. D. Godfrey, Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, confirming the results of their investigation and outlining the prosecutions and disciplinary actions which resulted therefrom.

I will ask unanimous consent that a copy of this report be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks here today.

This report confirms that there was a rather widespread abuse under which certain employees were receiving illegal payments for their part in arranging the illegal transfer of these rice allotments. Criminal indictments and convictions were obtained against several individuals involved in the conspiracy.

As one who on occasions has been a critic of the Agriculture Department this time I wish to commend the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, upon the prompt manner in which he initiated this investigation when it was called to his attention and the diligence with which his Department has prosecuted those responsible.

I ask unanimous consent that the Department's letter of April 3, 1963, signed by Mr. H. D. Godfrey, Administrator of Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND  
CONSERVATION SERVICE, OFFICE OF  
THE ADMINISTRATOR,  
Washington, D.C., April 3, 1963.

Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This is in further reference to your letters of June 29, 1962, and February 28, 1963, with respect to multiple assignments of rice acreage allotments in Matagorda and Brazoria Counties in Texas.

On June 3, 1962, Carl E. Lively, the Matagorda ASCS county office manager died of cancer. Immediately thereafter the Texas State office became aware of some indicated rice allotment irregularities in the county. A preliminary investigation by State office personnel pointed up several illegal transfers of producer rice allotments between Matagorda and Brazoria Counties. A further check in Brazoria County confirmed their suspicions. Similar transfers appeared to have taken place between these and other counties, Jackson and Waller.

Evidence indicated certain persons in the county offices of Brazoria, Matagorda, Jackson, and Waller Counties had accepted money from producers for rice acreage allotments or for increases in producer allotments.

The services of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Investigation Division, Office of the Inspector General; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Internal Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were requested on or about June 8, 1962, to determine the extent of the acreages and personnel involved. As their findings were disclosed, certain actions were taken by the Department.

When the investigations were well under way it became apparent that the indicated violations fell into the following categories:

A. Instances where a producer paid a county office employee annually over the past 2 or 3 years a monetary fee per acre for an increase in his producer rice acreage allotment. These irregularities appeared to be confined to four counties. This allotment acreage is usually duplicated by having been allocated to two or more farms and planted, but in some cases the producer allotment so allocated was in the name of a fictitious person.

B. Instances where two producers entered into an agreement or partnership for the purpose of producing rice on a joint basis, although it appears that one of the producers actually withdrew from the production of rice and was paid money at the time by the other producer for the use of his allotment, on an annual or permanent basis. In either instance, annual applications for allocation of producer allotments to a farm were approved on the basis that both producers were to be "engaged in the production of rice" on the farm. Effective with the 1958 crop year, regulations have provided for the recall

of any producer rice acreage allotment and a reduction of the farm allotment upon a finding after a scheduled hearing before the ASC county committee, that the producer was not "engaged in the production of rice" as indicated at the time of allocating his producer allotment to the farm.

Category A cases are of a limited number; category B cases are numerous and affect many producers directly and indirectly. One or more years during the period 1958 through 1962 are involved in each. However, subsequent to the initial action taken by the State committee, which resulted in the recall or revocation of allotments in the category B cases, many of the producers involved have furnished the State committee with evidence which substantiated their claim that they were "engaged in the production of rice" in the 1962 crop year, thereby clearing their operations for such year.

Your inquiry was directed to category A cases in Brazoria and Matagorda Counties.

The excess or unexplained acreages in this category in Brazoria County from 1958 through 1962, and the illegal transfers of such acreages which emanated from Brazoria County, during this period, are, as follows:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Brazoria.....	90.0	1,518.7	1,706.0	1,541.1	2,357.0
Fort Bend.....		271.4	125.0		
Jackson.....		908.2	1,019.2	427.1	200.0
Matagorda.....	146.0	315.5	242.2	455.9	420.6
Victoria.....		110.0			
Waller.....			166.8	639.1	1,183.7
Total.....	236.0	3,123.8	3,319.2	3,063.2	4,161.3

As information became available, the field officials of the Department took steps to cancel improper allocations in the category A cases and to recall or revoke producer allotment allocations in the category B cases as provided for in existing regulations.

In view of the fact that these violations came to light just prior to or at the time of harvest of the 1962 crop of rice, administrative action was directed to 1962 cases only, with action on violations for 1961 and prior years to be taken at the earliest practicable date.

On September 7, 1962, suit was brought in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas against the Texas ASCS State executive director, the ASCS county committees and county office managers of six counties in Texas by seven Texas rice farmers, praying for a preliminary injunction to prevent the recall of the allocation of producer rice acreage allotments to farms and the cancellation or reduction of farm acreage allotments as a result thereof and asking also for affirmative relief to require the return or issuance of rice marketing cards which had been canceled or withheld. Basis for the suit was that the Government's regulations under which the defendants had acted were invalid. The suit was a class action on behalf of all farmers in Texas similarly situated and it was sought to join as party defendants all other ASCS county committees and county office managers in the Texas rice-producing area. One plaintiff withdrew from the case at the start of the trial. Trial was held on October 1, 2, and 3, 1962, and decision was rendered on October 5, 1962. The court upheld the regulation and ruled also that the plaintiffs should have exhausted their administrative and judicial remedies provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Plaintiffs appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and requested a stay order pending the appeal to prevent defendants from adjusting any more farm rice acreage allotments. The stay order was granted. Arguments before

the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit were heard on February 21, 1963, but to date no decision has been handed down. At the close of the argument, motion was filed by counsel for plaintiffs seeking withdrawal from the action by three of the remaining plaintiffs.

The stay order has been in effect since October 15, 1962, and the Department has been precluded by reason thereof from taking administrative action leading to the recall or revocation of the rice acreage allotment in any case in which action had not already been taken at the time the stay order was issued.

Practically all farmers whose allotments were reduced or canceled before the stay order was issued have availed themselves of the opportunity to apply for a review of the administrative action before a review committee, as provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Many hearings before review committees were scheduled, but most were postponed or continued at the request of the farmers pending the outcome of the court action.

However, six category A cases were heard by the review committee for Matagorda County and three category B cases were heard by the review committee for Chambers County. In each case, the review committee found for the farmer. The Matagorda County cases were reopened on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, but the review committee affirmed the prior determinations.

If the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is favorable to the Government, further administrative and review committee action will be taken in accordance with applicable regulations. If the decision is unfavorable, no such action can be taken and any prior action by the Department under the regulations would likely have been invalidated.

We are informed by the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, that as a result of the investigations, criminal indictments have been obtained against Victor M. Dziewas, Farmer Fieldman, district 13, Texas ASCS







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued April 26, 1963  
For actions of April 25, 1963  
88th-1st: No. 60

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed feed grains bill. House committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House committee voted to report Area Redevelopment Act amendments bill.

## HOUSE

1. FEED GRAINS. By a vote of 208 to 196, passed with amendments H. R. 4997, to extend the feed grain program to 1964 and 1965 (pp. 6709-51). (See Digest 51 for a summary of the provisions of the bill as reported out of committee.)

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Michel, to limit diversion payments to not more than 20 percent of the fair market value of the diverted acres involved. p. 6747
- By Rep. Smith (Iowa), to authorize the Secretary to adjust the feed grain bases for farms within any State or county to the extent he determines such adjustment to be necessary in order to establish fair and equitable feed grain



bases. pp. 6747-8

By Rep. Michel, to strike out language to permit obligations to be incurred in advance of appropriations and to authorize the CCC to advance from its capital funds such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses in connection with the program. p. 6748

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Kyl, to strike out the authority for the Secretary to make payments in kind as part of the price support on corn and other feed grains. pp. 6741-3

By Rep. Harding, 93 to 122, to prohibit further price support payments on feed grains and to require CCC to dispose of its stocks of feed grains on a graduated basis. pp. 6743-4

By Rep. Griffin, 124 to 151, to provide that authority "to make payments, for not growing feed grains, to farmers who never grew feed grains, shall only be effective if and when Congress authorizes payments in like amount to residents of urban areas who are willing not to grow feed grains." pp. 6748-9

Rejected, by a vote of 196 to 205, a motion by Rep. Harvey to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee. pp. 6749-50

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5883, the Labor-HEW and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal year 1964 (H. Rept. 246) p. 6762
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 4996, to amend the Area Redevelopment Act. p. D260
4. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3872, to extend the Export-Import Bank of Washington and increase the lending authority of the Bank. p. 6761
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the legislative program for next week as follows: Mon., outdoor recreation development bill; Tues., Labor-HEW appropriation bill; and Wed. and remainder of the week, Export-Import Bank extension and authorization for additional foreign buildings. p. 6751
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 29. p. 6761

#### SENATE

7. COTTON. Sen. Sparkman inserted an analysis and justification of his bill, S. 608, to provide a revised cotton program. pp. 6704-5
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Smith spoke against establishment of a Joint Committee on Appropriations and recommended that half of the appropriation bills be originated by the Senate. pp. 6683-9
9. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Proxmire submitted an amendment which he intends to propose, to reduce various items in H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill. pp. 6681-2
10. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Kefauver complimented the results of the work of TVA. pp. 6682-3
11. RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger submitted an Ore. Legislature memorial urging early action on the proposal for establishing the Tualatin Valley irrigation project. p. 6706



Whereas for all of this time he has devoted himself to innumerable civic, charitable and worthwhile endeavors for the betterment of his industry, community, State, and country; and

Whereas for 16 years as chairman of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, he has helped make Hollywood, Calif., synonymous with the best in entertainment for millions of people throughout the world; and

Whereas his devotion to the highest principles of Americanism have been an example and inspiration to his fellowmen; and

Whereas his industry and his community have chosen to honor him for all of these and many more of his magnificent contributions during the past quarter century: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, (the senate thereof concurring),* That the members of the legislature join with his thousands of friends throughout the State and Nation in paying tribute to Y. Frank Freeman as one of Hollywood's foremost citizens and statesmen; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Y. Frank Freeman.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to add a few words to the statement of the distinguished minority whip, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], with respect to the honor being shown in Hollywood this weekend to a distinguished native of my State, who now is a native of California—Hon. Y. Frank Freeman.

It has been my privilege to know Mr. Freeman practically all my life, and to enjoy my friendship with him and also with a number of the members of his family.

He is an outstanding American who not only has made outstanding contributions to public entertainment of the highest and cleanest sort in this country, but also has made outstanding contributions to good government. He has interested himself in government at every level, from the local community and the city to the Government in the Nation's Capital. No man is more deserving of being honored at the capital of the motion-picture world than is Y. Frank Freeman.

## CUBA

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, in response to a question at his press conference yesterday, President Kennedy said this:

I know there is a good deal of concern in the United States because Castro is still there. I think it is unfortunate that he was permitted to assume control in the 1950's and perhaps it would have been easier to take an action then than it is now. But those who were in position of responsibility did not make that judgment.

Whatever may have been Mr. Kennedy's intentions, his statement yesterday has distinct political overtones. Perhaps the record should be set straight.

During the 1950's there were few, if any, Republican voices raised in support of Castro and there were few, if any, Democratic voices raised in condemnation of Castro. This record is clear.

Let us not forget that Castro, the revolutionary, was admired by many in this country and throughout the hemisphere. This undoubtedly was the case because of the unpopularity of the Batista administration and the corruption and ruthlessness which characterized that administration.

President Kennedy while a U.S. Senator recognized that. I quote from "The Strategy of Peace," by John F. Kennedy, dated January 1, 1960:

The wild, angry passionate course of the revolution in Cuba demonstrates that the shores of the American Hemisphere and the Caribbean islands are not immune to the ideas and forces causing similar storms on other continents. Just as we recall our own revolutionary past in order to understand the spirit and the significance of the anti-colonial uprisings in Asia and Africa, we should now reread the life of Simon Bolivar, the great liberator and sometime dictator of South America, in order to comprehend the new contagion for liberty and reform now spreading south of our borders. On an earlier trip throughout Latin America, I became familiar with the hopes and burdens which characterize this tide of Latin nationalism.

Fidel Castro is part of the legacy of Bolivar, who led his men over the Andes Mountains, vowing war to the death against Spanish rule, saying, "Where a goat can pass, so can an army." Castro is also part of the frustration of that earlier revolution which won its war against Spain but left largely untouched the indigenous feudal order. "To serve a revolution is to plow the sea," Bolivar said in despair as he lived to see the failure of his efforts at social reform.

Whether Castro would have taken a more rational course after his victory had the U.S. Government not backed the dictator Batista so long and so uncritically, and had it given the fiery young rebel a warmer welcome in his hour of triumph, especially on his trip to this country, we cannot be sure.

Let me also quote from a program on May 14, 1960, on WRC-TV in Washington sponsored by the District of Columbia Kennedy-for-President Committee:

Question: Should the United States try to retaliate against the Cuban Government?

Kennedy: Well, the situation in Cuba, of course, continues to deteriorate but for the present I think the administration's policy is the right one. \* \* \* For the time being, I would conduct our policy on the basis that it is being conducted. The situation could change at any time. \* \* \* For the present, I support the administration policy.

Two quotations from former President Harry S. Truman might be of interest to my colleagues:

Harry S. Truman (New York Times, Apr. 29, 1959): I think the boy (Castro) means to do right. Let's wait and see.

Harry S. Truman (North American Newspaper Alliance, July 31, 1959 in New York Times): I think that Fidel Castro is a good young man, who has made mistakes, but who seems to want to do the right thing for the Cuban people, and we ought to extend our sympathy and help him to do what is right for them.

Again let me quote President Kennedy during the closing weeks of his campaign in 1960. On October 15 he said:

We must end the harassment, which this Government has carried on, of liberty-loving anti-Castro forces in Cuba and in other lands. While we cannot violate international law, we must recognize that these exiles and

rebels represent the real voice of Cuba, and should not be constantly handicapped by our Immigration and Justice Department authorities.

On October 20 he said:

We must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic anti-Castro forces in exile and in Cuba itself who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro.

How strange these words strike us in view of recent actions taken by this administration in connection with the group of brave and patriotic Cubans in Florida today.

The facts are that those who were in position of responsibility did make a judgment and did take action. In March of 1960 under the Eisenhower administration steps were begun to train and equip an expeditionary force of Cuban exiles to invade the island. For various reasons, among them the difficulty of finding the proper leadership, that invasion could not be implemented during the remaining months of the Eisenhower administration. It was attempted in April of 1961 under the Kennedy administration. It failed. Most people agree that its failure was caused by Castro's air superiority. The Attorney General says that the invaders were never promised air cover. Yet the evidence is clear that the invaders were assured that there would be no air opposition. It is also generally accepted that militarily Castro's forces are 10 or 15 times as effective today as they were in April 1961.

When the President finally took his firm stand against the Russian missile installations in Cuba, I supported him to the hilt as did most Republicans. Some Republicans and some very important Democrats asked for even stronger measures. In any event, the United States was hailed throughout South and Central America and, indeed, throughout most of the free world for seizing the initiative. Unfortunately, in conforming our Cuban policy to expediency, we have seen the edge of our blade dulled. The bold initiative of last fall has become a wishy-washy policy of backing and stalling this spring.

I repeat, the statement made by President Kennedy yesterday cannot go unchallenged.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I submit an amendment reducing the amount of the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 5517, which is expected to be taken up by the Senate tomorrow. The amendment would reduce the amount of the bill as reported to the Senate by approximately \$52 million and would reduce the bill as passed by the House by approximately \$3.5 million.

With obviously necessary exceptions, the Senate committee increases in the bill as passed by the House have been eliminated, and Senate decreases in House-approved amounts have been retained. All increases in estimated budget amounts have been eliminated save for such necessary Senate and



House expenses as payments to relatives of deceased Members, including the relatives of the late Senators Dworshak, Chavez, and Kerr.

Other Senate additions which have not been cut in my amendment are items which the Senate traditionally adds to the bill for housekeeping purposes and salaries of employees.

An increase in claims and judgment funds of \$3.5 million over the House bill has been retained in the amendment because it covers enforceable judgments against the United States.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment and ask that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

### THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, this month marks the 30th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the greatest approach to integrated development of the resources of an entire region that the world has ever known.

I note with great pleasure that the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Orville L. Freeman, is in my State today inspecting TVA's Beech River watershed development project. According to an article in the April 9 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Secretary Freeman is making this trip in order to "study the means by which the Agriculture Department's rural areas development program can be utilized within the framework of TVA's regional development program."

All too few people outside the Tennessee Valley realize that TVA is much more than the Nation's biggest producer of electricity. Indeed, if there was one thing that spurred the creation of TVA, it was that the Tennessee River once was a wild, unpredictable destroyer of life and property whose onslaughts could not be tolerated by a modern nation.

For years now the Tennessee has been tamed, thanks to the TVA. On March 20, 1963, there appeared in the Chattanooga News-Free Press an Associated Press article about TVA's success in preventing floods over the area drained by the Tennessee and its tributaries. It is a remarkable story of the science of flood control and of the millions of dollars saved because of this vast operation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article and an excerpt on the same subject from the TVA Weekly News Letter of March 27, 1963, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article and excerpt were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chattanooga News-Free Press, Mar. 20, 1963]

#### TVA EXPERTS JUGGLE RIVER WATER TO PREVENT FLOODS OVER WIDE AREA

KNOXVILLE.—When floods threaten, the Tennessee Valley Authority's river control branch makes decisions on measures to be taken to meet the danger.

These decisions involve hours of tedious paperwork, split-second figuring by man and computer, perhaps hurried messages by

microwave radio during the night, and juggling of waters behind more than two dozen dams.

One of the big decisionmakers is Alfred Cooper, chief of TVA's river control branch, who sums up his job thusly:

"We fight time."

If conditions call for it, white haired, bespectacled Cooper can figuratively twist the technical faucets that can turn off the Tennessee where it enters the Ohio at Paducah, Ky.

The Tennessee was stopped dead in its tracks in 1958, 1960, and 1961 to control flooding on the lower Ohio and down the Mississippi. By its own figures, TVA has averted about \$31.5 million damages along those areas by regulating the Tennessee's flow.

#### AT CHATTANOOGA

But at Chattanooga alone TVA also estimates it has prevented \$148 million losses from 31 potentially damaging floods.

Cooper generally is responsible in the operation, and, as a TVA spokesman put it: "He's the only man in the world with a river job like that."

If Cooper had any simple formula for controlling a runaway river, it would be this:

Clear the mainstream of as much water as possible ahead of an expected flood crest, and hold back waters from the tributaries until the flood crest passes.

The hitch is deciding which of TVA's nine mainstream dams to open and which of its five major tributary dams to close, how much and for how long.

The answers are determined at TVA's 25-man flood control office beginning about 7:30 a.m. when the faxwriter—a reproduction machine—begins reeling out sheets filled with data on rainfall, reservoir elevations and discharges at each dam.

Minutes later, a teletype begins spelling out forecasts from the Weather Bureau, where TVA pays the salaries of three meteorologists. TVA receives two special forecasts daily, with additional advisories with significant weather changes.

#### STREAM OF REPORTS

About 8:05 a.m., a steady stream of information begins pouring in from 10 area offices where field engineers have received reports from 200 rainfall stations and 43 stream gages throughout the valley.

With other data, the rainfall measurements are fed into a computer—rented for \$1,500 a month—which spits forth averages and such technical information as runoff indexes.

Armed with an array of computations, three or four men huddle in the seventh floor of a TVA building in Knoxville to discuss where the critical flood points are. There's Cooper; perhaps Reed Elliott, the water control planning engineer (and, technically, Cooper's boss); and Alfred Blickenstfer, head of the forecasting section; plus an aide.

After brief discussion, they decide to begin preliminary discharges. An office in Chattanooga is alerted:

"Increase discharges 20,000 cubic feet per second at Watts Bar, Chicamauga, 20,000; Guntersville and Wheeler, 25,000; and Pickwick, 40,000."

The order is relayed to the dams via a hot line on TVA's transmission lines, by microwave or by commercial telephone.

At one dam—within half an hour of the decision—the push of a button starts a motor that lifts the gate that spills the water \* \* \* at another, a man jumps into a crane, wheels along the top of the dam and wields a big mechanical hand to lift the gate.

That's the beginning of what may be repeated in the next day or so: empty the mainstream for storage capacity, hold back the tributaries.

In the case of a new flood crest coming down the Ohio, TVA Tuesday curtailed the Tennessee flow from 350,000 cubic feet per

second—or 160 million gallons a minute—to 250,000 cubic feet per second. It may be cut to 200,000 cubic feet per second.

The whole idea is to slice the Tennessee flow to a minimum when the Ohio flood crest passes Paducah—about Thursday—and then allow the Tennessee's pent-up waters to flow in behind.

With such a vast flood control operation, why then does Tennessee have floods. The answer is simply that the flooding occurs largely along creeks and streams where there are no dams.

[From the TVA Weekly News Letter, Mar. 27, 1963]

Total benefits from TVA flood control now exceed total flood control costs by about 60 percent, just 27 years after its first multiple-use dam was closed, TVA said today.

The agency's flood control facilities represent an investment of \$184 million, most of it flood control's share of the overall cost for multiple-use dams and reservoirs. Accumulated operating and engineering costs over the years, plus an allowance for interest on the investment, bring total present flood control costs to \$285 million.

On the benefit side of the ledger, total estimated benefits now stand at about \$456 million including those resulting from this month's flood control operation, TVA said. These benefits are of two types—damages prevented during floods and increases in land values resulting from flood protection.

TVA has made a preliminary estimate of more than \$100 million in damage saved at Chattanooga during the early March flood regulation. This pushes the total damages which have been prevented in the Tennessee Valley to about \$275 million.

Outside the Tennessee Valley, flood losses along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers (outside the levees) have been reduced \$31 million by the effects of TVA regulation, not counting additional benefits this month that cannot be estimated accurately until the flood recedes.

These prevented losses add up to \$306 million in the two areas. In addition, greater security provided by TVA regulation to 6 million acres behind Mississippi and Ohio River levees has increased the value of those lands by an estimated \$150 million.

When flood crests come down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as they did last week, TVA uses the vast storage in 184-mile-long Kentucky Reservoir to hold back part or all of the Tennessee River's flow and keep it off the Ohio crest. Last week discharges at Kentucky Dam were reduced from 350,000 to 200,000 cubic feet per second during the Ohio crest. Kentucky Reservoir rose about 10 feet as waters pouring down the Tennessee River were stored there.

TVA said this month's flood and the one in 1957, while not the largest in Tennessee River history, were potentially the most destructive because of the urban development and economic growth that has taken place. Without regulation, a single flood today like the one in 1957 would cause damage in Metropolitan Chattanooga greater than the entire \$184 million investment in TVA flood control facilities.

TVA pointed out that the investment figures for its reservoir system include the value of the land which was purchased for the permanent reservoirs.

Prevented damages in the Tennessee Valley have averaged over \$10 million a year since Norris Dam was closed in 1936, and prevented losses along the Ohio and Mississippi have averaged another \$1.5 million a year since Kentucky Dam was closed in 1944 (aside from land enhancement benefits). In contrast, the cost of TVA flood control operations—including depreciation on the original investment—is currently running about \$3½ million a year.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued April 29, 1963  
For actions of April 26, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 61



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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate debated supplemental appropriation bill. Sens. McCarthy and Hart commended proposed food stamp program. Sen. McGovern urged support for extension of feed grain program. Sen. Morse urged additional funds for soil and water conservation research. Sen. Ellender introduced food stamp bill. Sen. Williams, N.J., introduced and discussed school lunch bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963 (pp. 6786, 6790-6801). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc, and the bill as amended will be considered as original text for purposes of further amendment (pp. 6791-2).

Sens. Tower, Saltonstall, Javits, and Douglas submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill. pp. 6772-4

Sen. Javits submitted a notice of his intention to propose an amendment to provide that none of the funds for the Extension Service under the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for "payments to States and Puerto Rico" shall be paid to any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the State programs carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against on account of race, creed, or color. p. 6772

The report of the Appropriations Committee on this bill includes the following statement regarding public works acceleration:

"PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION"

"The Committee recommends the deletion of the following language from the House bill:

" 'Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction



of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.'

"In taking this action, the committee desires the agencies exercising responsibilities under this program to use the funds available to them to the maximum possible extent for projects where local governments are required to make contributions toward the cost of the projects. Accordingly, the committee directs that not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated be allocated to all-Federal projects.

"The committee further directs that no funds be used for all-Federal research laboratories of the type normally requiring separate item review and approval of the Congress in the regular appropriation process, or for all-Federal projects of any other type costing more than \$400,000. In this way maximum benefits will be obtained from the Federal funds provided."

2. FOOD STAMPS. Sens. McCarthy and Hart commended the administration's proposed food stamp program and urged its enactment. p. 6801
3. FEED GRAINS. Sen. McGovern urged support for enactment of legislation to extend the feed grains program and commended the support of Congressmen from urban areas for voting for passage of the bill in the House. pp. 6808-9
4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Morse urged additional funds for expansion of facilities for soil and water conservation research, inserted a letter from the Oregon Wheat Commission supporting funds for this purpose, and inserted tables on production of wheat in Oregon to indicate "the importance to the total Oregon economy of this major crop." pp. 6776-8
5. TIMBER; TAXATION. Received a Fla. Legislature resolution opposing passage of any legislation which will eliminate capital gains treatment in connection with the sale and use of timber. p. 6767
6. FOOD FOR PEACE. Received a Maine Legislature resolution favoring enactment of legislation to authorize the procurement and distribution of domestically produced fishery products under the food-for-peace program. p. 6767
7. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Frank E. Smith to be a member of the Board of Directors of TVA. p. 6775
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Allott urged the enactment of legislation to further restrict the importation of products under the Antidumping Act of 1921. pp. 6778-9
9. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger referred to the "increasing interest in the close connection between smoking and lung cancer," and inserted an essay, "Smoking, Cancer Essay Winner Miss Paczesniak." p. 6784
10. RESEARCH; HUMANE TREATMENT. Sen. McGee inserted a letter to the editor from a Veterinarian supporting enactment of legislation to provide criteria for the humane treatment of animals used in experiments and research. pp. 6788-9
11. FEDERAL REGISTER. Sen. Mansfield entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which H. R. 2837, to amend the Federal Register Act so as to give the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register discretion as to techniques whereby books of the Code of Federal Regulations are updated (rather than requiring pocket supplements), was passed by the Senate Apr. 25. p. 6786



imagination of peoples all over the world. Under the leadership of Mayor Jerome R. Cavanagh, the city of Detroit has been designated as the city in this country to bid for the 1968 Olympics. This successful effort by Detroit has stirred all people in the sports-minded city of Detroit. I hope that the leadership given in this effort by Mayor Cavanagh and his committee will be rewarded by success in bringing the games to the United States. To support this effort and to reflect the unreserved welcome which this country would accord the competitors and visitors to the games, I send to the desk for myself and the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] this resolution of encouragement and support of the bid of the city of Detroit. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed at the conclusion of my remarks and appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 72) favoring the holding of the Olympic games in America in 1968, introduced by Mr. HART (for himself and Mr. McNAMARA), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the United States Olympic Association will invite the International Olympic Committee to hold the Olympic games at Detroit, Michigan, in 1968; and

Whereas Detroit has demonstrated a willingness and capacity to provide excellent facilities for the games and the visitors who attend them; and

Whereas Detroit's midwestern location will offer foreign visitors a revealing look at the American heartland; and

Whereas the United States has not hosted the games since 1932 and would be honored to welcome this enterprise in international good will: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Government of the United States, therefore, expresses the sincere hope that the Olympic games will be held in this country in 1968 and pledges continuing support of the principles on which the Olympic games are founded.*

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the International Olympic Committee.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION ABOLISHING ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution providing for the election by popular vote of the President and Vice President.

This joint resolution would abolish the electoral college, and would permit our Nation's highest leaders to be chosen directly by the people.

The acute interest in electoral reform evidenced after every close election fades rapidly in the period between elections. There may be situations in which it is unwise to legislate at the height of pub-

lic indignation. In this case, however, waning public interest has helped perpetuate for too many years the cumbersome and unreasonable system under which the American people choose their President and Vice President.

Diminishing public interest is only one of the factors which discourage a change in the present system. Another is disagreement, by those who agree that the present system is archaic and unfair, as to the procedure which should be adopted.

There is even substantial disagreement as to the reasons for dissatisfaction with the present system. In my judgment, the most serious flaw in the present system is that it permits the election of a minority President. In our history there have actually been three cases in which a President who received a smaller number of votes than the number received by his closest opponent was elected: John Quincy Adams, in 1824—over Jackson; Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876—over Tilden; and Benjamin Harrison, in 1888—over Cleveland. In the first case, the minority President was chosen by the House of Representatives; in the other two, he was chosen by a majority vote of the electoral college.

There is a widespread view that the present system is heavily weighted in favor of the larger States. Nothing could be further from the fact.

This is illustrated by some actual figures. In the 1960 election, New York's 7,276,000 voters elected 45 electors. This is a ratio of 1 elector for approximately 162,000 voters. In the smallest State, Hawaii, on the other hand, 185,000 voters elected 3 electors, a ratio of 1 elector for every 62,000 voters. In Mississippi, 181,000 voters elected 8 electors, for a ratio of 1 elector for every 23,000 voters. On a comparative basis, this means that under the present electoral college system, the voting weight of a Hawaiian citizen is almost 3 times that of a New York citizen, and the voting weight of a Mississippi citizen is almost 7 times that of a New York citizen. Many other examples of this situation could be cited. They refute completely any argument that the present method of electing the President and Vice President favors voters in the larger States.

In my view, every citizen should have an equal voice in the selection of the President. This is not accomplished by simply allowing each voter to vote for the same number of electors, as is proposed in some other joint resolutions dealing with the electoral college. Actually, there is only one way to assure voter equality in the selection of a President and Vice President, and that is by having them chosen by the people in a direct election. Direct election of our Chief Executive is also the only sure method of preventing the election of a minority President. Under a direct election system, furthermore, no State, large or small, would have an undue influence in the choice of the President. Instead, each State would have only the weight it was entitled to have by virtue of its voting population.

The direct election system eliminates any need for an electoral college. This vestigial remainder of an era in which the people were not fully trusted to choose the President no longer has any place in our Republic.

I believe that the joint resolution I am today introducing represents the only effective method of eliminating all the hazards of the present system, and that it must be the ultimate goal of those who seek basic reform in the process of electing the Nation's leaders.

This joint resolution, following a proposal on which I joined the majority leader in the 87th Congress, would also reduce the period of delay between November 7 and January 20, before the newly elected President assumes office.

That is very important because the problems of the world with which our Nation is concerned simply do not await the formalities of a presidential inauguration.

The conditions which prevail today and which we must assume will exist for decades, make it essential that the powers of the Presidency be exercised as soon as possible by the new designee instead of a lame duck. Under the provisions of this joint resolution, a newly elected President would take office on December 1 rather than January 20, which will cut down substantially on the hazardous period of transition and also give the new President time to shape his legislative program before Congress convenes.

The necessity of dealing with the problems of the electoral college by constitutional amendment, which requires a two-thirds vote of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the States, precludes any optimism as to their solution. A willingness to compromise on all sides is necessary if any progress is to be made.

The whole question has been the subject of study by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary. We have had extensive hearings. Speaking as one member of that committee, I certainly am ready to make concessions and compromises in order to bring about some solution of the problem. I rather apprehend that that is the attitude of other members of that committee. But it seems to me the goal of one American, one vote, however, should be basic.

The joint resolution which I am today introducing in my judgment is the best way of assuring its accomplishment.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed following my remarks the text of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 73) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to term of office of President and Vice President, and providing for election of candidates for President and Vice President by popular vote introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judi-



ciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States:*

“ARTICLE—

“SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during a term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, shall be elected by votes cast by the people of the several States. No person constitutionally ineligible for the office of President shall be eligible for that of Vice President of the United States.

“The Congress shall determine the time of such election, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Until otherwise determined by the Congress, such election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November of the year in which the regular term of the President and Vice President, as herein provided, is to begin.

“The persons voting in each State in such election shall have the qualifications requisite for persons voting for members of the most numerous branch of the legislature of that State. The places and manner of holding such election shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations. The candidates for the Offices of President and Vice President shall be selected in such manner as the Congress shall by law provide. The names of the candidates so selected shall be placed on the ballot in each State, and shall so appear thereon that a single vote will be cast by each voter for the candidate of a political party for the office of President and the candidate of the same party for the office of the Vice President.

“SEC. 2. Within two weeks after such election, the chief executive of each State shall make distinct lists showing the number of votes cast in such State for the candidates of each political party for the offices of President and Vice President, which lists shall be signed, certified, and transmitted under the seal of such State to the seat of the Government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate.

“On the twenty-first day following such election the President of the Senate shall open all certificates in the presence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chief Justice of the United States, and the votes shall then be counted. The candidates for the offices of President and Vice President having the greatest number of votes shall be President and Vice President, respectively. If two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes for President and Vice President and such number is greater than that received by any other candidate, the candidate shall be deemed elected who shall have received the greatest number of the votes in each of the greatest number of States. The Congress may by law provide for the case wherein one or more of the persons referred to in the first sentence of this paragraph are unable to be present on the day fixed for the opening of the certificates, declaring who shall act in their places.

“SEC. 3. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the first day of December in the fourth year of their term; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

“SEC. 4. The first, second, third, and fourth paragraphs of section 1, article II, of the Constitution, the twelfth article of the amendment to the Constitution, that part of section 1 of the twentieth article of amendment to the Constitution which refers to the terms of the President and Vice President, and section 4 of the twentieth article of amendment to the Constitution are hereby repealed.

“SEC. 5. This article shall take effect on the first day of June following its ratification.

“SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by Congress.”

### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—AMENDMENTS

Mr. TOWER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 5517, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

### NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JAVITS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 2, line 10, after the period insert the following:

“No part of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for ‘Payments to States and Puerto Rico’ shall be paid to any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the State programs carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of race, creed, or color.”

Mr. JAVITS also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. JAVITS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 3 line 11, before the period insert the following: “: *Provided*, That no part of such additional amount shall be used in any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the programs of the Farmers Home Administration are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of race, creed, or color”.

On page 3, line 18, before the period insert the following: “: *Provided*, That no part of such amount shall be used for loans, or advances in connection with security for such loans, to provide rental housing or related facilities which are not available, or will not be available, to individuals without regard to race, creed, or color”.

Mr. JAVITS also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 5517), the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, the following amendment, namely:

#### “TITLE V

“This title may be cited as the ‘Federal Elections Act of 1963’.

“Part I—Table of contents and definitions  
“Table of Contents

“SEC. 501. This Act is divided into parts and sections according to the following table of contents:

#### “TABLE OF CONTENTS

“Part I—Table of contents and definitions

“Sec. 501. Table of contents.

“Sec. 502. Definitions.

#### “Part II—Campaign practices

“Sec. 503. Organization of political committees.

“Sec. 504. Reports by political committees.

“Sec. 505. Reports by others than political committees.

“Sec. 506. Reports by candidates.

“Sec. 507. Formal requirements on filing reports and statements.

“Sec. 508. Duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate.

“Sec. 509. Duties of clerks of United States district courts.

“Sec. 510. General penalties for violations.

“Sec. 511. Expenses of election contests.

“Sec. 512. Effect on State laws.

“Sec. 513. Partial invalidity.

“Sec. 514. Repealing clause.

#### “Part III—Amendments to criminal code

“Sec. 515. Definitions.

“Sec. 516. Publication or distribution of election materials.

#### “Part IV—Effective date

“Sec. 517. Effective date.

#### “Definitions

“SEC. 502. As used in this title and title II, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise—

“(1) The term ‘election’ includes a general, special, or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a convention or a caucus of a political party held for the purpose of nominating candidates;

“(2) The term ‘candidate’ means an individual whose name is presented at an elec-



tion for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Representative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is nominated or elected;

"(3) The term 'political committee' includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or vice presidential electors;

"(4) The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;

"(5) The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, or money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

"(6) The term 'person' includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons; and

"(7) The term 'State' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

#### *"Part II—Campaign practices*

##### *"Organization of Political Committees*

"SEC. 503. (a) Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen. No expenditure shall be made for or on behalf of a political committee without the authorization of its chairman or treasurer.

"(b) Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution, and the date on which received. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to see to it that all contributions received by or for a committee shall be kept separate from any personal funds and deposited in a special account.

"(c) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of—

"(1) all contributions made to or for such committee;

"(2) the name and address of every person making any such contribution, and the date thereof;

"(3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and

"(4) the name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.

"(d) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding \$100 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of two years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.

##### *"Reports by Political Committees*

"SEC. 504 (a) The treasurer of a political committee shall file reports of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk of the House of

Representatives, on forms to be prescribed by him, and shall transmit a copy of such reports (except as provided in section 509 (b)) to the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which the principal office of the committee is located. Such reports shall be filed, complete as of June 30 and December 31 of each year, and as of the tenth day next preceding the date on which an election is to be held, and as of the thirtieth day following an election, with respect to which contributions were received or expenditures made by such committee. In each instance reports shall be filed not later than the third day following the reporting date as above provided. Each report shall contain—

"(1) the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period;

"(2) the name and address of each person who has made a contribution to or for such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$100 or more, together with the amount and date of such contribution; and for the purposes of this paragraph the term 'contribution', as used herein, shall not include transfers of funds to or from political committees or candidates;

"(3) the total sum of individual contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (2);

"(4) the name and address of each political committee or candidate from which the committee received any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all such transfers;

"(5) the total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year;

"(6) the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure has been made by such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$100 or more, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure;

"(7) the total sum of all expenditures made by such committee, during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (6);

"(8) the name and address of each political committee or candidate to which the committee made any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all such transfers; and

"(9) the total sum of expenditures made by such committee during the calendar year.

"(b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous report only the amount need be carried forward.

"(c) The report required to be filed as of December 31 shall cover the entire calendar year.

"(d) In the case of political committees supporting candidates for President, Vice President, or Senator, a copy of the report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (a) shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

"(e) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a) of this section shall also contain a list of the names of candidates in whose behalf contributions were received or expenditures made. In the case of political committees supporting more than one candidate (and State and local candidates), the amount of the total expenditures allocable to each candidate—

"(1) shall be in the same ratio as expenditures on behalf of each candidate for printing and advertising, radio time, and television time bears to the total of such expenditures, or

"(2) where no expenditures were made for Federal candidates for any of such purposes

there shall be charged to each Federal candidate an amount equal to the full expenditure divided by the total number of candidates, Federal and State;

except that expenditures specifically designated for an individual candidate shall be charged to such candidate.

"(f) Whenever any report is filed by the treasurer of any political committee pursuant to subsection (a), such treasurer at the same time shall transmit a true and correct copy of such report to each candidate on whose behalf such reports reflects any contribution received, or any expenditure made, by such political committee.

##### *"Reports by Other Than Political Committees*

"SEC. 505. Every person (other than those filing reports pursuant to section 504) who makes an expenditure in one or more items aggregating \$100 or more within a calendar year, other than by contribution to a political committee, for the purpose of influencing, in two or more States, election of candidates, shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, an itemized detailed report of such expenditures in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 504, and shall file a copy thereof (subject to the provisions of section 509(b)) with the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which such expenditures are made, and in the case of any expenditure in support of a candidate for President, Vice President, or United States Senator, shall file a copy of the report with the Secretary of the Senate.

##### *"Reports by Candidates*

"SEC. 506. (a) Every candidate shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, reports of receipts and expenditures and shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Senate if a candidate for Senator, and (except as provided in section 509(b)) to the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which the candidate resides. Such reports shall be complete as of the tenth day next preceding the date on which an election for the office for which he is a candidate is to be held, and as of the fortieth day following such election, and in each instance shall be filed not later than the third day following the reporting date; except that where a candidate in order to qualify for the general election must run in two successive primaries in one party no second report on the first primary will be required for those candidates participating in the second primary if reports filed for the second primary are cumulative and supplementary of the report filed before the first primary. Such reports shall contain a correct and itemized detailed report of contributions received and expenditures made by him in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 504, including amounts expended from his own funds.

"(b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous report, only the amount need be carried forward.

##### *"Formal Requirements on Filing Reports and Statements*

"SEC. 507. The reports and statements required by this title to be filed by a candidate, a treasurer of a political committee, or by any other person, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the copies thereof required to be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, and (subject to the provisions of section 509(b)) with the clerk of the United States district court—



"(1) shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person filing such report or statement, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths;

"(2) shall be deemed properly filed when delivered to the specified recipient, or when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and properly addressed, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such report or statement shall be promptly filed upon notice of its nonreceipt by the officer with whom it is required to be filed; and

"(3) a copy shall be preserved by the person filing it for a period of one year from the date of filing.

"Duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate

"Sec. 508. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and of the Secretary of the Senate—

"(1) to preserve the reports and statements filed under this title for a period of six years from the date of receipt;

"(2) to make such reports and statements available for public inspection during regular office hours;

"(3) to make such reports and statements available for such inspection within twenty-four hours of their receipt by them; and

"(4) to permit copying of any such report or statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as requested by any person, at the expense of such person.

"Duties of Clerks of United States District Courts

"Sec. 509. (a) It shall be the duty of the clerks of United States district courts—

"(1) to receive and maintain in an orderly manner all reports and statements required by this Act to be filed with such clerks;

"(2) to maintain such reports and statements for public inspection for a period of six years from the date of receipt;

"(3) to make such reports and statements available for public inspection during regular office hours;

"(4) to make available for public inspection each report and statement within twenty-four hours of its receipt; and

"(5) to permit copying of any such report or statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as requested by any person, at the expense of such person.

"(b) In States where the secretary of state or other State official is authorized to perform the duties specified in this section, the filing of reports and statements under this title shall be with such State official in lieu of the filing with the clerk of the United States district court.

#### "General Penalties for Violations

"Sec. 510. (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this part shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"(b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this part shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

#### "Expenses of Election Contests

"Sec. 511. This Act shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make contributions or expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

#### "Effect on State Laws

"Sec. 512. This Act shall not be construed to annul, or to exempt any candidate from complying with, the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless such laws are directly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

#### "Partial Invalidity

"Sec. 513. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or cir-

cumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

#### "Repealing Clause

"Sec. 514. All other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

#### "Part III—Amendments to Criminal Code

##### "Definitions

"Sec. 515. Section 591 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

##### "§ 591. Definitions

"When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 608, 609, 610, and 612 of this title—

"(1) The term "election" includes a general, special, or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a convention or a caucus of a political party held for the purpose of nominating candidates;

"(2) The term "candidate" means an individual whose name is presented at an election for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Representative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is nominated or elected;

"(3) The term "political committee" includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or vice presidential electors;

"(4) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;

"(5) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

"(6) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons;

"(7) The term "State" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

#### "Publication or Distribution of Election Materials

"Sec. 516. Section 612 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the word 'names' wherever it appears therein the words 'and addresses'.

#### "Part IV—Effective date

##### "Effective Date of Titles I to III

"Sec. 517. Titles I and II and the amendments made by title III shall take effect on January 1, 1964, except that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to contributions and expenditures made prior to such date; but nothing in this Act shall relieve any person from filing any statements or reports required under the law in force prior to the date of enactment of this Act."

Mr. DOUGLAS also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### PRICE OF CERTAIN RADIO AVIGATION CHARTS AND OTHER RELATED MATERIAL SOLD BY COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of the bill (S. 1336) to provide that the price at which the Coast and Geodetic Survey sells radio avigation charts and certain related material to the public shall not be less than the cost thereof, the name of my colleague from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] be added as a cosponsor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors for the following bills:

Authority of April 18, 1963:

S. 1334. A bill to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act: Mr. DOUGLAS.

Authority of April 22, 1963:

S. 1342. A bill to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of any shipping container manufactured in the United States from imported steel unless the container is marked so as to indicate the country of origin of the steel: Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. SIMPSON.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Address by Benjamin C. Willis and article in a recent edition of *Officer* relating to distinguished service citation to Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of Chicago Public School System.

By Mr. MORTON:

Excerpts of address delivered by Clark Mollenhoff before the U.S. Senate Press Secretaries' Association, on April 23, 1963.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Article entitled "Effects of U.S. Policy of Strangling Cuba," written by Mr. Richard Dudman, and published in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of April 21, 1963.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Article entitled "Vivid Stories of Old West Told by Southside Resident," written by Kenneth E. Crouch, published in the *Bedford (Va.) Bulletin Democrat*.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

Article entitled "Wheeling Looks Ahead," written by Editor Harry Hamm, published in the *Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer* on April 20, 1963.

By Mr. METCALF:

Article entitled "Judge Lobb's Experiments With Juveniles," written by Donald John Giese, published in the *Catholic Digest* of March 1963.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Review of the motion film "The Ugly American," by Richard L. Coe, published in the *Washington Post* of April 26, 1963.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Statement concerning attractions of the State of West Virginia, the West Virginia



ment of the newspapers of this country. I know that the members of the working press have long been interested in this cold war G.I. bill, because I have talked to a lot of them and many of them have told me that they got their journalism education and training under similar bills in the past.

Mr. President, as the Senators know, I have long advocated the need for a cold war G.I. bill for the veterans as presently set out in S. 5. In all of the years of this advocacy, I have never seen a greater interest from the people of this country. I am sure that the 38 other Senators who have joined me in cosponsoring this legislation can testify to the truth of that statement. Each day more and more letters pledging support of this bill are being received. Each day more and more people realize the benefits that would accrue to our Nation from the enactment of this legislation. They merely measure its prospects by looking back at what the previous GI bills have done for the country. They realize that our Nation today needs the brain power and the skills which are now being wasted. They look at the unemployment figures and find that the rate of unemployment is highest in the age group of cold war veterans who would be in a position to utilize the readjustment benefits provided by this bill, and give to America the human resources which are needed today and will even be more desperately needed in the future in the execution of our cold war.

A man vitally concerned with both education and the welfare of the cold war veteran is Mr. Robert R. Hileman, Director, Veterans Education and Training Division, Department of Public Instruction, State of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa. In a recent letter to me he enclosed an editorial from the Des Moines Tribune, entitled "Proposal for a New GI Bill of Rights," which was published on April 16, 1963.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following my remarks, the letter from Mr. Robert R. Hileman and the editorial from the Des Moines Tribune, entitled "Proposal for a New GI Bill of Rights," dated April 16, 1963.

There being no objection, the letter and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Des Moines, Iowa, April 22, 1963.  
Hon. RALPH YARBOROUGH,  
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: Enclosed is an editorial entitled "Proposal for a New GI Bill of Rights," which appeared in the April 16 issue of the Des Moines Tribune.

We think that you will appreciate this statement from a strong Midwestern daily newspaper. Certainly the men and women who have entered the Armed Forces since January 31, 1955, are vitally interested in the provisions of S. 5.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the other Senators who have endorsed S. 5 for introducing this bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who have served in the Armed Forces. We all

appreciate your continued efforts to secure suitable legislation for veterans.

Sincerely yours,  
ROBERT R. HILEMAN,  
Director, Veterans Education and Training Division.

[From the Des Moines Tribune, Apr. 16, 1963]

#### PROPOSAL FOR A NEW GI BILL OF RIGHTS

A U.S. Senate subcommittee began hearings last week on a measure, sponsored by 39 Senators, to reestablish a trimmed-down version of the GI bill of rights. The proposal calls for college, vocational training, and loan assistance benefits for post-Korean War veterans. A similar measure was adopted by the Senate in 1959, but no action was taken in the House.

The GI bill was adopted for veterans of World War II and reinstituted in 1952 for Korean war veterans. Those serving since January 31, 1955, however, have received no special training or loan benefits.

The chief purpose of the educational provisions of wartime GI bills was to enable veterans to resume the training interrupted by military service. Many were drafted soon after graduation from high school and few were permitted to finish college. The readjustment problem of today's veteran is not comparable. The typical draftee now is 22 or 23. If he is enrolled in college, he usually is permitted to complete his education before being called into service.

But today's draft is considerably more inequitable than in the wartime years. Many escape military service altogether as a result of marriage or enrollment in school until the age of 26, when they are no longer likely to be drafted. A study last June showed that, of the total male population of 1,110,000 at age 26, only 530,000 had been in military service. Less than half—45 percent—of those with a military obligation now actually serve and the proportion is expected to drop to 40 percent by 1965.

The proposed GI bill could take some of the inequity out of the present system by awarding those who do serve with useful benefits. The measure also could encourage voluntary enlistment. Many a youngster just out of high school would welcome the opportunity to work his way through college or a vocational training school at the rate of 1½ days of training for each day in military service.

Congress recently adopted a 4-year extension of the draft law with little thought to the inequities involved. The proposed GI bill deserves consideration as a means of making the law more fair while providing training that has value for veterans and the country as a whole.

#### THE CUBAN SITUATION

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, the April 24, 1963, issue of the Washington Daily News had two excellent pieces. One was the lead editorial entitled "Now Is the Hour," and the other was the column of that very knowledgeable journalist, Virginia Prewett, an outstanding authority on Latin America, entitled "A Dangerous Change of Course." Both pieces deal with the Cuban situation.

Because of their excellence I invite the attention of the Members of the Senate to them, and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial and column were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News, Apr. 24, 1963]

#### NOW IS THE HOUR

There have been two plausible reasons for the recent relatively tolerant policy of the Kennedy administration on Cuba.

A desire to save the lives of the prisoners, including those captured at the Bay of Pigs. A wistful hope Khrushchev might have peaceful intentions and really meant to remove his troops from the island.

The prisoners now have been freed, by ransom and exchange of Cuban criminals held in this country.

In 6 months Khrushchev has moved some troops out, meanwhile moving some new ones in. There is disagreement on figures but at the lowest of estimates at least 12,000 remain and Khrushchev doesn't even suggest he intends to get them out.

Now, it seems to us, is the time to toughen Cuban policy, displaying some of the urgency evident before the blockade and the strung-out negotiations which have followed it.

This is urged not only by Republican critics of the Administration but by Democratic leaders as well. Mike Mansfield, Senate Democratic leader, just has urged a program which merits careful consideration.

He would recognize a Cuban government in exile, clamp on a tight quarantine similar to that used against Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and halt movement of Castro-Communist agents from Cuba and other American countries.

Agreement among the exiles on a government would be difficult and what such a government could accomplish is problematical anyhow. But it is desirable that anti-Castro measures be stepped up to make the Soviet occupation as expensive as possible. Blockade and direct military intervention should be reserved as last resort.

Action is imperative because "the United States cannot tolerate the continued existence of a Soviet military and subversive base 90 miles from our shore."

Those are the words of Richard Nixon, spoken last week here in Washington, but President Kennedy often has expressed himself with comparable vigor including, "Let the record show that our restraint is not inexhaustible. We and our Latin friends will have to face the fact that we cannot postpone any longer the real issue of the survival of freedom in this hemisphere itself."

Those words were spoken just after the Bay of Pigs disaster. The passage of 2 years hasn't altered their pertinence.

[From the Washington Daily News,  
Apr. 24, 1963]

#### A DANGEROUS CHANGE OF COURSE (By Virginia Prewett)

The Kennedy administration is establishing a notable record of invoking the Communist menace when it wants something—such as appropriations from Congress—and accusing other people of aiding communism and risking nuclear war when they want decisive action on Communist Cuba.

The latest example is Attorney General Robert Kennedy's strictures on Dr. Miro Cardona of the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

#### ABANDONED

The emerging truth about the administration's Cuba policy is this: After its election on a "we'll help our friends platform," the administration has abandoned a hemisphere defense machinery long prepared by this Nation for the specific emergency we now face in Cuba.

We have a fully recognized treaty—the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro, signed in Brazil under President Harry Truman's Democratic administration—which spells out an exact remedy for the Communist intrusion in the Caribbean. Until President Kennedy chose



to ignore it, this treaty has always had bipartisan support.

If anything could take us to nuclear war over Cuba, it is this plunge of American diplomacy away from its long-prepared, open positions and into a welter of over-complicated behind-scenes plays.

The Kennedy administration has repeatedly stated that it alone will make this country's foreign policy. It is a tremendous misreading of the way the American system works if the White House honestly believes that election means a carte blanche to create a foreign policy outside the Nation's popular consent.

#### STEP BY STEP

Much less does election authorize the White House to make overriding secret agreements and try to keep them dark until our public has been led "step by step" to accept a radical change in our long-prepared foreign policy positions.

Such agreements are doubly dangerous, for if they can't be revealed to the American people, they can be used by Moscow to generate secret pressure on our President's own policies.

These and other considerations lie behind today's rising press demand to know why the Washington-Moscow correspondence about the October 22 confrontation is being kept secret. How can it be for reasons of security, when Moscow is on the other end of the correspondence?

And what is really happening in Cuba? Two national newspapers report authoritatively that there are from 30,000 to 40,000 Russian troops there. Another reports a missile-tracking station keyed to the Soviet's new anti-missile-missile station in Russia.

All this is breeding a sense of peril among us—a dangerous development that could, for the want of a frank leadership and an open diplomacy based on honorable treaties, explode into a real war hysteria.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If there is no further morning business, morning business is closed.

#### AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL REGISTER ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill (H.R. 2837) to amend further section 11 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 311) was passed yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be entered.

#### TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CORKBOARD INSULATION AND CORK STOPPERS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 144, H.R. 2053.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2053) to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on corkboard insulation and on cork stoppers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment, on page 1, after line 10, to strike out:

(1) "cork insulation, wholly or in chief value of cork, cork waste, or granulated or ground cork, in blocks, slabs, boards, or planks";

(2) "stoppers, over three fourths of one inch in diameter, measured at the larger end, wholly or in chief value of natural cork bark"; or

(3) "stoppers, three fourths of one inch or less in diameter, measured at the larger end, wholly or in chief value of natural cork bark".

And, in lieu thereof, to insert: "as 'cork insulation, wholly or in chief value of cork, cork waste, or granulated or ground cork, in blocks, slabs, boards, or planks'."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 160), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 2053, as amended, is to suspend for a 3-year period the duties imposed under paragraph 1511 of the Tariff Act of 1930, on cork insulation.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Cork insulation is a material particularly suitable for low-temperature applications, such as cold storage rooms, refrigerator cars and trucks, warehouses, ice cream hardening rooms, fur storage vaults and similar purposes. After cutting and fitting, cork insulation is also used for pipe coverings and similar specialty purposes. For example, it is used in U.S. Navy vessels, for pipe coverings, for ammunition plugs for guns, etc.

Cork insulation is no longer produced in the United States. The former producers now join in requesting that it be imported free of duty.

The bill will be effective with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during the 3-year period beginning on the day after the date of enactment, and also with respect to articles covered by entries the liquidation of which has not become final on the date of enactment by virtue of the provisions of section 514 of the Tariff Act.

The bill as referred to the Finance Committee would have suspended the duty on certain cork stoppers and on cork insulation. The committee amendment would retain the present tariff treatment on all cork stoppers and suspend the duty only on cork insulation.

The fact that the House-passed bill did not include so-called shell corks in the suspension created some dissension in the industries affected and there was agitation either for the inclusion of shell corks or for the general exclusion of other cork stoppers. A shell cork is a hollow stopper-cover, generally used in connection with a glass stopper.

There were requests for hearings should attempts be made to include shell corks in the suspension and considerable opposition to the inclusion of other cork stoppers unless shell corks were restored as a part of the bill. The various firms concerned have generally agreed that requests for hearings will not be made and support will be given to the amendment excluding all cork stoppers from the bill and suspending the duty only on insulation.

The reports of the Departments of Treasury and State expressed no objection to the temporary suspension of import duty on corkboard insulation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there is no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on corkboard insulation."

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY PROCUREMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2440) to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1964 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 139, H.R. 5517.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.



haps not, but human slaughter is being enforced by simple legislative act after humane persons fought for nearly 50 years to correct slaughter abuses, and they fought without much help from American Veterinary Medicine Association.

Respectfully submitted,

GERRY B. SCHNELLE, V.M.D.,  
Chief of Staff of the Angell Memorial  
Animal Hospital.

At this writing, similar legislation, S. 533, the Clark-Neuberger bill, has been introduced in the U.S. Senate. Our society will support this bill with the hope that there may be some strengthening amendments.

### THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the encyclical of Pope John XXIII on peace has been highly praised by Catholics and non-Catholics alike throughout the world. His message emphasized the ideals toward which the people of the world should strive in addition to stressing the realities existing in today's world which can be employed to attain these goals.

Specifically, His Holiness underscored the importance of utilizing the United Nations as an effective organization for safeguarding world peace. He appealed to the leaders of nations who are deadlocked in controversy to lend support and work through the U.N. in efforts to build a better, more peaceful and safer world.

One of the finest of many good editorials on the Pope's encyclical appeared in the Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle of April 11. It reflects the feeling of so many of us who warmly welcomed this stirring message of His Holiness to all men of good will.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this editorial may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A POWERFUL PLEA FOR PEACE

It is apropos to the approach of Easter, when men's hopes for peace are renewed, that one of the most statesmanlike encyclicals ever issued offers the world a formula by which a durable peace could be achieved. The encyclical is unique in that it was addressed, not alone to 550 million Roman Catholics of the world, but to non-Catholics as well.

Pope John's message is a mixture of idealism and realism. Since his plea touched on treatment of minorities, underprivileged countries, religious freedom, colonialism, racial discrimination, economic distress and political tyranny, it implies no easy road to peace. Only when oppression and bigotry are surmounted can any real progress toward a just peace be expected; only when idealism is implemented by deeds will this happen.

Realism stands out, too, when the Pope calls for the deterrent of arms equality to be superseded by a reduction of arms stockpiles and a ban on nuclear weapons. These goals are within man's reach if he has but the will to make disarmament work. The Pope reminds us of the alternative—the conflagration of war set off by some uncontrollable and unexpected chance.

The most compelling passage is Pope John's appeal that the United Nations be-

come an effective authority to safeguard peace. He is in a position to observe, perhaps better than any other, that national leaders are locked in an impasse of power and are incapable individually of world leadership. Only some world authority, such as the United Nations, serving all nations by conscious and free choice, in the Pope's view, can take on world leadership. Because the Pope's message was both powerful and conciliatory, its impact will be felt by thoughtful people everywhere.

### "THRESHER" TRAGEDY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, America—in fact, the entire world—was shocked and saddened by the sinking of the submarine *Thresher* with the loss of 129 lives. This tragedy will go down in history as one of the worst disasters in peacetime naval operations.

Throughout the Nation, Americans are pausing and reflecting upon this disaster—a disaster that brought death and destruction to men and machine in the course of our efforts to maintain our freedom and security. America is proud of these men who so nobly gave their lives in the course of duty when their country called upon them.

Mr. President, one of the most thoughtful editorials I have seen on this tragedy appeared in the Brighton-Pittsford (N.Y.) Post on April 18. Andrew D. Wolfe, editor and publisher of this newspaper—one of a group of weeklies in the Rochester suburbs which is among the Nation's finest—has written of the *Thresher* and its men in a most sympathetic manner.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Wolfe's editorial may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### "THRESHER"

Every so often the bright and bubbly American world of the 1960's is penetrated by a reminder that peace is being preserved only by the courage and determination of many unsung men and women.

The tragedy of *Thresher* is yet another such reminder.

One can wish for a world in which "nuclear deterrent" and "countervailing force" were only silly phrases mouthed by militarists to whom no one paid any attention.

But the fact remains that the world's leaders number men who apparently are willing to use death and destruction as a means of attaining national and political objectives. Much as many of us would like to change this world, there is no hiding the fact that there is yet no rule of law among nations.

As we grope for that goal, the doorway toward an acceptable world order is held open by the men who guard the Western World.

This often is a bitter, dangerous, and unrewarded task. The outpost lines in Korea, the dangerous sorties in Vietnam, the aerial reconnaissance along the borders of the Soviet, and a thousand other such tasks call for endless amounts of courage and self-discipline.

As pioneers in warfare against potential submarine threats, *Thresher's* men constantly rode the near side of danger.

Their courage and their fate are a reminder of how much we owe to such men in these uncertain times.

### KAISER STEEL CORP.'S PROFIT-SHARING PLAN

Mr. JAVITS. I wish to call to the attention of the Senate what to me is an extremely important report, that the Kaiser Steel Corp. has made an initial payment to its 3,930 steelworkers of \$312,000 under the company's unique cost-saving and profit-sharing plan. It will amount to an average bonus of \$79 for each employee.

I ask that articles dealing with this subject, appearing in this morning's Wall Street Journal and in this morning's New York Times, be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 26, 1963]

KAISER TO PAY 3,930 STEELWORKERS \$312,000 IN SHARE-SAVINGS PLAN—INITIAL BONUS TO AVERAGE \$79 EACH UNDER UNIQUE PROGRAM; UNION MAY SPREAD IDEA IN 1964

SAN FRANCISCO.—Some 3,930 Kaiser Steel Corp. workers are due to be paid bonuses averaging \$79 a man for the opening month of the company's unique cost saving and sharing plan.

The workers, members of the United Steelworkers of America at Kaiser's Fontana, Calif., plant, will receive \$312,000 of \$962,000 in savings achieved on material, supply, and labor costs from 1961 rates. The company retains the rest.

The savings-sharing plan went into effect at Kaiser March 1. If the program works, the steelworkers are expected to seek similar agreements with other steel producers. Union pressure for a sharing agreement isn't likely this year, but the steelworkers could move for such a pact in 1964.

Under the Kaiser agreement, eligible union members share in 32.5 percent of all material, supply, and labor savings. The workers, however, still are guaranteed at least the minimum wage and fringe benefits won by the steelworkers at other companies.

About 7,000 workers at Kaiser's Fontana plant are members of the union, but not all are eligible for the first monthly payment. The payments are made to clerical and technical salaried workers and to hourly workers who aren't covered by other incentive programs.

Payments under the plan will vary from worker to worker, depending on the work performed. A Steelworker official estimated the payments covering March savings will range from 15.1 to 45.1 percent of wage rates. The smallest payment to an eligible worker, he said, will be 31.5 cents an hour for an employee who is in the lowest incentive category and who earns the lowest wage, \$2.10 an hour. An employee in the top category earning \$3 an hour will receive an added payout of \$1.35 an hour.

The union spokesman predicted the March share will be typical of the monthly payments that Kaiser will be making under the program. April shares may be slightly smaller, he said, because March was a month of rapidly rising production when unit costs per ton tended to be low.

Increased worker coverage, however, could reduce the individual payments, it was noted. The Kaiser-Steelworker agreement provides that employees covered by other incentive plans may join the cost-sharing program.



[From the New York Times, Apr. 26, 1963]  
**KAISER STEEL GIVES BONUS TO 4,000 AS  
 COST REDUCTION IS ACHIEVED**  
 (By Gladwin Hill)

FONTANA, CALIF., April 25.—Nearly 4,000 workers at the Kaiser Steel plant here received today a month's bonus averaging \$75. It was the first monthly application of an unusual labor-management program for sharing production-cost savings.

The program was adopted by the company and the United Steelworkers Union as an outgrowth of their settlement after the 1959 steel strike.

Under the plan, production costs for a month are compared with the corresponding 1961 period. Any saving in such costs is divided, with about two-thirds going to the company and 32½ percent to labor. In the steel industry labor costs represent about that fraction of production costs.

For March a saving of \$962,000 was calculated. Of this, \$312,000 goes to 3,930 eligible union members. That number covers about half the plant's working force. Some departments are still operating under old incentive plans, with options of shifting to the new plan.

Monthly benefits in the long-range sharing plan are divided among individual workers in proportion to their base pay.

The program differs from conventional employee profit sharing in that it hinges entirely on production costs, without respect to profits.

The plan was instituted for a 4-year trial, following which it could be canceled by the company or the union.

It is the major innovation produced by a nine-member long-range committee set up in the strike settlement to maintain harmony and equity with special respect to the fruits of progress. Three members represent the company, three the union and three the public.

The union has 6,500 members in a production and maintenance local at the plant and 500 in a clerical-technical local.

Kaiser Steel ranks ninth among the country's producers. It set a landmark in the industry last year by abolishing the traditional price premium for steel west of the Rockies.

Last year the corporation had a net loss of \$5,207,000 on sales totaling \$232,316,000. This was said to have reflected a "generally lower demand for steel in the West throughout the year, coupled with a marked increase in foreign imports into the company's marketing area."

Jack L. Ashby, president, said prospects for this year were more favorable.

The production-cost savings registered in March were said to reflect "not only additional efforts of employees, but also the effect of a company-wide cost-reduction program underway for the past year."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I firmly believe that this action is clearly indicative of the direction in which our economy must go and that profit-sharing and stock ownership must play a major role in the future economy of our country. It is critically important to the economy of our Nation that every encouragement be given to this practice.

Indeed, Mr. President, the incentives inherent in the execution of this idea—based on actual productivity gains, which are shared between the company itself and its workers, and conforming to the company's ability to pay—must form an important element in the solution of the mounting problems of industrial relations. In my view, it may well be the key to its solution.

One of the recommendations made, at my suggestion, by the minority in the 1963 Joint Economic Committee report on the President's Economic Report was that consideration be given during this session of Congress to various means of encouraging profit sharing by employees, including restricted stock options, stock purchase plans, and other methods of stockholding as a part of, or in lieu of, wages and salaries.

There is no reason why restricted stock options should be confined to executives and salaried employees. They should extend to production workers and blue collar workers, so that they too may have a vested interest in the economy of our Nation, which is a true answer to communism.

Profit-sharing programs bring greater returns to stockholders as well as to workers who share in a company's profits through such plans.

Mr. President, I believe that this is the wave of the future. I consider it a great privilege to be able to insert reports on this development in the RECORD, and to call attention to the extraordinarily fine record of the Kaiser Corp. in this pioneer effort, which is so critically important to our Nation.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. PASTORE obtained the floor.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senator from Rhode Island, the Senator in charge of the consideration of H.R. 5517, will move to have all the committee amendments agree to. It is my further understanding, under the procedures and under the rules, that as we carry out action on such motions, the bill would become a clean bill and be open to amendment.

In order to give notice and be perfectly fair, I wish to invite the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island to the fact that with respect to one amendment—on page 9, line 3, after "\$450,000,000," to insert "to remain available until June 30, 1964,"—not only with respect to the amount which is in the bill but also with respect to the legislation contained in the language there will be some discussion, and several amendments will be offered. I simply wished to give that notice. I have no objection to the Senate adopting all the committee amendments with that understanding.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Rhode Island so understands.

Mr. President, the committee recommendations total \$1,486,096,841, a net increase of \$47,405,335 over the House bill and a net reduction of \$166,203,615 from the total supplemental budget requests of \$1,652,300,456.

For the information of the Senate, I shall highlight amendments proposed by the committee.

The committee recommendation of \$2 million for the land-use adjustment program in the Department of Agriculture will permit the Department to make payments this fiscal year on contracts entered into under the pilot land-use adjustment program. This recommendation is an increase of \$1,850,000 over the House bill.

For the Farmers Home Administration, the committee recommendation of \$1,222,900, to be derived by transfer, an increase of \$100,000 over the House bill, is for increased pay costs and administrative expenses in connection with the initiation of the new rural housing program for the elderly, authorized by Public Law 87-723, approved September 28, 1962.

In addition, \$2 million of a requested \$5 million will enable the Department to establish a revolving fund to be used for making direct loans to nonprofit organizations for senior citizens in rural areas. The House bill provided nothing for this item.

The committee recommendation of \$20,000, of a requested \$34,000, for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure is required to fund the operations of this Commission until December 31, 1963, its statutory termination date. The committee was informed that current expenses of the Commission are being paid out of the personal funds of the Chairman of the Commission.

The recommendation of \$75,000 for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, as requested in the supplemental budget estimate, is for funds to enable the Commission to initiate the general war damage claims program authorized by Public Law 87-846 on October 22, 1962. The House bill provided nothing for this item.

The \$6 million recommendation for the Bureau of Reclamation for emergency construction of facilities in the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District of Arizona is for the alleviation of the salinity problem associated with the delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico. This item was not considered by the House, and the committee recommendation includes language approving the appropriation of this amount on a non-reimbursable basis.

The single largest amendment proposed by the committee provides \$30 million of a requested \$61,900,000 for the shelter survey and stocking program for civil defense. The House bill made no provision for this program. It is felt that the amount recommended should permit this program to continue pending an opportunity later to review further requirements.

I should also call to the attention of the Senate that in the study of funds included herein for the District of Columbia, the committee review resulted in amendments reducing the House bill by \$1,183,376.

In accordance with the usual practice, the House bill makes no reference to, nor does it include funds for, Senate items. The committee recommendation for



Senate pay costs has been included in the bill in the amount of \$1,179,990, a reduction of approximately \$60,000 from the budget estimate; includes \$67,500 for payments to widows of deceased Senators, and several other small items.

With regard to requests for additional funds for increased pay costs, which amounted in total to approximately \$403 million and which the House reduced by 5 percent across-the-board, the Senate committee is recommending that we stay with the House.

In conclusion, the single largest item in the bill—\$450 million for public works acceleration—is recommended without change as to amount. The committee has added language to make these funds available until June 30, 1964, and has struck from the bill a proviso limiting Federal-funded projects to forest preservation activities of the Interior and Agriculture Departments. However, in the report the committee "directs that not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated be allocated to all-Federal projects."

I shall be happy to answer any questions. In accordance with the understanding as enunciated by the majority leader, no votes will be taken on this bill until next Tuesday.

At this time I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, as I understand, there is no limitation of debate; there is no limitation as to germaneness; all the motion does is make the bill with the committee amendments original text. Is that correct?

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct; subject to amendment, subject to debate, subject to any other modification the Senate desires to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The agreement will not modify the rule with respect to germaneness.

Is there objection? If there is no objection, the request is agreed to.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 3, line 1, after "(76 Stat. 606)", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 3, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$1,122,900" and insert "\$1,222,900".

On page 3, after line 11, to insert:

"RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

"For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 35(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$2,000,000."

On page 4, after line 16, to strike out:

"OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

"Trade adjustment assistance

"For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Commerce under title III of the Trade Ex-

pansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of technical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$25,000."

On page 5, line 6, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$750,000".

On page 5, after line 18, to insert:

"STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

"For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$800,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 6, after line 9, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"Department of the Army

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

"General Investigations

"For an additional amount for 'General Investigations', \$15,000."

On page 6, after line 16, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, General', \$25,000."

At the top of page 8, to insert:

"CLAIMS, DEFENSE

"Not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be transferred from the appropriation for 'Retired pay, Defense,' fiscal year 1963, to the appropriation for 'Claims, Defense,' fiscal year 1963."

On page 8, after line 4, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE

"Civil defense, Department of Defense research

"For an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 9, line 3, after the figures "\$450,000,000", to insert "to remain available until June 30, 1964", and in line 7, after the word "Congress", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior".

On page 9, line 22, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$5,430,000" and insert "\$12,230,000", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$5,300,000" and insert "\$12,100,000".

On page 10, line 6, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000".

On page 10, line 14, after "(37 U.S.C. Chap. 7)", to strike out "\$315,000" and insert "\$290,000".

On page 11, line 15, after the word "Services", to strike out "\$288,500" and insert "\$175,000".

On page 11, after line 16, to strike out:

"GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

"For an additional amount for 'Grants for maternal and child welfare', \$3,500,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be available for child welfare services, and \$500,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare."

On page 11, line 24, to strike out "\$102,500" and insert "\$68,000".

On page 12, line 4, to strike out "\$443,000" and insert "\$425,850".

On page 12, after line 4, to strike out:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Educational television facilities

"For grants to assist in construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64),

and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000 of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the current fiscal year."

On page 13, line 15, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$955,000" and insert "\$977,000".

On page 13, after line 16, to insert:

"COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$20,000, to be available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available until December 31, 1963."

At the top of page 14, to insert:

"FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$75,000."

On page 17, after line 14, to insert:

"The Administrator shall not be required to pay interest to the Treasury on transfers heretofore or hereafter made from capital of the 'Direct loans to veterans and reserves revolving fund' to the 'Loan guaranty revolving fund' and adjustments shall be made for previous payments of interest on such transfers."

On page 19, after line 17, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation,' \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be nonreimbursable."

On page 20, line 2, after the word "Fund", to strike out the comma and "of which \$300,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Loan program' and \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for 'Construction and rehabilitation', Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal year 1963".

On page 20, after line 16, to strike out:

"REVOLVING FUND

"For an additional amount for the 'Revolving Fund, Virgin Islands Corporation', \$3,350,000."

On page 21, line 9, after the word "Recreation", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$100,000".

On page 21, after line 9, to insert:

"OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

"Salaries and expenses

"The limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, on the amount available for administration and coordination is increased from \$525,000 to \$582,000."

On page 22, line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$130,000" and insert "\$70,000".

On page 22, line 12, after the word "Marshals", to strike out "\$1,110,000" and insert "\$1,054,000".

On page 23, after line 1, to strike out:

"TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

"For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, \$100,000."

On page 23, line 11, to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$22,000,000".

On page 23, line 15, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,300,000".

On page 23, after line 16, to insert:

"SENATE

"For payment to Imelda E. Chavez, widow of Dennis Chavez, late a Senator from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500."

On page 23, after line 20, to insert:

"For payment to Georgia Lowe Dworshak, widow of Henry C. Dworshak, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$22,500."



On page 24, after line 2, to insert:  
 "For payment to Grayce B. Kerr, widow of Robert S. Kerr, late a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, \$22,500."

On page 24, after line 4, to insert:  
 "SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES  
 "Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators

"For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$7,600: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of California shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of Georgia shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, and that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of Washington shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants."

At the top of page 25, to insert:  
 "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE  
 "Miscellaneous items

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous Items', fiscal year 1962, \$5,000."

On page 26, line 18, to strike out "\$6,588,500" and insert "\$6,088,500".

On page 27, line 10, after the word "contingencies", to strike out "\$250,000, which shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841)", and in lieu thereof to insert "including expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), \$550,000, of which \$18,000 shall be available for official functions and courtesies in accordance with said Act."

On page 29, line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$441,000" and insert "\$413,500".

On page 29, line 12, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$3,170,000" and insert "\$2,902,800".

On page 29, line 15, to strike out "\$1,300,000" and insert "\$526,601".

On page 34, line 5, after the word "transportation", and strike out "maintenance" and insert "manufactures".

At the top of page 43, to strike out:  
 "President's Advisory Committee on Labor Management Policy: 'President's advisory committee on labor management policy', \$4,750;".

On page 50, after line 1, to insert:  
 "Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees, \$901,980;  
 "Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$10,110;

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, \$1,460, to remain available until expended;

"Contingent expenses of the Senate;

"Legislative reorganization, \$5,935;

"Senate Policy Committees, \$15,630;

"Joint Economic Committee, \$10,590;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, \$11,435;

"Joint Committee on Printing, \$5,255;

"Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,300;

"Inquiries and investigations, \$153,800;

"Folding documents, \$1,705;

"Miscellaneous items, \$44,640 including \$21,500 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961;".

On page 51, after line 18, to insert:  
 "Senate office buildings, \$16,150;".

On page 53, line 14, after the word "traffic", to strike out "\$125,970, of which \$95,860 shall be payable from the highway fund" and insert "\$35,775, which shall be payable from the highway fund"; on line 17, after the word "engineering", to strike out "\$315,020" and insert "\$289,738"; in line 18, after the word "which", to strike out "\$74,960" and insert "\$64,743", and on line 19, after the word "and", to strike out "\$57,570" and insert "\$42,505".

On page 54, line 21, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 14 and", and in line 22, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$16,993,400" and insert "\$20,567,545".

On page 55, after line 9, to insert a new title, as follows:

#### "TITLE IV

#### "Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963

"The Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose', approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the administrative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made until the Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that such sum will be received by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim."

"SEC. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for internal documents of any agency of the United States, shall be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission."

"SEC. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring documents in accordance with the second section of this Act."

"SEC. 4. This title may be cited as 'The Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.'"

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk sundry amendments to the bill which is before the Senate; namely,

Calendar No. 139, H.R. 5517, and ask that they be printed under the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I did omit one item I should like to supplement at this time. I wish to call attention—and I think this is very important—that we have added title IV to the bill, which is subject to a point of order—and a motion is already on file in the event it becomes necessary—which has to do with the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.

I ask unanimous consent that the proposed amendment of title IV be placed in the RECORD at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

#### TITLE IV

#### PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963

The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose", approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the administrative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made until the Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that such sum will be received by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim."

"SEC. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for internal documents of any agency of the United States, shall be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission."

"SEC. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring docu-



ments in accordance with the escond section of this Act.

"Sec. 4. This title may be cited as 'The Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963'."

#### DAY CARE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, one item in this particular bill which interests me very greatly is the denial of any appropriation for children's day care centers, notwithstanding the fact that we have authorized an amount for them and that the House appropriated \$3 million for that purpose.

I am strongly in favor of that appropriation, and shall join with the Senator from Connecticut, who I understand will move to restore all or part of that appropriation.

A recent study indicates that a minimum of 400,000 children under 12 are currently without any kind of care while their mothers are at work.

In 1900, only 18 percent of the Nation's labor force were women; but by 1960, the ratio had risen to fully one-third. By 1970, an estimated two out of every five women in the United States will be working outside the home.

Adequate day care for children of such women and other mothers who must be away from home for long periods is a serious national concern. Without such care during their most formative years, the children of the Nation risk permanent damage to their emotional and moral character.

Economic necessity is the argument most often given for the need for day care, but other reasons loom large in documenting need. Many children need day care because of behavior problems or because they have physical handicaps, because of illness at home, or because the home is overcrowded and the mother constantly overworked.

I know of no provision which could save us more, both in social and economic terms, than help in day care centers, because in many families where the mother could work, and not be on relief or welfare, she is prevented from doing so because of lack of services to care for her children such as a day care center can provide.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks some evidence showing how greatly inadequate are these services throughout the country and how much we need such services.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EXTRACTS FROM A CHILDREN'S BUREAU STUDY (1960) ON DAY CARE FACILITIES

1. Number of licensed day care centers: California, 767; New York, 524; and Texas, 551.

2. Aggregate capacity of licensed centers: California, 28,816; Florida, 5,625; Illinois, 10,135; New York, 20,819; and Texas, 15,665.

3. Source of funds includes 76 centers subsidized through the department of welfare in New York City and 23 centers in Texas.

4. Group of children: Reported by eight States (District of Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin). Twenty-six of these centers are in New York City and may serve mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed

children as well as the physically handicapped. For convenience in tabulation, all these centers are reported above as serving the physically handicapped. They are not included in the count of other types of centers.

5. Reported by 14 States (Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin). Forty-four of these centers are in Illinois and 12 in California, where they are licensed by the department of mental hygiene. Delaware reported that some day care centers (not licensed by the department of public welfare) are operated under the direction of the superintendent of the hospital for the mentally retarded. Other States, of course, also may have unlicensed facilities for this group of children (or for the other groups listed in this table) that are not included in the counts reported.

6. Reported by five States (District of Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania). Thirteen of these centers were reported by New York and 4 by Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAVITS. So, Mr. President, I emphasize for Senators who will vote on this matter on Tuesday that we are not talking about eleemosynary questions. This is a matter of hard reality, and in terms of the welfare workload. As legislators, we would definitely prefer that people be given the opportunity to have the dignity of earning their own living, and have their own money on which to rely, than to be on welfare. This is one way we can encourage that.

#### ANTIDISCRIMINATION AMENDMENTS

On another aspect of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that amendments I have submitted be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

(The amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVITS are as follows:)

On page 2, line 10, after the period insert the following: "No part of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for 'Payments to States and Puerto Rico' shall be paid to any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the State programs carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of race, creed, or color."

On page 3, line 11, before the period insert the following: "Provided, That no part of such additional amount shall be used in any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the programs of the Farmers Home Administration are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of race, creed, or color."

On page 3, line 18, before the period insert the following: "Provided, That no part of such amount shall be used for loans, or advances in connection with security for such loans, to provide rental housing or related facilities which are not available, or will not be available, to individuals without regard to race, creed, or color."

Mr. JAVITS. These amendments relate to the Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration, which are part of the Department of Agriculture. I think they go directly to the point recently made by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission about discriminatory use of Federal funds. The Federal Government is subsidizing segregation and discrimination in many of the programs in which it is providing the money de-

rived from taxes on all citizens. In the programs relating to the Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration that fact is so clear, as I shall demonstrate with evidence on Tuesday, that limitations against nonsegregation and nondiscrimination are absolutely demanded. That is what I intend to propose. I think that these proposals are eminently deserving.

Mr. President, I have laid down a principle for myself that I shall follow where its application is clear. I have no desire to spread a wide net in connection with this subject. However, where the evidence is clear, as it is in these two cases, I consider it my duty to ask the Senate to act, fortified, as I am, by the recommendation of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission regarding discriminatory use of Federal funds.

It is a crying shame, considering the situation we face in connection with civil rights, that we should countenance the expenditure of Federal funds to subsidize segregation and discrimination in the programs in which Federal funds are needed.

#### ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM— MONTANA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, perhaps the best received and most beneficial of any new program associated with this administration has been the accelerated public works program. This program in conjunction with the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Retraining Act is making a determined effort to get to the heart of the unemployment and depressed economic conditions which plague our Nation.

In Montana, as the distinguished Presiding Officer (Mr. MERTALF in the chair) knows, the accelerated public works program has been extremely well received. There are many more projects seeking assistance than there are funds authorized, a situation encountered throughout the country. Funds made available under this program have made employment available in our national forests during the winter months when there is generally serious unemployment, it has helped to finance local public works projects where needed, it has enhanced the natural resource development program in the State and it has been especially important to the seven Indian reservations in Montana.

Recently I received a letter from the president of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, John Woodenlegs, in Montana in which the gratitude his people felt and the improvements that had been made since the establishment of these accelerated public works projects were expressed. My good friend, John Woodenlegs, stated as follows:

The work program is the best thing that ever happened on our reservation. It is beginning to look better since it is being developed. Roads are better for traveling, fences improved and the timber looks better since it is being thinned out. I am happy to say that even the children look better because we notice they dress better and are getting plenty to eat. I wish you could see for yourself how happy everybody looks now since they have jobs and are bringing home good pay checks, they are willing to work no



matter what the weather is like. I believe the Cheyennes would rather go out and work than depend on relief and welfare. By drawing relief and welfare they merely exist. But with employment they earn money enough to buy clothing, more groceries and other necessities they have always wanted and need.

I wish to point out, as the Presiding Officer (Mr. METCALF in the chair) well knows, that the Northern Cheyennes have very little in the way of financial resources and because of little opportunity for development on the reservation land it has been extremely difficult for

these people to make any tremendous progress without substantial help.

The appropriation of the additional authorized funds for the accelerated public works program will be an investment in the future of our Nation, a contribution to the well-being of those persons and communities who are presently confronted with economically depressed conditions.

Mr. President, to illustrate the impact that the program has had in Montana, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of

those Montana projects already approved and a list of accelerated public works grant application for the State submitted to the Area Redevelopment Administration by participating Federal agencies for consideration when additional funds are made available. While processing of these project applications is not completed in the field they have been determined eligible for accelerated public works assistance.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Status of APW<sup>1</sup> projects in Montana*

Area	Project	Agency	APW <sup>1</sup> grant	Status (date approved)
5(a):				
Butte:				
Silver Bow	Fabricate cattle guards	Interior Bureau of Land Management	160,000	Jan. 30, 1963
Deer Lodge National Forest	Develop national forest	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	60,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Do	do	do	30,000	Feb. 15, 1963
Do	do	do	70,000	Jan. 16, 1963
Kalispell:				
Lincoln	Develop National Forest	do	50,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Inter-Mountain States Reservoir	Conservation	do	50,000	Jan. 16, 1963
Kootenai National Forest	Develop national forest	do	100,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Flathead National Forest	do	do	45,000	Feb. 15, 1963
Kootenai National Forest	do	do	65,000	Do.
Flathead:				
Glacier National Park	Recreation facilities	Interior	400,000	Oct. 31, 1962
Hungry Horse	Tourist center	do	175,000	Feb. 4, 1963
Carbon	Construct trails, bridge, reservoir	Interior, Bureau of Land Management	50,000	Jan. 30, 1963
Custer National Forest	Conservation	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	25,000	Feb. 15, 1963
	Develop national forest	do	50,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Bridger	Sewers	Community Facilities Administration	143,000	Feb. 16, 1963
Custer	Develop national forest	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	5,000	Feb. 15, 1963
5(b):				
Deer Lodge:				
Beaverhead National Forest	do	do	70,000	Jan. 16, 1963
Deer Lodge National Forest	do	do	80,000	Do.
Do	do	do	50,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Lake:				
Flathead National Forest	do	do	50,000	Do.
Ronan	Sewer	Community Facilities Administration	38,000	Mar. 5, 1963
Bison Range	Recreation facilities	Interior Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	60,000	Oct. —, 1962
Musselshell:				
Lake Mason National Wildlife Reservation	Fence building	do	40,000	Feb. 4, 1963
Park:				
Gallatin: Gallatin National Park	Develop national forest	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	50,000	Jan. 16, 1963
Ravalli:				
Bitterroot National Forest	do	do	100,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Do	do	do	50,000	Jan. 16, 1963
Sanders:				
Kaniksee National Forest	do	do	20,000	Jan. 16, 1963
Lolo National Forest	do	do	50,000	Do.
Do	do	do	100,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Bison Range	Recreation facilities	Interior Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	40,000	Do.
Indian reservations:				
Blackfeet—Pondera: Blackfeet Reservation	Water and waste	Health, Education, and Welfare	38,000	Feb. 3, 1963
Do	Erosion control	Interior	165,000	Jan. 18, 1963
Crow Reservation	do	Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs	91,000	Do.
Flathead	Water and waste	Health, Education, and Welfare	48,000	Feb. 3, 1963
Do	Roads	Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs	51,000	Jan. 18, 1963
Fort Belknap: Belknap	Community center	do	47,000	Do.
Fort Peck	Water and sewage	Health, Education, and Welfare	166,000	Feb. 3, 1963
Northern Cheyenne: Cheyenne Reservation	Erosion control	Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs	276,000	Oct. —, 1962
Rocky Boys	do	do	210,000	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Accelerated public works.

*Programs submitted for consideration under the supplemental appropriation for Montana, Apr. 4, 1963*

Area	Project	Agency	Amount
5(b):			
Lolo National Forest, Sanders	Road construction	U.S. Department of Agriculture—Forest Service	\$47,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities	do	10,000
	Land treatment	do	23,000
Bitterroot National Forest, Ravalli	Road construction	do	44,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities	do	84,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities	do	10,000
	Land treatment	do	30,000
Custer National Forest, Carbon	Road construction	do	62,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities	do	69,000
5(a): Deerlodge National Forest, Butte (Silverbow)	Road construction	do	47,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities	do	71,000
	Repair of buildings, recreational facilities	do	16,000
	Land treatment	do	24,000
5(b): Deerlodge	Road construction	do	50,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities	do	70,000
	Repair of buildings, recreational facilities	do	22,000



Programs submitted for consideration under the supplemental appropriation for Montana, Apr. 4, 1963—Continued

Area	Project	Agency	Amount
5(a): Flathead National Forest, Kalispell (Flathead)-----	Road construction-----	U.S. Department of Agriculture—etc.	\$7,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	127,000
	Repair of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	2,000
L.S.: Gallatin National Forest, Livingston (Park)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	32,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	74,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	9,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	5,000
5(b): Kaniksu National Forest, Sanders-----	Road construction-----	do-----	20,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	125,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	10,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	5,000
5(a): Kootenai National Forest, Kalispell (Lincoln)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	20,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	80,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	20,000
Beaverhead National Forest, Butte (Silverbow)-----	Construction of buildings, recreation facilities-----	do-----	12,000
5(b): Deerlodge-----	Road construction-----	do-----	35,000
	Construction of buildings, recreation facilities-----	do-----	39,000
	Repair buildings, recreation facilities-----	do-----	10,000
5(a): Intermountain Station, Kalispell (Flathead)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	54,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	30,000
Supplemental work:			
5(b):			
Lolo National Forest, Sanders-----	Road construction-----	do-----	31,000
	Construction of buildings, recreation facilities-----	do-----	7,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	17,000
Bitterroot National Forest, Ravalli-----	Road construction-----	do-----	30,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	56,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	7,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	29,000
Custer National Forest, Carbon-----	Road construction-----	do-----	41,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	20,000
5(a): Deerlodge National Forest, Butte (Silverbow)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	32,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	47,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	11,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	16,000
5(b): Deerlodge-----	Road construction-----	do-----	34,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	47,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	10,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	5,000
Flathead National Forest, 5(a): Kalispell (Flathead)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	5,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	58,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	1,000
L.S.: Gallatin National Forest, Livingston Park-----	Road construction-----	do-----	21,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	50,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	6,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	3,000
Kaniksu National Forest, 5(b): Sanders-----	Road construction-----	do-----	14,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	83,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	7,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	3,000
5(a): Kootenai National Forest, Kalispell (Lincoln)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	13,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	54,000
	Land treatment-----	do-----	13,000
Beaverhead National Forest, Butte (Silverbow)-----	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	8,000
5(b): Deerlodge-----	Road construction-----	do-----	23,000
	Construction of buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	26,000
	Repair buildings, recreational facilities-----	do-----	7,000
5(a): Intermountain Station, Kalispell (Flathead)-----	Road construction-----	do-----	56,000
5(a): Kalispell, Flathead County-----	Flathead Route 13, grading, drainage, base, and paving--	Bureau of Public Roads-----	365,000
Kalispell-----	Flathead Route 13, construction of bridge-----	do-----	260,000
5(b): Ravalli County, Hamilton-----	Post office, repairs, improvements-----	General Services Administration-----	27,000
Indian reservations:			
Fort Peck Reservation, Wolf Point-----	Community water and sewage-----	Health, Education, and Welfare—Public Health Service-----	200,000
Fort Belknap Reservation:			
Milk River Valley-----	Community water, individual waste-----	do-----	200,000
Beaver Creek-----	Individual water and waste-----	do-----	200,000
Northern Cheyenne Reservation: Lame Deer-----	Community water and individual waste-----	do-----	30,000
Blackfeet Reservation: Babb, St. Mary-----	Individual water and waste-----	do-----	165,000
Flathead Reservation:			
Polson area-----	do-----	do-----	80,000
Ronan area-----	do-----	do-----	90,000
5(a): Butte (Silver Bow County): Butte (St. James Community Hospital).-----	45-bed addition, expansion of service-----	do-----	784,905
Kalispell (Lincoln County): Eureka (Eureka Community Hospital).-----	9 general beds and 28 nursing beds (new)-----	do-----	240,000
Kalispell (Flathead County), Kalispell General Hospital.-----	Expansion of X-ray facilities and other services-----	do-----	159,500
5(b): Carbon (Carbon County), Red Lodge, Carbon County Memorial Hospital.-----	Add 16 nursing beds to general hospital-----	do-----	105,000
Musselshell (Musselshell County), Roundup, Roundup Memorial Hospital.-----	Add to 15 nursing beds, remodel kitchen, heating plant, and oxygen system.-----	do-----	100,000
5(a): Kalispell (Lincoln), Libby-----	Stabilize pond and outfall-----	do-----	361,600
5(b):			
Fort Peck (Roosevelt):			
Froid-----	do-----	do-----	20,000
Poplar-----	do-----	do-----	11,000
Lake County: Roman-----	Stabilize ponds, interceptor, and outfall-----	do-----	38,400
Ravalli County: Darby-----	Stabilize pond and outfall-----	do-----	25,000
Sanders County: Thompson Falls-----	do-----	do-----	75,000



Programs submitted for consideration under the supplemental appropriation for Montana, Apr. 4, 1963—Continued

Area	Project	Agency	Amount
5(a): Columbia Falls (Flathead County)-----	700 water system (new)-----	Housing and Home Finance Agency— Community Facilities Administra- tion.	\$186,000
Libby (Lincoln County)-----	790 sanitation (new)-----	do-----	406,000
Butte (Silver Bow County)-----	230 Municipal buildings (new)-----	do-----	79,000
	510 Roads (new)-----	do-----	209,000
	do-----	do-----	415,000
	do-----	do-----	524,000
	do-----	do-----	598,000
	do-----	do-----	506,000
	do-----	do-----	576,000
	do-----	do-----	468,000
	do-----	do-----	488,000
	do-----	do-----	502,000
	do-----	do-----	511,000
	do-----	do-----	494,000
5(b): Bridger (Carbon County)-----	do-----	do-----	195,000
Roberts (Carbon County)-----	700 water system (new)-----	do-----	38,00
Lake County: Polson City-----	790 Sanitation (new)-----	do-----	49,000
Ronan-----	do-----	do-----	38,000
(S): Musselshell County: Roundup-----	do-----	do-----	40,000
Roosevelt County: Culbertson-----	700 Water system (new)-----	do-----	84,000
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Froid: Roosevelt County-----	230 Municipal buildings (new)-----	do-----	120,000
	790 Sanitation (new)-----	do-----	44,000
Wolf Point-----	900 Parks (new)-----	do-----	60,000
5(b) Indian: Blackfeet Reservation-----	Road construction, timber stand improvement, construc- tion of community centers, erosion control.	Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	347,000
Fort Belknap Reservation-----	do-----	do-----	59,000
Northern Cheyenne Reservation-----	do-----	do-----	65,000
Rocky Boy's Reservation-----	Road construction, improvements, community centers-----	do-----	22,000
Crow Reservation-----	Road construction, erosion control, timber stand improve- ment, construction or repair of community centers.	do-----	51,000
Flathead Reservation-----	do-----	do-----	64,000
Fort Peck Reservation-----	Road construction, erosion control, construction or repair of community centers.	do-----	81,000
5 (a): KalisPELL (Flathead County), Glacier National Park-----	Tunnel lining, reconstruction of bridges, visitors center, access roads.	Interior—Park Service-----	1,000
KalisPELL (Flathead County), Creston National Fish Hatchery.	Construction of raceways to replace ponds, relocate pipe- lines and drains, pave roads and parking areas, picnic area.	Interior—Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	100,000

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in explanation of title IV of the pending bill, dealing with the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.

At the outset I should like to say that I do not approve, in general, of the procedure whereby basic law is changed by amendment of an appropriation bill. However, I think that under the present circumstances the procedure is entirely warranted. In the first place, prompt action is necessary because the payment of claims under existing law is imminent. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has completed processing some of the Philippine claims and is on the point of disbursing payments. Also, it is important from the standpoint of our relations with the Philippines that this matter be settled as quickly as possible in order that the Philippine Government and people will not be concerned that the moral commitment of our Government will be breached. Furthermore, a change in the law technically requires an appropriation, or reappropriation of the funds already appropriated under existing law. So the Appropriations Committees have a legitimate interest, and an appropriation bill is the proper vehicle for such a change.

Also, the provision which is included in the appropriation bill is one which is not novel in its approach but, on the contrary, was the method preferred by the State Department under the Eisenhower administration and is acceptable to the present administration. Furthermore, it has been considered by the committees having legislative jurisdiction

and is and has been an alternative method to which the Philippine Government does not object.

I should like to repeat the substance of a statement which I made at the conclusion of the Foreign Relations Committee hearing on April 18 when this matter first came to public attention. This is that this matter involves questions about the relationships between two friendly states—the United States and the Philippine Republic. I hope nothing which has occurred and which will occur as a result of consideration of this amendment will disturb the historic friendly relations between this country and the Philippines. The Committee on Foreign Relations and the Department of State have taken every reasonable step which has occurred to them to avoid such a consequence.

It certainly is the intent of the Foreign Relations Committee, and I am sure of the Appropriations Committee, that no action should be taken by the Congress or the administration which would violate any understandings or pledges between the two countries. Although we believe that the facts which have been brought to the attention of the Congress demonstrate that changes should be made in the so-called Philippine war claims legislation, the basic original intent of that legislation should be preserved in a manner which will permit the full benefits of the act to be realized by the Philippine economy.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations, on pages 32 and 33, describes the legislative background of the amendment as follows:

On April 23, 1963, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, appeared before this committee in behalf of an amendment to Public Law 87-616 which would change the manner of payment of the \$73 million balance of awards for war damage compensations made by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946.

The amendment is the result of public hearings held by the Committee on Foreign Relations on April 18, 1963, printed under the title "Activities of Nondiplomatic Representatives of Foreign Principals in the United States," part 2.

The amendment would transfer responsibility for disbursement of said funds from the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, provide specifically that such sum would be deemed to be in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all such claims and require that Government to insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim. The amendment would return the legislation to the original intent of the 1946 Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had determined that the change in the method of payment was desirable for reasons which appear evident in the above-cited hearings and recommended this method of making the change to the Committee on Appropriations in view of the imminence of the payment of claims under the existing statute.

The Committee on Appropriations concurs with the Committee on Foreign Relations in this matter.

I should like to make a few remarks with respect to Mr. John O'Donnell's ac-



tivities in connection with the Congress. As has been reported, Mr. O'Donnell made contributions to a number of Members of both Houses, and the newspapers, as is their tendency, have emphasized this fact, in my opinion, beyond its real significance.

There has been some testimony before the committee with respect to outlawing campaign contributions from foreign sources. Both Under Secretary Ball and Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach testified in favor of such legislation, and I doubt that any Member of the Senate would oppose such a move. I intend to propose such a provision as an amendment to the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The fact is, however, that even if such a law had been in effect in 1960, no Member of Congress receiving a contribution from Mr. O'Donnell would have known, had Mr. O'Donnell sought to conceal it, that the contributions which he made actually originated from a foreign source. Mr. O'Donnell used bank treasurers' checks which are difficult to trace and failed to itemize them on his foreign agents registration statement.

Mr. President, in that connection, I wish to correct and clarify a statement which was published in the New York Times on April 18, 1963, under a Washington dateline, which stated as follows:

The political contributions were made by cashiers' checks purchased October 12 and November 1, 1960, from the Union Trust Company here. Photostats were made available to the committee by the General Accounting Office.

The statement that photostats were made available by the General Accounting Office is incorrect. The General Accounting Office made no documents of any kind, including these checks, available to our committee. I think this item has been the source of some misunderstanding and possibly embarrassment to the General Accounting Office.

As has been customary for many years, the committee borrows certain accountants to assist our staff in making complicated calculations with regard to such matters. The accountants perform their duties completely and entirely at the direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations and its staff. They supply us with nothing. As a matter of policy, the General Accounting Office has no responsibility whatever for any documents or anything else, other than merely the mechanical or statistical work which may have been involved.

I wished to make it perfectly clear that no Member of Congress or anyone else should hold the General Accounting Office responsible for any of the activities which entered into this transaction.

Mr. O'Donnell, in his letter transmitting the contributions, sought to leave the impression that the contribution was his own:

He says, in transmitting the contributions:

DEAR ———: It is my privilege to send you the enclosed modest campaign contribution.

I am well aware that candidates for office have a heavy financial load; I consider it an obligation to help wherever I can. In these troublesome days our country needs the very

best public servants and I value you high among them. Knowing your reputation, moreover, for unqualified fairness in dealing with causes in the public interest, I need not emphasize that neither I nor my friends in the Philippines, for whom I occasionally speak, are expecting any favored position by reason of my small help.

With personal regards and all good wishes for your success in the election November 8, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. O'DONNELL.

It is true, of course, that Mr. O'Donnell refers to his "friends in the Philippines, for whom I occasionally speak," but, very clearly he sought to leave the impression that the contribution was his own—as he says, "my small help."

Speaking from recent personal experience I can understand how, in the first place, many Members of the Congress would not have had personal knowledge of the contribution—and may not yet—and, in the second place, did not know of its true source or significance.

Most Members must rely upon contributions for financing campaigns, until some better system is formulated, and there was little, if, indeed, any, reason for distinguishing Mr. O'Donnell's contribution from any other which they may have received. I should also say that few campaigns are so well financed that candidates can afford to turn back contributions in the absence of knowledge, on their part, of why they should not be received.

One further thought which has arisen, not only as a result of this particular action, but of others, as well: I believe many lobbyists make this type of contribution at least as much, and often more, to impress their clients, as to impress or influence candidates. In our study and in other connections, I have come to realize that some foreign agents contribute small sums and then describe their import in exaggerated terms to impress their foreign principals as to their effect. It is a part of the process of "puffing" themselves, which also is evident in other aspects of their trade, and which enables them to obtain or maintain their clientele.

The fact is, in respect to contributions, as in some other respects, O'Donnell did not so much influence Congress as he deceived it.

As Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach testified, a foreign agent, registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act "would have to report campaign expenditures here that were made on behalf of his principal as part of his employment undertaking and expenses." O'Donnell did not do this. In fact, his entire procedure, in obtaining the funds, purchasing what he thought were untraceable bank treasurer's checks, and transmitting them, was so designed as to obscure the source of his funds.

I have stated that Mr. O'Donnell deceived Congress. The records of the committee clearly show this to be the fact. Our records show that in July of 1951, less than 4 months after Mr. O'Donnell left the Philippine War Damage Commission, he entered into ar-

rangements, for payments to him, for work on further legislation and for representation on behalf of Philippine claimants upon whose claims he had so recently passed judgment. These arrangements ultimately resulted in payments to him and his associates by 1960 of over \$1 million.

I wish to emphasize that this amount does not include payments made under the bill passed in 1962. O'Donnell had been registered as a foreign agent as early as 1952, but it was not until 1959 that he indicated in his Justice Department registration any interest in war-damage legislation. This indication was made to appear only incidental to his representation as an agent for sugar interests in the Philippines for which his fees were far less than from claimants. Nowhere in his registration did he describe his activities or his expenses in any way which would inform a reasonable person of the extent of his interest in such legislation. On several occasions, Mr. O'Donnell testified before committees of the Congress in support of war-damage legislation; but always he left the impression that he was testifying as a former Commissioner, and nowhere did he voluntarily disclose his personal financial interest.

At our hearings on March 1, Mr. O'Donnell actually testified that he did not disclose, in previous testimony before the committees of Congress, that he was acting in fact, if not in law, as the agent, of foreign principals, and for his own interests. The fact is that, on one occasion, under questioning, he obliquely acknowledged a portion of his representation. On June 12, 1962, when testifying before the Foreign Relations Committee, the following colloquy occurred between the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and Mr. O'Donnell; at the time, the Senator from Alabama was acting as chairman, during my absence:

Senator SPARKMAN. Do you or any of your clients have any interest in any claims?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Yes. I represent the Philippine Sugar Association.

Senator SPARKMAN. Is it one of the claimants?

Mr. O'DONNELL. It would be one of the claimants, yes.

Senator SPARKMAN. What would be the amount?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Of the claims?

Senator SPARKMAN. That have been adjudged.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Offhand, insofar as the final report of the Commission is concerned, I would like to read—I don't know the answer to your question, but just to give you an idea, so far as the statements by the Commission are concerned. I read from page 15 of the final report of the Commission where it says:

"Claimants probably received no more than 20 percent of today's cost of reproduction of their homes, farms, and businesses."

As to the total amount of the balance owed to the claimants in the sugar industry, I don't happen to have those figures with me at the moment.

Mr. President, I submit that answer is partly unresponsive, and certainly it is not clarifying as to his role before the committee.



The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] of course at that time did not have the information which now is available to the committee, and he had no reason to pursue the matter.

From 1954 until 1959, Mr. O'Donnell was registered as a lobbyist, under the Domestic Lobbying Act, for the Philippine War Damage Claimants Association. I emphasize the Domestic Lobbying Act, as distinguished from the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Lobbying Act is not within the scope of my committee's jurisdiction; and I do not purport to be an expert on it, although it is my general impression that it is not particularly effective in identifying interests or activities of domestic lobbyists. At any rate, Mr. O'Donnell was not registered for the claimants association, during the period of 1960, 1961, and 1962, under any act when Philippine war damage legislation was most actively being considered, and when, in fact, he was testifying in behalf of it before congressional committees. And nowhere was he ever registered for the individual claimants for which he was paid or intended to be paid for his services in behalf of the legislation passed in 1962.

I think it is quite clear that the intent of the original Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, was the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines, and that the making of payments to individuals, companies, and associations suffering losses as a result of war was merely a vehicle to accomplish this purpose.

The fact that it was the vehicle which coincided with the interests of Mr. O'Donnell was by no means accidental. Very soon after his leaving office as a member of the Commission, Mr. O'Donnell made arrangements on his own to represent one group of claimants; and his fellow Commissioner, Mr. Delgado, conceived the purpose of obtaining enactment of further legislation which would, and did, result in great financial benefit to Mr. O'Donnell.

As I have indicated, he and his associates have already received in excess of \$1 million, and more would come to them if the existing law should be allowed to stand.

I should like to emphasize a very important point: that further payments on claims, according to Mr. O'Donnell's own testimony, would be upon the same claims which Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Delgado had adjudicated as members of the Philippine War Damage Commission.

The evidence taken from Mr. O'Donnell's own files indicates that he and Mr. Delgado promoted the so-called moral obligation to pay further claims, and kept the issue of further payments alive after "enthusiasm on the part of the interested parties and the—Philippine—Government have cooled off. Nothing has been done and no one seems to be interested enough to take the initiative in having some action by the Government on the matter of additional war damage compensation."

That quotation is from a letter to Mr. O'Donnell from Mr. Delgado, dated January 13, 1952, which, as I have indicated, was less than a year after these two gentlemen had ceased to act as Com-

missioners of the original Claims Commission. That letter is merely indicative of, and an example of, many other letters which indicate the beginning and the pursuance of an activity on the part of these gentlemen to create in the Philippines, and eventually in the Congress, the belief that there was a moral obligation to pay further claims—an obligation which, in my opinion, did not exist at the time when they initiated that activity.

To initiate further action, early in 1952, still less than a year after they had left the Commission, Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Delgado even attempted to obtain a list of the 120,000 claimants under the original act.

It is regrettable—

Mr. O'Donnell wrote to Mr. Delgado, after he found he could not get the list—that we did not make up this list before we left the Commission, but this is little solace now.

In explanation of that, I may state that he had written to the custodian of the files of the Commission, requesting a list of all the claimants—which list, as he stated, he had neglected to take with him when he left the Commission in 1951.

So, Mr. President, I repeat that Congress was deceived. I think the record is quite clear on the point that if Congress had been informed of the true facts as we now know them, the legislation in the form in which it was actually passed would not have been enacted. In this statement I am supported by the statements, in our committee hearings of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], who conducted the hearings during which the committee considered the legislation, in my absence, and by the ranking minority member, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], who also attended those hearings.

Some suggestion has been made that this change in the law, which the Foreign Relations Committee and the Appropriations Committee are proposing, is an attempt to enact legislation aimed at a single man or a group of men. The statement that it would have this effect is, I believe, correct. However, who would disagree with the principle which, in fact, is incorporated in present law—namely, that an official of this government should not be allowed to enrich himself on the basis of matters which he handled while he was an official. It is not for me to judge the applicability to this case of the present conflict-of-interest laws and statutes. However, the principle of which I have spoken, and which is incorporated in existing law, is certainly no less correct because its implementation in this legislation is directed to the purpose of preventing further enrichment of those who may have violated the spirit of those laws.

There has been some discussion as to what would be the best means of amending the act passed last year, so as to prevent those who have interfered with our legislative process from receiving benefits from that legislation. Two courses have been suggested: One would be to transfer full payment to the Gov-

ernment of the Philippines, which accepts funds "in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims" arising out of the 1946 legislation and "insures that no part of such sum" goes to O'Donnell and his associates.

A second course would be to retain the present form of payment by our Government to individual claimants, and simply amend the current legislation so as to preclude the payment of compensation from awards to O'Donnell and his associates.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has studied closely both approaches. Neither provides an absolute guarantee that fees contracted for prior to 1962 will not eventually reach the lobbyists. However, a number of factors led the committee to choose the government-to-government payment route.

First, since almost all the claimants come under the legal jurisdiction of the Government of the Philippines, that Government would be better able to enforce prohibitions of payments to O'Donnell. No matter what language is written into the current act, in the end it would be legally effective only against persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Second, the government-to-government payment is more in line with the economic development purposes of the Rehabilitation Act of 1946. I do not feel it necessary here to retrace the history of that act, but only point out that our Government, faced with the demand for repayment generated for the most part by O'Donnell, Delgado and their clients, proposed this form of payment in 1960.

There are suggestions that this money paid to the Philippine Government will not find its way down to the small claimant. I want to point out that such fears are usually voiced by the big claimants—the less than 3 percent of the total number of claimants who stand to receive over \$50 million of the \$73 million contained in this bill.

If the Philippine Government decides to pay all the claimants, it can; if it decides to pay the small ones, it can; if it decides that such payments would not contribute to the economy, it can devote the money to public works. The choice will rest with the Philippine Government—although I note that in the last mentioned case neither O'Donnell nor his associates would have any basis whatsoever to obtain any fees.

The Senate has the opportunity today to correct faulty legislation, return a law to its original intent and deny to those who tampered with the legislative process the financial benefits of their labors.

There is this one further benefit to be gained by our action of this bill. It will serve as notice to those who would attempt to promote similar self-serving legislation that the Senate is willing to admit its errors and take the necessary corrective action.

In closing, I would like to say that it was not the intention of our committee, when it began its study of activities of nondiplomatic agents, to go beyond a review of the adequacy of the Foreign



Agents Registration Act in order to determine its effectiveness under present circumstances. The facts of the O'Donnell case have diverted us only for the moment. I want to assure my colleagues and the public that this case not only showed the weaknesses in the Philippine War Claims Act, but has revealed some major flaws in the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

When our study concludes, I believe that the O'Donnell case, and others, will provide the committee and, I hope, the Congress with enough facts so that we may be able to legislate effectively in this rather complicated but important area of Government.

Mr. President, due to the complexity of some of the laws relating to claims, I have had prepared a memorandum which deals with the War Claims Act of 1948. In some of the reports there has been some confusion between the original Philippine Rehabilitation Act, which was passed in 1946, and the subsequent War Claims Act of 1948, which is title 50, section 2006, of the statutes.

If I may paraphrase a little, the purpose of the War Claims Act of 1948 was the payment of the claims of American citizens who had been interned or deprived of property during the war. A section was included in that act which related to the reimbursement of certain affiliated religious organizations for their expenditures for supplies, food, clothing, hospitalization, and so on, for members of the Armed Services. As I have said, that was 1948.

Then in 1952 the War Claims Act of 1948 was amended. Under the amendment approximately \$20 million was paid to certain religious organizations.

In 1956 the War Claims Act of 1948 was further amended. Under that amendment approximately \$8,700,000-plus was paid. Altogether almost \$29 million was paid.

Some of the fees to which I have referred as being included in the \$1 million figure, of course, arose out of the amendments. But the claims that arose under the amendments were related to the original claims on behalf of these religious institutions.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the memorandum to which I have referred, for the clarification of Senators and the public.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM, WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948  
(TITLE 50, APP. SEC. 2006), APRIL 26, 1963

SECTION 2006. Claims of religious organizations; certification of claim:

The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any religious organization functioning in the Philippine Islands and affiliated with a religious organization in the United States, or by the personnel of any such Philippine organization, for reimbursement of expenditures incurred, or for payment of the fair value of supplies used, by such organization or such personnel for the purpose of furnishing shelter, food, clothing, hospitalization, medicines and medical services, and other relief in the Philippines to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or to civilian

American citizens (as defined in sec. 5 [sec. 2004 of this appendix]) at any time subsequent to December 6, 1941, and before August 15, 1945. Any claim allowed under the provisions of this section shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the war claims fund established by section 13 of this act [sec. 2012 of this appendix] (July 3, 1948, c. 826, sec. 7, 62 Stat. 1245).

Basic purpose of the War Claims Act of 1948 was the payment of claims of American citizens who had been interned or deprived of property during the war.

THE 1952 AMENDMENT TO WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The 1952 amendments: Subsection (a) constituted the entire section prior to amendment by act of April 9, 1952.

Subsections (b)-(g) added by act of April 9, 1952:

(b) Compensation for loss or damage to real property used in educational, medical, or welfare work.

(c) Compensation to replace facilities.

(d) Determination of claims.<sup>1</sup>

(e) Investigation; determination of replacement costs; basis used.

(f) Filing of claims; adjudication; place and use of payments.

(g) Claims of internees and prisoners of war unaffected.

According to O'Donnell (letter dated May 11, 1959):

Paid on relief claims of religious organizations under paragraph 7(a), \$2,857,899; paid on property claims of religious organizations under paragraph 7(b), \$17,238,396.

THE 1956 AMENDMENT TO WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The 1956 amendment: Subsection (h) added by act of August 6, 1956.

(h) Denominational organizations:

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and the Senate states that the purpose of the proposed legislation "is to add a new subsection to the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 App. U.S.C., sec. 2006) to broaden the act to make cognizable claims by any religious organization functioning in the Philippines which is of the same denomination as a religious organization functioning in the United States."

According to O'Donnell (letter of May 11, 1959): Paid on property and relief claims of religious organizations under paragraph 7(h), \$8,711,482.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent also to have printed at this point in the RECORD a memorandum on the constitutional question raised by the proposed amendment to Public Law 87-616.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION RAISED BY PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 87-616

#### CONCLUSION

Claimants to whom awards were made under the terms of title I of the Philippine Re-

<sup>1</sup> (d) Determination of claims: Claims filed pursuant to subsection (b) [of this section] shall be determined and paid upon the basis of postwar cost of replacement which shall be ascertained by the War Claims Commission. In making such determinations the Commission shall utilize but not be limited to the factual information and evidence contained in the records of the Philippine War Damage Commission; the technical advice of experts in the field; the substantiating evidence submitted by the claimants; and any other technical and legal means by which fair and equitable postwar replacement costs shall be determined.

habilitation Act of 1946 would not be deprived of property in violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution by the enactment of the proposed amendment to Public Law 87-616.

Public Law 87-616 directed the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to provide for the payment of the unpaid balance of awards previously made under title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946<sup>1</sup> and authorized the appropriation of funds for that purpose. In addition, among other provisions, Public Law 87-616 established certain conditions governing eligibility for payment, and directed the Commission to take certain steps with respect to notification to the prospective beneficiaries of the act and determination of their eligibility for payment.

The Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 had established the Philippine War Damage Commission, and authorized it to "make compensation" under specified conditions and to certain classes of persons, for "physical loss or destruction of or damage to property in the Philippines," resulting from certain perils of war enumerated in section 102 of the act. In general, the effect of the act was to make compensation payable for injuries to property resulting from acts of war in the Philippines on the part of either side during World War II. The act also made provision for the filing of claims and the determination of their validity, and authorized the appropriation of funds for the payment of awards made by the Philippine War Damage Commission. Numerous claims were in fact filed with the Commission, approved in whole or part, and paid in whole or part, prior to the enactment of Public Law 87-616.

It is now proposed to amend Public Law 87-616, so as inter alia to eliminate the provisions for payment of the unpaid balance of previous awards to claimants by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Instead, payment would be authorized to the Philippine Government of a sum "to be administered by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for such purpose, or purposes, as it considers appropriate", "such sum to be deemed to be in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946."

Would this amendment violate any property rights of claimants protected by the fifth amendment? In our judgment it would not, for the following reasons:

First, there appears to be no constitutional obligation upon the U.S. Government for payment of any of the compensation for injury to property which the acts of 1946 and 1962 authorized to be paid, and consequently no person so injured could have any right to exact such payment. As a general proposition the United States is not legally responsible for destruction of property resulting from its legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers to declare and wage war,<sup>2</sup> and it could hardly be argued that the U.S. Government is legally responsible for damages resulting from acts of an enemy invader. Such injuries to property of themselves give rise to no objections under the fifth amendment. The acts of 1946 and 1962, therefore, bestowed or authorized the bestowal of gratuitous benefits on those who came within their scope.

Consequently, any claim of deprivation of property without due process in the present situation must rest upon the premise that the enactment of Public Law 87-616 itself vested in those claimants who were successful under the prior act rights which are

<sup>1</sup> 60 Stat. 128.

<sup>2</sup> *U.S. v. Pacific R.R.* (7 S. Ct. 490, 120 U.S. 227, 30 L. Ed. 634 (1887))



protected by the fifth amendment. This, however, is not the case.

In general, property rights which are vested, and not merely the subjects of a hope or expectation of becoming vested at some future time, are constitutionally protected; but it cannot be argued here that the claimants who stand ultimately to benefit from Public Law 87-616 have, prior to payment, any title to any part of the funds authorized to be appropriated in the act.<sup>3</sup> Ownership of these funds remains in the U.S. Government until they are duly appropriated and lawfully paid out.

Nor do the claimants have any vested right in the continued existence of the legislation under which they hope eventually to recover compensation. In general, there are no vested constitutional rights in the continuation of a rule or provision of law even though particular rights under such rule or provision, so long as it exists, may be constitutionally protected.<sup>4</sup>

In particular, there is no constitutional right to the continued existence of a statute conferring benefits bestowed by Congress in the first instance purely as a matter of grace.<sup>5</sup>

The Cummings case cited in the preceding footnote is closely analagous to the present situation, and in our judgment is determinative of the question presented by the proposed amendment to Public Law 87-616. In the exercise of the constitutional war powers, Congress had enacted the Trading With the Enemy Act, authorizing seizure of property of alien enemies. Later, the Settlement of War Claims Act was enacted, authorizing return under certain conditions of property seized pursuant to the earlier legislation. The respondent corporation duly made application for return of certain property so seized, and was found entitled to the return by the Alien Property Custodian. Subsequently, however, Congress adopted Public Resolution 53, declaring that all deliveries of property authorized by the Settlement of War Claims Act were to be postponed until certain arrearages on the part of the German Government in the satisfaction of claims of American nationals were eliminated. The question was presented to the Supreme Court whether Public Resolution 53, in withdrawing the benefits granted to former owners of confiscated property by the Settlement of War Claims Act, deprived such persons of property rights without due process of law. After finding that the Settlement of War Claims Act did not of itself rest title to the property in the former owners, and that the respondent corporation did not in fact have title as of the time of the adoption of Public Resolution 53, the Supreme Court declared:

"The grant to former alien enemy owners of the privilege of becoming entitled upon conditions specified to have returned to them the property of which they had been deprived by exertion of the war power of the

United States was made by the Congress in mitigation of the taking and in recognition of 'the humane and wise policy of modern times.' *Brown v. United States* (8 Cranch 110, 123).

"We think it clear that the grant by the Settlement of War Claims Act was made as a matter of grace and so was subject to withdrawal by Congress. *United States v. Teller* (107 U.S. 64, 68). *Frisbie v. United States* (157 U.S. 160, 166). *Lynch v. United States*, supra, 577. The resolution does not infringe the fifth amendment."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will adopt the amendment which has been proposed by the Committee on Appropriations. As I stated in my opening statement, the procedure is an unusual one, but I believe the circumstances which warrant the procedure are also unusual.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I believe on the whole the Senate Committee on Appropriations did a good job in holding down the expenditures included in the supplemental appropriations bill now before the Senate. There were several sizable budget estimates which the committee refused to consider. As finally approved by the Appropriations Committee, the bill would now appropriate a sum \$166,200,000 under the budget estimates.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations decreased the figures proposed by the House relating to several items, but it also increased in a few instances some of the items over the figures included in the House bill. When the Senate committee made such increases, it did so only when absolutely necessary, and when the appropriations were such that, if not made in the supplemental appropriations bill, they would have to be approved later in a regular appropriation bill.

Mr. President, one item which I thought should be drastically cut or eliminated entirely was the very large item of \$450 million for the accelerated public works program. It is true that many of the projects under this program are good ones, but in my opinion they should be considered as are all other public works projects. They should be considered by the appropriate committees of Congress rather than merely being considered and approved by bureaucratic officials here in Washington. It is not good government procedure to handle any program in that manner. If projects are worthy, they should come before the Congress as all other proposed projects, and be required to have the same benefit-cost ratio as other public works projects are required to have.

Mr. President, I shall support an amendment to cut drastically the \$450 million item to which I have referred.

In closing, I wish to commend Mr. William L. Batt, Jr., administrator of the program, for doing a good job. I think he is one of the better administrators in government. If it had not been for his good administration, the program would be in much worse shape than it is now.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEES FOR LOBBYISTS—REPORTING OF PRIMARY ELECTION CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am very glad that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] has been pursuing the investigations into lobbying by the lobbyists for foreign governments; and I take some pride in the fact that, as a member of the Finance Committee, I have sponsored for years the legislation to remove the subsidy or bonus of nearly \$55 a ton which until the latter half of last year was given to producers of foreign sugar, and which I was successful in getting the Congress partially to adopt last year.

I hope I may be pardoned if I also take pride in the fact that questions I asked during Finance Committee hearings last year concerning the fees received by lobbyists for foreign sugar interests and governments launched the investigation which is now being carried to fruition by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas.

It is my intention to support the proposal which the Senator from Arkansas has made to deprive the Philippine lobbyists of the fees which apparently they would otherwise collect if the bill of last year, which was endorsed by nearly all the newspapers in the country, and was endorsed by the administration, is permitted to stand. But, Mr. President, I think we should go further than the Senator from Arkansas has gone and use this occasion to improve our system of reporting expenditures in campaigns for election.

We now properly require the reporting of campaign contributions for final elections. I am very happy to state I reported the contributions to my 1960 campaign, including a contribution of \$100 by Mr. John O'Donnell, whose name has been mentioned in this connection. But, unfortunately, there is a great gap in our procedures. There is no requirement to report contributions in primary elections, but in the one-party States as in the Democratic States of the South, in some States of New England, the middle border, and at one time, the Far West, the very crucial time is the primary election.

My proposal would require a full statement of contributions both in the final and primary elections, and by both committees and individuals.

I am very glad the Senator from Arkansas, who has shown such diligence and public spirit, will strike out at another taproot of corruption by applying the principle of reporting expenditures in primary as well as general elections.

So in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the

<sup>3</sup> See *Cummings v. Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft* (57 S. Ct. 359, 300 U.S. 115, 81 L. Ed. 545, reversing 83 F. 2d 554, 65 App. D.C. 297, certiorari granted 57 S. Ct. 34, 299 U.S. 527, 81 L. Ed. 388).

<sup>4</sup> *Truax v. Corrigan* (Ariz., 42 S. Ct. 124, 257 U.S. 312, 66 L. Ed. 254 (1921)); *Middleton v. Texas Power & Light Co.* (Tex., 39 S. Ct. 227, 249 U.S. 152, 63 L. Ed. 527 (1919)); *Battaglia v. General Motors Corp.* (169 F. 2d 254, certiorari denied 69 S. Ct. 236, four cases, 335 U.S. 887, 93 L. Ed. 425 (1948)); *N.L.R.B. v. Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.* (169 F. 2d 571), certiorari denied; *Foreman's Ass'n of America v. Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.* (69 S. Ct. 411, 335 U.S. 908, 93 L. Ed. 441 (1948)).

<sup>5</sup> *United States ex rel. Burnett v. Teller* (107 U.S. 64, 2 S. Ct. 39, 27 L. Ed. 352 (1883)); *Cummings v. Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft*, supra (648 Stat. 1267).



pending bill, H.R. 5517, the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1963, an amendment, which I send to the desk with written notice under the rule.

I think I should add that the language of this amendment is from the bill (S. 559) which was introduced on January 28, 1963, by Senators LONG of Missouri, KEATING, BARTLETT, CLARK, COOPER, HUMPHREY, INOUE, KUCHEL, MCINTYRE, MORSE, MOSS, MUSKIE, PROXMIRE and RANDOLPH.

I believe that this disclosure language—which is the part of the Long bill I am offering—derives from earlier proposals by the late Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. So, with this distinguished sponsorship, and with the trail so splendidly blazed by the junior Senator from Arkansas, I hope we may at last get publicity of expenditures in primary as well as general elections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The notice will be received and printed.

(See the foregoing notice printed in full when submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS, which appears under a separate heading.)

#### THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1963

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I note that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. ELLENBER] today has introduced a bill called the Food Stamp Act of 1963. This is the administration bill and it provides a national food stamp program similar to that which has been operated on a pilot basis for the past 2 years.

The present program was established by Executive order, using the funds provided by section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress. The administration bill would provide legislative authorization for the program. If adopted, the funds to operate the program would come from regular appropriations rather than section 32 receipts.

The purpose of the program is to improve the diets and the nutrition of needy persons. The program is also intended to make more effective use of our agricultural surpluses and food abundance.

The pilot food stamp program established by the Kennedy administration is in operation in 31 cities and counties, and it has received strong support. Many other counties and cities have sought to become eligible to participate and this bill provides a legislative basis for a nationwide program.

Under the present pilot program an eligible family purchases stamps at a rate equivalent to the amount of money normally spent for food; the family receives, in effect, additional free stamps in an amount determined by family size and family income. In the pilot programs the average family has received \$1 in food stamps for each 63 cents in cash expended for stamps.

The eligibility requirements for participation are set by the States, using such factors as they now employ in providing welfare assistance. However, State standards are worked out with representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the State plan must have the

approval of the Secretary to insure that the standards conform to the objectives of the program.

The food stamp program is not a surplus food distribution program. It operates through the normal channels of trade, and retailers who accept stamps redeem them through wholesale food concerns or through banks.

The pilot program has been operated on a budget of \$50 million. The budget request for next year is approximately \$51.5 million, but, of course, if the program were to be widely expanded the appropriations would have to be increased. This is a decision which the Congress would make each year, depending upon the needs.

I commend the administration, and the chairman of the committee as well, for their support of the program.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I should like to express pleasure at the statement just received from the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] with regard to the food stamp program and the action of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and share with the Senator from Minnesota the hope that we will soon see acceptance of the program which, in its pilot operation, has demonstrated its effectiveness.

#### PROXMIRE PAYMENT TO THE TREASURY—A HOME RUN FOR INTEGRITY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] has repeatedly demonstrated his honesty and courage in his 5½ years in the Senate.

Recently he once again showed a striking devotion to the highest standards of public office, when he took the remarkable action of paying more than \$9,000 to the Federal Treasury out of his own pocket, as an unconditional gift.

This payment by Senator PROXMIRE represented the full salary paid to his top assistant since that assistant went to work on the Senator's payroll on August 27, 1962.

Senator PROXMIRE also has announced he will pay his chief assistant's full salary from April 1 to mid-June from the Senator's own pocket. This is an additional \$3,000.

Senator PROXMIRE is doing this although his top staffman has been working hard and well for him on Senate business since he was hired last August; and will continue to work for Wisconsin's senior Senator while taking graduate work at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Mr. President, the Library of Congress has indicated only one public record of a Senator paying any of his Senate staff out of his own personal income, and that was a multimillionaire. The Senator from Wisconsin is a man of modest means.

The senior Senator from Wisconsin has been under vigorous attack in his State for having this man work for him on his Senate payroll while taking courses at the University of Wisconsin.

What Senator PROXMIRE has done in assuming the full and total cost of this assistant's work is remarkable. I salute him for it.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point an editorial from the Washington Daily News of April 25 crediting Senator PROXMIRE for hitting a home run for this action. Indeed he has.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PROXMIRE'S \$9,007 CORRECTION

Recently Senator PROXMIRE aroused something of a storm in his home State of Wisconsin when it became known his top-paid senatorial office assistant was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin and doing all his work there.

This was a shock to most people, especially Wisconsin constituents, because the Senator seems to have an unusually keen understanding of public-life proprieties.

Despite his insistence that his man-in-Madison worked hard and served well (primarily helping Wisconsin industries get defense contracts), the complaints continued. So the Senator out of his own pocket paid the Government \$8,895 his assistant had received in salary, plus \$111 in interest—and took him off the public payroll. The Senator said he concluded the complaints were right.

Well, it was an expensive political lesson, and we're surprised Senator PROXMIRE had to learn it in such a painful way—\$9,007 is nearly a third of his salary. But his action also must set some kind of a new record. Most politicians, when caught, either assume a defense of pious righteousness or point to some other politician doing the same thing. \* \* \* They rarely reimburse the taxpayers for their lapses. But the Senator rebounded like a ballplayer who atones for a fielding error by hitting a homer the next time up.

#### THE TFX WARPLANE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the Chicago Daily News of April 10, 1963, there appears an article by Max Freedman on the TFX question.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NOW McNAMARA MUST JUSTIFY SHORT CIRCUITING OF TFX EVALUATION

(By Max Freedman)

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days the bitterness in the TFX warplane controversy has sensibly declined. The Defense Department has dropped its campaign against the motives of the Senate investigating committee in holding an inquiry into the circumstances that gave the huge TFX contract to General Dynamics Corp. even though its bid was higher than the one offered by the Boeing Co.

In return the committee has become less suspicious of the Pentagon's conduct in trying to ward off ugly questions. This relaxed atmosphere allows us to turn to the central issues of public policy that have been thrust into the background during the angrier phases of the controversy.

It should be understood that the TFX bids were analyzed by the Air Force evaluation team at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. During the 4 evaluations this team consisted of 235 members who spent 275,000 man-hours



in their analysis of the proposals. It seems to have escaped public notice that 82 percent of the team members were civilians. They were civilian specialists in science and engineering and related fields.

The evaluation team prepared exhaustive reports on all aspects of the contract, including engineering, cost, management, and performance. Then the reports were supplemented by data furnished by the Bureau of Naval Weapons on those features peculiar to the Navy version of the TFX—carrier compatibility. The Navy team also consisted of a high percentage of civilians.

Thus it is not correct to suggest that a group of military people in the Defense Department decided in favor of Boeing and then were overruled by the civilian chiefs. The fact is that many expert civilians took part in the evaluations and it is utterly misleading to picture this controversy as an issue involving a military challenge to civilian control.

The commander of the Tactical Air Command, the logistics command, the systems command, and the Chief of the Bureau of Weapons all endorsed the recommendations of the source selection board. These concurrences then went to the Air Force council.

The council consists of eight Air Force generals. For the TFX competition three Navy admirals also sat on the council. The council unanimously recommended Boeing for the contract. The Air Force chief of staff and the chief of naval operations agreed with this.

It was at this point that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, supported by the Air Force and Navy Secretaries, intervened to award the contract to General Dynamics.

Later evidence may compel new conclusions but at this stage of the inquiry five points stand out clearly:

1. No one has questioned the honesty or integrity of McNamara, just as no military leader has offered the slightest challenge to civilian control.

2. It is an abuse of a sacred principle, however, to suggest that civilian control means that civilians should make all the decisions or that civilians are entitled to make arbitrary decisions.

3. In the TFX contract, McNamara named the contractor while the Navy and the Air Force, which have to command and fly the plane, objected that they were not getting what they wanted or needed. They were overruled without the civilian chiefs even bothering to talk out the issues with them.

4. In previous cases, the controlling principle has been competition on its merits with professional military committees, assisted by civilian scientists and technical experts, having the responsibility to recommend what weapon best meets their requirements, within the terms of a competition explicitly defined from the start.

5. Tested system has thus evolved that could not be rigged or controlled by an arbitrary decision of one or two civilian chiefs. This protection of the public interest was inherent in the process since it involved a large number of professional people, with professional careers, drawn from different services, checking and balancing each other. Too many people were part of this procedure to permit them to be influenced by pressures from industry or politics.

These five principles have not been scrupulously followed in the TFX case. The onus rests squarely on McNamara to show that his method is an improvement over these tested procedures. Perhaps he will succeed triumphantly but the committee still awaits his answers.

las was born in Brandon, Vt. The career of this great American has been somewhat obscured and, indeed, somewhat belittled because of the fact that in the senatorial campaign of 1858 in Illinois he was the successful rival of Abraham Lincoln, and because in the presidential election of 1860 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the northern Democratic Party.

On Tuesday of this week we celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas, and I should like to take this opportunity to make a few comments about the man and his significance to American life.

In a natural desire to magnify the qualities of our noble politician-saint, Abraham Lincoln, there has been a tendency to disparage and depreciate Stephen A. Douglas, his opponent. As Lincoln has been properly cast in the role of hero, what is more inevitable for those who love sharp contrasts than to assign Douglas the part of villain. So in discussing these memorable debates in which a century and 5 years ago Illinois' two ablest sons struggled across our hot prairies and which were in fact the prelude to the Civil War, many writers, and orators, swayed by a sense of drama and, at times, by partisan feeling, have generally drawn a sharp comparison between a Douglas who is pictured as squat, arrogant, morally obtuse, and none too bright, and the tall, majestic, all-comprehending Lincoln.

This is a grave distortion of the truth. Without disparaging Lincoln in the slightest, I hope that in the few minutes at my disposal, I may put the debaters in a more accurate perspective.

In the first place, Douglas' energy and ability were such as to make him a foe-man worthy of Lincoln's steel. No neutral can study the debates including the Chicago, Bloomington, and Springfield speeches without concluding that Douglas was very often the superior, and it is well to remember that it was Douglas and not Lincoln who won the senatorial election.

Born in Vermont in 1813, Douglas came to Illinois at the age of 20 with but a single dollar in his pocket. He disembarked at the little Illinois River hamlet of Naples, and then walked 12 miles to the little village of Winchester. After teaching school at Winchester for a few months, he was admitted to the bar shortly before he was 21. A few months afterward he was chosen states attorney of Morgan County. Elected to the legislature at the age of 23, he served with Lincoln where he made a distinctly better record than the latter. At 27, he became secretary of state for Illinois and shortly afterwards the youngest judge ever to serve on our State supreme court. Then in 1843 at the age of 30, he was elected to Congress, and 3 years afterward, at the age of 33, to the Senate of the United States. As Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Benton faded from the scene, Douglas became the intellectual leader of the Senate, and the voice of young America, and of western expansion.

He received a number of votes for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1852, and barely missed being nominated for the Presidency in 1856,

when he was 43 years of age. When he appeared in this campaign for the Senate in 1858, he was the foremost statesman of the Nation.

Douglas was, as I have said, the advocate of western expansion. He had supported the Mexican War and the acquisition of what is now New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Nevada, and also a large section of Texas. He worked aggressively for an Oregon treaty which would bring the Pacific Northwest under the American flag, and he looked forward to the day when all of North America would be joined to us in political union with continental free trade and with democratic institutions prevailing for all. To cement such union, he put through the Illinois Central Railroad running from Galena and Chicago in the North to New Orleans in the South, and which was designed to tie the Middle West with Mississippi and the Gulf States. In doing so, he avoided the later abuses and scandals of the railway grants of the 1860's and 1870's, and gave to the State of Illinois a share of the revenues of the road and a voice in its control.

I may say that he was scrupulous in seeing to it that he did not profit personally from any land grant. Then he pushed through legislation for a railroad from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean to connect the Middle with the Far West.

It was here that he helped to set in play the forces which were his ultimate undoing. For the immediate question of the late 1840's and of the 1850's was whether the new territories which were being acquired were to be slave or free; the ultimate issue was no less than the fate of the Nation as a whole. The southern fire-eaters wanted to extend slavery into the North, and Tombs of Georgia boasted that he was going to call the roll of his slaves from the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. The Northern Abolitionists, on the other hand, wanted slavery to be abolished in the South. If either of these groups were to fail in their objectives, each preferred secession and separation to union in a divided country.

Midway between these groups stood Douglas. As a compromise, he proposed that the people of the newly established territories should have the right to decide whether or not they wished to legalize slavery, and that the Federal Government should preserve strict neutrality.

To obtain Southern support for his Western railway, he got Congress in 1854 to pass the Kansas-Nebraska Act which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This compromise had prohibited slavery in new territories north of the extension of the southern boundary of Missouri, but Douglas now opened them up to local option on the question. While disclaiming any moral concern over the question of slavery and stating that he did not care whether slavery was voted up or down, Douglas nevertheless insisted on the right of the people of the territories to make a free choice, and the duty of the Federal Government to be neutral in fact as well as in word. When the Buchanan administration violated this principle, and with the aid of armed bands from Missouri tried to jam a pro-slavery constitution down the throats

#### THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on the 23d of April 1813, Stephen Arnold Doug-







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued May 1, 1963  
For actions of April 30, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 63

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HIGHLIGHTS; House committee voted to report bills to extend Mexican farm labor program, authorize transfer of rice allotments, and continue exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. Senate debated supplemental appropriation bill. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5888, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies appropriation bill for 1964. The bill includes funds for manpower development, training, and retraining activities, Mexican farm labor program, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, and Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. It also retains a provision, which was in the bill last year, limiting to 20 percent the maximum amount that may be paid to a recipient of a research grant for indirect costs. pp. 6993-7029

Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Gross to prevent payment of salaries for study groups proposing establishment of a Domestic Peace Corps or National Service Corps. pp. 7028-9



Rejected, 25 to 79, amendments by Rep. Ryan (N.Y.), to prevent payments to school districts in impacted areas which practice discrimination. pp. 7017-9

2. FARM LABOR. Rep. Lindsay inserted an article summarizing the "plight of migrant farm workers and low income farm families" especially government aid processing "in a discriminatory and therefore ineffective fashion." pp. 7034-5  
The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 5497, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for two years. p. D273
3. RICE; PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3742, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments and H. R. 101, to extend for two years the exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. p. D273
4. WOOL. Rep. Cleveland criticized the imports of woolen goods as being responsible for the "troubles facing New Hampshire's wool industries." p. 7032
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Derwinski inserted an article criticizing the purchase of Russian wheat by Brazil, especially in light of our economic aid to Brazil and the United States' need "for customers for our vast store of surplus wheat." pp. 7032-3
6. TAXATION. Rep. Adair inserted an editorial urging tax reduction and stating that the American workers' "family needs \$200 more than it needs new or expanded Federal projects". p. 7033
7. RECLAMATION.. Received a communication from the President transmitting a proposed amendment to the budget for fiscal 1964 decreasing \$2,622,000 from the Interior Department "to defer construction of irrigation facilities on the Seedskaadee participating project pending final recommendations of the Wyo. reclamation projects survey" (H. Doc. 109). p. 7058

#### SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963. Pending at adjournment was a proposed amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to reduce the item for the public works acceleration program from \$450 million to \$250 million. pp. 6925, 6940-61, 6971-4  
At the request of Sen. Dirksen, permission was granted for printing as a Senate document a summary and analysis prepared by the staff of the Government Operations Committee "of the debates and actions of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and other source materials with reference to the authority of the Senate to originate appropriation bills." p. 6892
9. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Bartlett discussed problems in the domestic fishing industry and urged enactment of legislation to permit domestically produced fishery products to be distributed under the food for peace and Public Law 480 programs. pp. 6921-4
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Received resolutions from the Kan. Legislature urging that steps be taken to maintain the export of domestic agricultural products to countries of the European Common Market, to impose stricter control of the importation of beef and other red meats from foreign countries, and to investigate the buying and selling of beef and other red meats by large retail outlets. pp. 6875-6  
Sen. Hruska favored enactment of legislation to provide additional restrictions on importation of products under the Antidumping Act. p. 6904



by the country at large. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial "Jobs for Youth" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### JOBS FOR YOUTH

The quotation books are full of apothegms on the evils of idleness, including the incontestable observation that the Devil finds work for idle hands. And idleness is at its very worst when it is involuntary and inflicted upon the young and vigorous who would like to work. It is an inescapable fact, however, as the President's Committee on Youth Employment has just pointed out in its report, that the unemployment rate for boys and girls 16 to 21 years of age is now so high as to constitute a most serious national problem.

The problem is at its worst, as might be expected, in cities, among the poorly educated, among Negroes and Puerto Ricans; that is, among those least able on their own to do anything about it. Their unemployment grows out of inadequate training, inadequate motivation to learn and, of course, out of discrimination by employers on account of race. The Committee therefore recommends thrusts in two directions: improving the preparation of young people for jobs, and opening up job opportunities.

The fact of the matter is that for a great many American youngsters education today is unrelated to contemporary reality. While the members of the Committee were in some disagreement about the make-work projects of the President's youth employment bill, they were much more united in urging an improvement in general education, especially for children who are not bound for college. They urge improved vocational training in classes small enough to afford individual attention and with materials which are not exclusively oriented to middle-class family culture.

It is interesting that Francis Keppel, Commissioner of Education, had almost exactly the same counsel to offer when he testified recently before the House General Subcommittee on Education. He put it very plainly.

"It may not be long before virtually all jobs will require some kind of specialized training, together with a good background in general education. If we do not make provisions in our schools for vocational education opportunities for everyone who might need them, we will be compounding for the future our present problem of hard-core unemployed. More specialized training opportunities for dropouts, special work-study programs for potential dropouts, and special programs for those with academic, socioeconomic, and other handicaps are urgently needed."

Those who complain, as some undoubtedly will, that this remedy is bound to be a very costly one, ought to compute the social and monetary costs of youth idleness, with its attendant delinquency, crime, and contempt for all the community's values.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, has the unfinished business been laid before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### A NEW CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to lay before the Senate a situation which I see as a new threat to international peace rising on the horizon and coming from the Middle East. Once again, this region may stand on the brink of an armed conflict, and nothing less than considered and prompt action by the U.S. Government, the United Nations, and the free world can stop the escalation of events toward that possible eventuality.

To stop a mounting war threat now—and foreclose also renewed Communist mischief—the United States, in concert with the United Kingdom, France, and other interested nations, should offer to join in a collective defense agreement with Israel and any other Middle East state willing to join and carry out its obligations—for the preservation of peace and security in the Middle East, guaranteeing military assistance and cooperation to prevent or thwart any effort to alter its boundaries by force. Such a collective defense agreement would include, if need be, any means needed to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of any other nation party to the agreement requesting this aid against armed aggression, pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Middle East area. Such an agreement would be essentially comparable to the mutual defense treaty we signed with the Philippines in 1952.

I refer Members of the Senate to that treaty, because I think it is so apposite to the situation we now face in the Middle East. That treaty also was designed to be an interim treaty. I quote from the treaty itself, which is to be found at 59 Stat. 1031, adopted on August 30, 1951, which called for the treaty pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area.

The treaty was a treaty without date, and could be denounced by either party on 1 year's notice, carrying out the idea that it was interim in character.

In addition, the treaty provided for the contingency of armed attack, and related to mutual aid between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines in the case of armed attack—I quote from article 4 of the treaty—"in the Pacific area." I repeat those words, "in the Pacific area."

So the treaty was limited in operation by both sides, that is, aid by the Philippines to us and aid by us to the Philippines, in the event of armed attack in the Pacific area, rather than an undertaking of a general worldwide agreement, as are the implications and terms of NATO and other defense agreements to which the United States is a party. Of course, the treaty had the usual clause with which we have now come to be familiar, namely, that the parties would act to meet the common dangers in accordance with the constitutional process. It provided also for coordination with the Security Council of the United Nations and with United Nations procedures, and showed it, as it was, to be a defense agreement which was consistent with what was contemplated by the United Nations. So the analogy is a very clear one.

As to the interest of the United States, I think it is sufficient to point out, in respect of that interest that in 1956 we considered the area so critically important to American security and international peace that, with the support of congressional legislation, the President sent the Marines and fleet units to Lebanon in order to maintain the peace and security of that area.

Having outlined what I consider to be the needs of the situation, I invite attention, historically, to the fact that there is a three-party declaration to which the United States, the United Kingdom, and France are parties, which was dated, as I remember, in May, 1950—a declaration which still, in law at least, remains in effect—in which the three parties pledged themselves to hold the borders as between Israel and the Arab States inviolate and to assure and guarantee those borders.

One might ask, therefore, Why a new agreement? Why a new mutual defense treaty in face of the declaration by those three powers at that time?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, or does he prefer to complete his statement?

Mr. JAVITS. Let me finish my thought, and then I shall be happy to yield.



The point made is twofold. First, the treaty is a bilateral arrangement. The declaration of May 1950 has been interpreted as a unilateral declaration. Second, the number of events which have taken place since that declaration has been such as to raise questions as to whether it still remains the valid commitment of the three powers.

In addition to that fact, if there is need for a redeclaration of that commitment in order to make the world understand the import of it, I think we might as well go to the point of modernizing the relationship as between the United States and Middle East security, as it was shown to be capable of modernization by the example of the Philippines Mutual Defense Agreement, and incorporate an agreement of this character in our foreign policy, in view of the fact that, as Secretary Dulles stated, the fundamental tenet, at least, that there shall be in the Middle East a secure and independent Israel, has never been challenged.

I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Are not the borders of Israel still inviolate? In other words, there have been no aggressions inside the borders since the time the Senator has spoken about, have there? That is my first question.

My second question is, Are not the United Nations patrols still in existence in that area? And if that is not enough, are we not bound, under our United Nations agreement, as we were in the case of Lebanon, to go into that area without any new pact?

I have asked the Senator three questions.

Mr. JAVITS. In response to the first question, as to whether Israel's borders have or have not been violated, of course they were violated very materially in the situation which preceded the United Nations' action taken in response to moving into the Suez area in 1956. In addition, it is asserted that the borders are being violated all the time by firing across the border, especially in the Sea of Galilee area, by Syrian forces posted on the other side.

So that, coupling the so-called fedayeen raids, which preceded the 1956 act and the recurrent firing, which have taken place since that time, certainly in the Galilee area, one cannot say that the borders of Israel have not been violated.

The third aspect, which I will develop in the course of my remarks in a few moments, is the fact that the mounting course of events, including the arms race, gives indication of the grave threats to Israel's independence and security. It is such a small country, and occupies such a small space, that it is entirely possible that we could be faced with a fiat accompli in one afternoon. Israel is located contiguous to those who swear that its elimination is their unswerving policy. Therefore, we cannot take any comfort from the fact that it has not had its borders actually violated, as was the case in 1948.

The second point deals with the United Nations patrol. There is today a force

which continues to patrol the border between Israel and Egypt, and that relates to the border in the so-called Gaza Strip, and the border considerably to the south, in the so-called Sharmel-Sheikh area.

Considering modern means of warfare and the development of rockets, as well as naval power in the possession of Egypt, and access to Israel from Syria, which is its northern neighbor, which is now a part of the tripartite United Arab Republic, it is not believed that the United Nations patrol gives any real protection, and that therefore a more definitive commitment, of the kind that I have described, is necessary.

The third point raises the question: Are the borders now guaranteed. The only guarantee is the tripartite declaration of May 1950. I have explained that there are two points as to that. First, it is unilateral in character; second, it has never been implemented by any defense planning or anything else that anyone knows of, and it is now widely regarded as being somewhat blunted by the passage of time and many changed circumstances.

However, it is an effective declaration, and I believe that in the event of trouble the United States, as well as Great Britain and France, would take action. However it is certainly not a clear enough understanding to deter Arab action or that Israel could rely on it for help to come reasonably and effectively. It is not a clear commitment. However, the situation is such that it requires something far more definitive than anything that now exists.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from New York, then, draws a distinction between the case of Israel and the case of Lebanon. Is that correct?

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator is correct. In the Lebanon case the internal government itself was threatened with civil commotion and subversion, which, of course, was fomented from without. In the case of Israel, there is a strong government in that country, capable of making the kind of treaty that I have described, and performing very effectively under it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for his participation in the debate. He has helped me materially in the presentation of my thesis.

As to the factual basis upon which it rests, riots in Jordan by pro-Nasser mobs and near martial law in Jordanian Jerusalem—indeed, the closing of that border—have followed as a consequence of the agreement by Egypt, Syria, and Iraq to form a "tripartite" federal state, and from Cairo Radio's repeated incendiary exhortation to its followers with implications of death threats against King Hussein.

Mr. President, in connection with the closing of the border, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a news report published in the Washington Post of this morning.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### JORDAN IMPOSES TRAVEL CURBS

AMMAN, JORDAN, April 29.—A state of emergency and a 5 p.m. curfew have been imposed on Jordan's frontier areas, the Interior Ministry announced today.

The action was taken to "prevent infiltration of arms and subversive elements."

Under the decree, travel to and from Jordan will be only along authorized routes. Permission to leave the country will be controlled by district military commanders.

King Hussein's regime has been the target of recent rioting by Jordanians who favor union with the United Arab Republic. The situation here and in other Jordanian cities was reported to be quite normal today.

Mr. JAVITS. With respect to the Cairo radio, and every analysis that I have read, the formidableness of the threat of the Cairo radio coverage emphasizes the fact that it is a very important factor in keeping the Middle East in turmoil.

Israel is in a state of alert because of the danger of a pro-Nasser takeover of Jordan. We are familiar with the difficulties which King Hussein is facing in his own government. Indeed, on April 24 Egypt's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mahmoud Riad, threatened Israel by saying that Egypt was committed to putting the Arab refugees in possession of Israel. Let us remember that about half a million Arab refugees are concentrated on the border of Israel and Jordan. The implication as to where they would come from is, therefore, clear.

Israel is also alarmed over the disclosure that Egypt with the help of German scientists and technicians—many of them reported to be unrepentant Nazis—is seeking to develop missile weapons—at least capable of use with nuclear as well as conventional warheads—as well as supersonic aircraft. And Saudi Arabia is still bristling over the Nasser-inspired revolt and civil war in Yemen supported by a reported 28,000 Egyptian troops as well as planes and armor.

In that respect, again there is some news this morning which may indicate a certain degree of pacification in that area. It is a considerably "iffy" report, but nevertheless it does represent a matter of special pride to me, and to all of us, because of participation in some effort to ameliorate the situation. It is reported in the press that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, has been in Yemen and that some agreement for a pullout by the United Arab Republic from Yemen is under consideration, conditioned upon Saudi Arabian help to Yemen, and that such an agreement has actually been negotiated.

Mr. President, in connection with this agreement, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a news report published in the Washington Post of this morning.

There being no objection, the news report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA SIGN PACT ON YEMEN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 29.—Egypt and Saudi Arabia were reported today to have signed an agreement to end their intervention in the Royalist-Republican war in Yemen.

Diplomatic sources said the agreement is now in the hands of U.N. Secretary General



hands of those who believe that a nation that is free and independent will have its integrity protected, and that those who seek to build arms to increase world tensions will not be able to do it at our expense. I agree with the Senator. We will be able to make our intention known when that part of the aid legislation is before us. I shall be more than happy to join the Senator in whatever effort he makes in that direction.

Mr. JAVITS. I shall certainly join the Senator from Minnesota, the Senator from Alaska, and other Senators, in a sort of Hickenlooper-type amendment to deal with that type of problem.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. This debate has been excellent and constructive, and I congratulate my colleague the Senator from New York for his statement and for his leadership in the discussion which has followed. The melancholy fact is that, of all the areas of our globe, it should be the Middle East where the crisis could come and the processes of extermination begin.

The Middle East has spawned three great religions to guide men, and we are witnessing an inching forward, to the possibility of conflict, and thus to a very sad paradox.

The Senator from New York is entirely correct. The United States has a stake in the peace and the security of that unhappy area. It is not a new stake. It is a continuing one.

I recall when the Congress, under President Eisenhower, adopted the Middle East Resolution, and did it with very little opposition, under which the legislative branch of our Government confirmed in the President the authority to commit the armed strength of the Government of the United States in that area of the world in order to keep the peace.

Mention has been made of the tripartite agreement. It is my understanding that that is still a part of the foreign policy of the Government of the United States, but I agree with the Senator from Alaska that a statement of policy is not enough.

We have another policy, Mr. President. It is a policy which is against proliferation of nuclear weapons. It is a good policy. It is a little difficult to understand, sometimes, just how the policy is to be enforced. The Government of France is about ready to join the nuclear club. Red China is in the wings. But in some respects we have been able to utilize that policy to keep the world from rushing pellmell toward a point where nuclear weapons would be easy to obtain by any country, great or small.

The sad fact is that, according to newspaper accounts, the buildup in arms in the United Arab Republic, as my able friend has pointed out, is of a fashion which could utilize nuclear warheads. What of the fate and future of that small and gallant democracy, Israel, in the face of this growing danger?

The Senator from New York is eternally right in demanding that the Government of the United States, with cour-

age and in unmistakable terms, demonstrate to the world that a war or a conflict in the Middle East would be of dire and immediate concern to the people of the United States; that, under our commitments in connection with the tripartite agreement, France and the United Kingdom would share that immediate concern, and that steps would and should and must be taken to prevent it, or to quell it.

Beyond that, I think the discussion which the Senator from New York has engaged in, with respect to a multilateral agreement, should well be explored by the executive branch. I remember one time several years ago, when I attended a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference, listening to some of our colleagues from legislative branches of NATO countries talk about jurisdiction of NATO. Where, if a conflict erupted, would NATO draw the line? How would we decide what was potentially injurious to the Atlantic community, and what was not?

Every member of the Atlantic alliance has a keen and crucial stake in peace in the Middle East, quite aside from the three members of the tripartite agreement.

I do not want to belabor what I am sure will be an excellent record, and perhaps, if I may suggest it, something of a guide—required reading—for the executive branch of our Government. At any rate, what has been said here today needed saying, and I give my congratulations to my colleague for the leadership in the discussion which he has provided.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from California. What he said needed saying. It is an affirmation from a Member of the leadership on this side of the aisle of the solidarity of view on this subject and its instructiveness with respect to the foreign policy of this Nation, which the Senator from California is able to carry out in periodic discussions which take place with the President of the United States, who is responsible for our foreign policy.

I am grateful also to all the other Senators who have participated in this debate, which I consider to have been most instructive.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. I believe that the subject has been very fully covered. I thank also the Senator from California for his very valuable contribution. I wish to call attention to a point which may not have been covered before, and that is what we should view this situation in relation to our declared foreign policy purposes. The basic purpose of our foreign policy is peace in the world—presumably, peace with justice. In order to help attain it we try to promote the economic development of countries, so that their people may no longer live in dire poverty and want, and so that they may have greater creature comforts, and greater hope.

When we view a situation like the one now in the Middle East, where one nation is clearly intent on destroying other nations, and is building up its arms, and

consequently little Israel is compelled to buy and install Hawk missiles, and when there has been some talk in our official circles that by our sanctioning such purchases that we demonstrate our neutrality or evenhandedness, while Nasser is getting his arsenal from the Soviet Union, and being aided in weaponry by German scientists, I feel compelled to ask what kind of policy that is.

By Nasser's armament policy Israel is compelled to devote a part of its economic resources and to withdraw funds from peacetime needs to increase its defenses. In that way we are nullifying the basic objectives of our foreign policy both in United Arab Republic and Israel. On the one hand, Nasser is devoting millions of dollars in making war money which should go for peacetime needs and, on the other side, Israel feels compelled to buy missiles for its defense. The whole thing is absurd.

It seems to me that when our foreign aid program comes before the Senate we should try to write some amendments into the act to prevent more of such armament races with their needless waste, and prospective bloodshed, and insist that our dollars shall be used only for the great variety of needs so crucial in the Arab countries where disease, poverty, and illiteracy prevail so widely.

Mr. JAVITS. I shall certainly be ready, and I am sure there are other Senators who also will be ready, to devote my mind to that subject in trying to arrive at some positive way in which that can be done.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I have read, with considerable interest the advance copy of the speech which the Senator from New York had prepared, and I regret that I was not on the floor during its delivery. I am grateful that he has raised, in the fashion in which he did, the concern which he has voiced, a concern that is shared by all of us in the Senate, in connection with this subject.

I was struck by the suggestion made by the Senator from Alaska that we have available a means of approach to an element of this concern. The appropriateness of these remarks was heightened by the significance of the 15th anniversary of Israel. I am grateful for the opportunity as a Member of the Senate to express the warmest good wishes to that nation on this occasion of its 15th anniversary.

On this 15th anniversary of the statehood of Israel, the efforts of individual men to establish their primacy should come clearly to our minds. More than 4,000 years of history span Israel's first nationhood and her restoration to freedom. The redemption of the people of Israel from Egyptian bondage is a point of climax in the progress of mankind. It was Henry George who made the meaning so clear when he wrote:

From between the paws of the rock-hewn Sphinx rises the genius of human liberty; and the trumpets of the Exodus throb with the defiant proclamation of the rights of man.

It was the flight across the Red Sea which preserves a revolutionary idea—an idea which could not have evolved in the



despotism of the pharaoh. The idea was based upon the sovereignty of God; the ruler of the universe, the embodiment of righteousness, the loving Father of all creation.

That story of the Exodus, the classic first episode of national liberation, comforted our drive for national independence. Among others, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin cited and guided on it. We celebrate this anniversary of statehood as a great event because it vindicates the faith of those who see human beings as the primary agent of historic process and as a crushing argument against those who deny the human will a central part in governing the world's destiny. This sanctuary for the principles of free government, this land whose citizens fix the highest value on freedom, must be preserved in freedom. As Americans we must insist on this not out of some sentimental reason but for our own great good.

Freedom can survive in this world only if we plan in terms of striving. This principle should hold even greater meaning to the people of this country as we pause to honor the people of Israel on this anniversary of their independence.

And let us recognize too the necessity of making clear to any power which would seek to destroy Israel our determination that such a reversal of freedom's cause would not be tolerated.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, this is a very appropriate note on which to end this very illuminating and, I hope, extremely helpful discussion, as both a prelude to future action and as a basis of appreciation for the achievements of this small State of Israel, as shown in the last 15 years. I believe the official anniversary date was yesterday. It is significant that this discussion should take place contemporaneously with the 15th anniversary of the recognition of the new State of Israel by the President of the United States.

I again express my gratitude to my fellow Senators.

I yield the floor.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is my understanding that the supplemental appropriation bill contains an item of approxi-

mately \$30 million for civil defense. This is an increase in the amount appropriated by the House, since the House appropriated nothing for this item. As I understand, this amount is to provide for stocking civil-defense shelters. Congress has already appropriated sufficient money, so that some 47 million units or reservations, so to speak, can be stocked. The ultimate aim of the program is to stock some 70 million units; that is, places for 70 million people who would be able to find fallout shelters in the event of a nuclear attack.

Is it not true that at present some 7 million of the 47 million places are stocked, and that there is enough money now available, without additional appropriations, to enable a further 40 million places to be fully stocked?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not wish to commit myself as to the precise number. Much of what disturbs the Senator from Wisconsin disturbs me and also disturbed our subcommittee, which considered this question quite exhaustively. The primary question was why this item had to be included in a supplemental bill; why could it not wait for the regular appropriation bill?

One hundred eleven million dollars has already been committed under the program. A survey was conducted, and the survey indicates pretty well that a very modest approach, and a good, practical approach can be made to the whole subject of establishing fallout shelters. Some persons feel that if an atomic attack came, it would be cataclysmic and devastating, and they ask, Why would any protection at all be needed? That position is an obvious fallacy.

Even if we began to produce antimissile missiles, on which we are spending many millions of dollars for development, it would not be possible to fire an antimissile missile without causing some fallout.

So the big question is: What are we going to do about the situation? At one time an investigation was made. The recommendation was that in the neighborhood of \$20 billion be provided. That is an astronomical, fantastic figure. I am not arguing this afternoon whether we should have such an expensive program. What is proposed in the supplemental bill is a very modest program.

The Federal Government has negotiated with building owners and has contacted municipal authorities, who have agreed to permit certain public and private buildings to be used as fallout shelters. If one travels out Connecticut Avenue, for example, he will see fallout shelter designations on the outside of many buildings. After buildings have been designated as shelters, it is necessary to place food and water in them. There is no sense in having a shelter unless it contains water and food to sustain the occupants. That is the purpose of this appropriation.

Thus far, about two-thirds of the program has been carried out; one-third remains to be completed. It is argued that if the funds for stocking are terminated now, the supply pipeline will be broken in such a way that when it is again attempted to resume supplying, not only

will the continuity have been broken, but it will be much more expensive and will take more time to restock.

In view of the fact that the House eliminated the entire \$61,900,000, the committee thought that the Senate should restore one-half the amount, so we decided on the arbitrary figure of \$30 million. We can take the amendment to conference. I do not know what the conference will do. At least, we believe some amount should be provided to provide continuity. We ought to provide some amount to show that the Senate, at least, believes that something must be done. We cannot live with the paradox of spending billions upon billions of dollars to make atomic bombs, but do nothing about civil defense.

In answer to the question raised by the Senator from Wisconsin, it is true that some of the shelters have been stocked. It is true that many more will be used for stocking purposes. It is also possibly true that if we did nothing now, we could resume stocking later; but following the hiatus, stocking would be more expensive; and a hiatus might create an atmosphere of indifference. A hiatus might injure the whole program. So the committee felt, in all reason and commonsense, that we should at least provide one-half of the amount rejected by the House, take it to conference, and see what we could work out.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I agree wholeheartedly that something must be done. I also agree that this is an excellent civil defense program in every sense. Economically and practically, it would provide protection. I think it is the best thing we could do. It would cost about \$2.42 per person. We might consider it in the sense that it costs \$2.42 per life.

Also, I think it is a very wise investment in the sense of making our deterrent more believable. It is not only good in terms of saving American lives, but good in that it strengthens our position to be able to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union, if we are pressed to the ultimate.

While I feel as I do about the value of the program, I do not believe a case has been made in the hearings or in the committee report, frankly, for providing the additional \$30 million in the supplemental appropriation bill. I say that with all respect to the Senator from Rhode Island, because it is my understanding that, even if the stocking program were stepped up greatly, it is unlikely that the funds for the program would be exhausted in 8 or 9 months—I calculate 13 months—for filling 47 million places with 10,000 calories of food and water. Under the circumstances, I thought it would be more orderly and sensible to bring this up in the regular appropriation bill. However, in view of the fact, I think this money should be spent anyway. It would be wisely spent. We could, I think, properly eliminate this item from the appropriation bill. But that elimination would not be real economy. It would not be a permanent saving, but only a postponement of the expenditure for a period of 3, 4, or 5 months. Therefore I believe the course taken by the Senate Commit-



tee on Appropriations cannot be seriously challenged. I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment. I merely suggest that it is difficult, under these circumstances, for me, at least, to understand why, if we should take this \$30 million out of the supplemental, there would necessarily be a break in the pipeline, as the Senator from Rhode Island contends there might be.

I questioned the Civil Defense officials; and in pressing them they did not convince me that there would be a break or an interruption, or that if there were on interruption that there would be any additional cost. However, I am willing to accept the position of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin. What disturbs him also disturbs me. This is the answer that was given by Mr. Stuart L. Pittman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense, as it appears on page 187 of the hearings:

I also want to mention that there is a supply line, involving the schedules of 2,600 manufacturers and shippers, which is a going concern. If we do not use fiscal year 1963 funds to maintain the supply line, we will be forced to start all over again and create a new system. There will be about a 6-months' startup time, in production of these shelter supply items, which will set us up back in excess of 6 months. This means that the 5,000 municipal and county governments which are on the receiving end of this supply system may feel that they need not go through with their end of a very burdensome job. Of course, this applies to the owners of buildings, as well, who may withdraw, if the Federal Government appears to falter.

I repeat: It is a matter of judgment; and under all the circumstances, I believe this was the only judgment the committee could have made.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I shall not reiterate my position at length, except to say that it was my conclusion, after having studied the situation, that there would not have been any interpretation. The program could easily extend over a period of 10 or 11 additional months without any further appropriation.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I regret to recall that some members of our subcommittee looked with disfavor on recommending any part of the civil defense budget item to which the Senator is now directing his attention. Speaking for myself, I would have voted for the entire amount. I believe in civil defense, and in this particular program. I say to my very able friend, the Senator from Rhode Island, that I think he was correct in proposing, as a compromise amendment to this supplemental bill, one-half of the total amount requested by the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara.

I believe it would be well to have printed in the RECORD the letter from Secretary McNamara, which appears on pages 953 and 954 of the hearings, so that Senators and others who are interested can read it, because the position of the Secretary of Defense, who now is clothed with the responsibility of civil

defense in the event of a nuclear conflict, is an excellent one. He has achieved a rather unique goal in having State, local, and Federal governmental entities jointly participate across the country in determining what structures are presently available for civil defense, and then stocking them. So I believe it would be well to have his letter printed in the RECORD, if the Senator from Wisconsin does not object.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I have no objection whatever; I shall be very happy to have the letter printed in the RECORD.

I agree with the Senator from California that this program is essential, both from the standpoint of national defense and from the standpoint of protecting the lives of American citizens.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1963.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of Defense has reviewed the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 5517, as passed by the House of Representatives on April 10, 1963. With respect to civil defense, the House has eliminated the funds requested for survey, marking, and provisioning of community fallout shelters, which would stop this joint Federal, State, and local undertaking in midstream. I believe that this action is detrimental to the national interest and I am transmitting herewith a justification requesting full restoration of the amount of \$61.9 million proposed in the budget estimate.

Following transfer of civil defense functions to the Department of Defense some 20 months ago, the Department thoroughly examined alternative approaches to the civil defense problem and, as a first step, adopted a low-cost program based upon making maximum use of protection afforded by existing structures. A nationwide survey to determine the extent of this protection was initiated late in 1961 and has just been completed. The results have exceeded our most optimistic projections, showing that there is in existence adequate shelter against fallout radiation for over 100 million people.

A joint Federal, State, and local effort is well advanced to make 70 million of these shelter spaces usable by marking and provisioning them with supplies essential to survival under fallout conditions. The supplemental request is needed for survey updating and provisioning the last one-third of the 70 million shelter spaces.

The supply line to these shelters cannot be maintained without a damaging interruption of many months' duration unless the requested fiscal year 1963 funds are made available.

This project represents the first positive Federal action to provide State and local governments with the means to develop shelter systems around which to build realistic local survival programs. It has received the support of States and localities who are making their resources available to complete the job. If supplemental funds are not provided to complete the provisioning, the program would come to a premature and confused halt with loss of local support which would be very difficult to obtain again at a later date.

The substantial progress in civil defense which can be achieved by completing the task of stocking existing fallout shelter space

is a key element in a balanced national defense program for our country. As I indicated during the recent military posture hearings, the effectiveness of an active ballistic missile defense system in saving lives depends in large part upon the existence of an adequate fallout shelter system. For this reason, I believe the current minimum civil defense program should be given priority over any major additions to the active defenses and is a clear requirement with or without antiballistic missile systems now in the developmental stage.

I urge full restoration of the appropriation in the amount of \$61.9 million requested by the President.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island. My question relates to the public works acceleration program, referred to on page 11 of the report. The \$450 million would be used to accelerate public works projects throughout the country.

Subsequently there will come before the Senate an appropriation request of the General Services Administration which, I understand, entails the expenditure of approximately \$170 million for certain public buildings in various cities. My concern is as follows: If this acceleration provision is enacted into law, is it likely that there might be a deceleration of the normal budget of the General Services Administration for funds with which to build structures which have been programmed, and on which architectural work has been done, and for which properties have been acquired, and on which the work is ready to be commenced.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I can answer the question very readily. The answer is that of course I hope not, because that would defeat the very purpose of the public works acceleration program. The House voted \$450 million of the \$500 million which had been requested; and the House included a requirement that the money must be matched by the States and local communities, and also that the projects included must be only Federal projects having to do with forest preservation. The House used the word "preservation," but clearly it meant also conservation, under the control of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. So only they could share in this program, which includes the public works program to which the Senator from Ohio refers.

We have deleted that language—merely in order to take the item to conference, for refinement. But it is generally thought that only a very small fraction of this money should be used for projects which are not the subject of matching funds by the States and the local communities.

I would hope the committee would not begin to emasculate or contract in any way the regular appropriations, which are predicated upon needs and preferences which are rather well understood. I hope that if a post office building or some other Federal building is to be built, no congressional committee will delete the funds for it from the regular



appropriation bill, and suggest that, instead, the funds for it should be sought under the acceleration program, which was never intended for that purpose.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I understand. This program is labeled an acceleration program to hurry the construction of certain projects.

Mr. PASTORE. Yes, in places where there is a large unemployed labor force. That is the purpose and the criterion which must be met.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes.

Does the Senator from Rhode Island agree with me that the adoption of an accelerated program at the expense of the well-designed program of the General Services Administration ought not to be perpetrated?

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct. It would be inconsistent, inimical, and incompatible with the very philosophy which gave birth to the acceleration program. I cannot state the situation any more simply than that.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As the chairman of the subcommittee knows, I intend to offer an amendment to cut the \$450 million to \$250 million. Several other Senators will join me in sponsoring the amendment. I agree with the Senator from Rhode Island that it is our hope that this provision will not affect the construction work already contemplated under the regular public works program; I refer to buildings to be paid for entirely with Federal Government funds. As the Senator from Rhode Island has said, the bill includes a provision that the States must contribute to the accelerated program, except for such construction on certain public lands.

Let me say that the point made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] was brought out in the committee; namely, that this provision does not contemplate that the buildings will be constructed entirely with Federal funds.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes. In other words, adoption of this accelerated public works program provision will not be allowed to operate adversely upon the established and existing General Services Administration program.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. PASTORE. All I am saying is that it would be a violation of the spirit and philosophy of it, if anyone were to do that—although, of course, we could not prevent a House committee or the House itself from taking such action.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes. But it is understood that the normal program should go forward first, and then the accelerated program can come along.

Mr. PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

My point is merely that the \$450 million is more than can properly be spent.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes; and I appreciate very much the answers given by the Senator from Rhode Island and his courtesy in yielding to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INOUYE in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if there are no further amendments to be offered—

Mr. PASTORE. There will be some other amendments. I hope that the Senator from Massachusetts will bring up his amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and myself, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "\$450 million" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250 million."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the amendment now before the Senate would reduce the amount recommended by the committee for the accelerated public works, which is \$450 million, to \$250 million. This would be a reduction of \$200 million.

Last year when the Senate passed the authorization bill and prior to the time the Senate adjourned, there was appropriated \$400 million for accelerated public works. Of that \$400 million by the middle of this month there had been, I believe, \$275 million obligated, and there remained \$125 million which the Commissioner said was earmarked but not obligated.

I pause in my presentation to ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, with respect to the committee request for an appropriation of \$450 million, unless the language amendment, which must be agreed to by a two-thirds vote to be adopted, were adopted, the administration would have to obligate before July 1 of this year approximately \$575 million. That figure is reached by adding the \$450 million which is recommended in the bill to the \$125 million which is not yet obligated.

That, in my opinion, would be inefficient and unrealistic. Therefore, I personally believe we should extend the time. I shall offer a second amendment later to ask that the time be extended to January 31, 1964. That would allow another 6 months for the obligating of the money, to see that it is used for proper objectives.

If \$375 million has been obligated in 6 months, it would seem logical to allow another 6 months to obligate approximately \$375 million more.

I invite the attention of the Senate to

the fact that in the conference report of last year this language was used regarding the accelerated public works program:

The committee felt, therefore, that it would be desirable to provide a partial appropriation—

Namely, \$400 million out of an authorization of \$900 million—

which would permit this program to get underway at the maximum possible rate for the next 4 months with the understanding that the administration can submit a supplemental estimate in January, at which time they should be in a position to support a definite program with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justifications therefor.

That has never been done. These projects have never been justified up to the present time, so far as I know. This means that although a substantial number of the projects have been suggested for use in the program of accelerated public works, those projects have not been justified, and the administration has not been able to allocate them or to allocate and obligate the money as it should to make the program successful.

If the entire \$900 million were to be appropriated, it is my understanding that that would create 110,000 onsite jobs, and off-site another 110,000. With respect to relieving unemployment, it is my understanding that that would represent a very small percentage.

Furthermore, we must keep in mind the type of labor to be employed. In Massachusetts three textile mills have been closed in the past month. We are all very sorry to know that. Also, a rifle plant has had to cut down. I suppose that the three textile plants and the rifle plant employ from 2,000 to 2,500 men. I do not know the exact figure.

Would the accelerated public works help those people? I do not see that it would help to put a man who is expert in making rifles to work on a public works program of this character. I cite that only as an example, because there are many people whom the passage of the bill would not help in any way.

As has been pointed out to me, if a contractor is doing work on a public works program and he needs additional workers—let us say an expert in mixing cement, or something such as that—presumably he would give the work to the man he knows, who is working on the project, rather than try to break in and train a new person.

Another reason for not appropriating all the money at this time is that at the present moment the unemployment rate is down. It is down very slightly, to be sure, but it is down in the month of March. All the news reports indicate that employment is going up—we hope—and business will get better—we hope—in the next 2, 3, or 4 months.

I believe that if we appropriate \$250 million rather than \$450 million at this time, with the \$125 million which is available, there would be \$375 million to be obligated, and that would be all the money which could be properly spent during this session of Congress and until January 31, 1964.



I agree with the Senator from Rhode Island, the chairman of our subcommittee, that the time for creating the work, the time for appropriating and obligating the money, should be extended beyond July 1. I hope it will be extended until January 31, 1964. The chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Rhode Island, says it should be for another fiscal year. In any event, the time should be extended. I believe it should be extended for 6 months. Congress could examine the program again in January, and appropriate more funds if the funds could be properly used at that time.

I hope that the amendment—which would provide \$250 million instead of \$450 million—will be agreed to. If it is agreed to, I shall move that the time be extended from July 1, 1963, until January 31, 1964, which will be a later amendment. It would be a legislative amendment which would require a two-thirds vote.

I hope that the pending agreement will be agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. In reference to the accelerated public works program, does it appear in the bill as a single item or is it embodied in the amounts which appear for the various activities covered by the bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is a separate item in and of itself. The information can be found on page 11 of the report.

Mr. CURTIS. How much is involved?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The committee voted \$450 million. I have offered the amendment which is now being debated, to cut the amount by \$200 million, to \$250 million.

Mr. CURTIS. How much did the House provide?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The House provided \$450 million, after a very extended discussion and on a fairly close vote.

Mr. CURTIS. Is this a correct interpretation of how this money is handled: It is appropriated to the President, and he allocates it to various programs in sums that are over and above and in addition to that for which the regular appropriations have been made in the past?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my understanding; and the States or the localities have to provide 50 percent of it if they are financially able to do so. If they are not financially able to do so, they must provide 25 percent, except on certain public lands. Possibly language should be put in the bill so that it would not apply on certain public lands.

Mr. CURTIS. Is this the first appropriation for the accelerated program?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is not. We passed an appropriation of \$400 million last autumn, on an authorization bill of \$900 million, to be effective until next July.

Perhaps the Senator from Nebraska was not present in the Chamber when I quoted from the committee report of last year. The committee of conference adopted this language, which was the Senate committee's language:

The committee felt, therefore, that it would be desirable to provide a partial appropriation which would permit this program to get under way at the maximum possible rate for the next 4 months with the understanding that the administration can submit a supplemental estimate in January, at which time they should be in a position to support a definite program with specific recommendations for projects to be undertaken and justifications therefor.

They have not yet been able to justify them or carry out the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. CURTIS. Does the Senator mean that the money already being given has not been spent?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The \$275 million has been obligated, and another \$125 million was unobligated as of the middle of this month.

Mr. CURTIS. It was my hope that the entire item could be stricken out, because what it amounts to is almost half a billion dollars, at a time when there is not any money in the Treasury, and it increases the national debt.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Some of the minority members, not all, of our committee discussed that question. In view of the House vote, whereby the figure of \$450 million was adopted, and in view of the feelings of some members of our committee, we believe a reduction would be more advisable, practical, and possible than eliminating the whole amount.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment. I do not like opposing my good friends, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, the senior Senator from North Dakota, and the senior Senator from Nebraska, because I hold their opinion and judgment in high regard. But I want to state the case, as I see it, for the appropriation of the full amount of \$450 million recommended by the committee for the accelerated public works program.

In the first place, I point out that this amendment is not directed against the program itself. It is an amendment which seeks to reduce the amount which may be provided for this program.

I want to begin my remarks by recalling the action of the Senate last year in the process of its consideration of the substantive bill, the Public Works Acceleration Act, which established the program and authorized an appropriation of \$900 million, and of the Appropriations bill which provided \$400 million. It seems to me the action which the Senate and the Congress took last year, on these two bills demonstrated that it was the purpose of the Congress to complete the appropriations for the entire \$900 million authorized.

If the \$450 million fixed by the Appropriations Committee is maintained, the total appropriated will be \$850 million. When the emergency public works bill was sent to the Congress last year, it requested \$2,600 million—\$2 billion to be a so-called standby fund. I opposed, in the Public Works Committee the standby authority. It was deleted, but the Senate authorized an expenditure of \$1,500 million. The House then reduced it to \$900 million. When the bill

came back to the Senate, the authorization was maintained at \$900 million.

Then when the appropriation bill came before the Senate last year, I believe I am correct in saying that an amendment was offered by the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Massachusetts similar to the one before us now—to reduce the \$400 million recommended by the Appropriations Committee. It was defeated. So it seems clear that the course of action taken by the Senate last year both on the authorization bill and the appropriation bill, indicated that it desired to appropriate the full amount of \$900 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to point out to the Senator, which he probably knows already, that as a member of the Public Works Committee, and the senior Republican on that committee at the present time, certainly he would want justification of the project. One of the arguments that appeals to me the most is that, while there may be an ample number of projects on which this money can be spent, if it was desired to do it, they have not been justified, and the administration has not been able to justify them up to this time. What we really are doing is giving carte blanche to the administration to spend money on projects the location of which we do not know and which have not been justified to the committee, even though the committee asked for justifications this year.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I think the RECORD needs to be clarified on this point. I do not know what the Senators mean by "justified." I know these projects have been approved by the various departments concerned, according to the criteria and the formula of the law. Of course, if it is meant by "justification" that the moneys could not be committed, of course they could not be. How could they be? That is why these requests are being made. The projects have qualified. I do not know what the Senators mean when they use the word "justify." They have been approved. The money cannot be obligated unless the funds are appropriated. That is why we are here.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I was getting ready to respond to the question raised by the Senator from Massachusetts. But first, I would like to give my chief reason for supporting this program, and for supporting approval of the whole \$900 million. I am for the program because it offers opportunity to provide work for some of the nearly 5 million people out of work in this country. Whatever the efforts made by industry, many of these people cannot be put to work. We will be debating in this session the necessity of a tax cut to stimulate the economy, with the chief purpose that of immediately stimulating investment and consumption, so that private industry will be in time able to employ more workers. But after a tax bill is enacted it will take time—I hope not over a year or two—before the economy will be stimulated and private



enterprise will come into full play in increasing employment. I ask what is going to be done with the unemployed people while we are waiting for a tax cut to stimulate the economy? I believe the Congress and the country have the duty to take action to help those who are out of work through no fault of their own.

Public works programs are not ideal for employment. This I recognize. But at least it is a program. According to the estimates given by Mr. Batt, the head of the Area Redevelopment Administration, the first \$400 million furnished have put 50,000 people to work. It is estimated that the appropriation of \$450 million in this bill will put another 60,000 people to work for a year.

It is also estimated that the total additional employment stimulated by the 2 appropriations will provide around 250,000 jobs for a year. That is no small amount of jobs.

I want to turn now to the question of whether these projections were justified. I am not on the Appropriations Committee, but I am a member of the Public Works Committee. I have been interested in this program, and I have followed its progress. I have followed the projects initiated in my State, and I have discussed the program with the officials of the agency in order to learn how they operate the program. I have read the statements made before the committee, and I have attended some of the hearings. The Secretary of Commerce operates the program. The money is allocated to agencies that are presently operating Government programs. The projects are justified to these agencies in the same way that similar projects are regularly justified for appropriations. That is my understanding. I should like to have the comments of the committee members on that point.

I will give an example, and then I will yield to the Senators who wish me to yield. I cite the Community Facilities Administration. This is an established Government agency. The agency lends money to communities for construction of sewage and water facilities. A great many of the projects under the accelerated public works program are for sewage and water facilities—the same type of projects that are justified to the Community Facilities Administration, in the same way as under their regular appropriations.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will yield I should like to say that the amount of money involved here is less than the cost of a nuclear aircraft carrier. We are talking about 250,000 people. Those are 250,000 souls. What we are saying is let us cut the amount in half, and then we will have to worry about only 125,000 people, instead of 250,000. What is wrong with helping 250,000 people who are out of work?

How about the hospitals that we are building? That requires more people to staff the hospitals, and we create more hospital beds. As a matter of fact, we are actually putting the money where it belongs, where it will do a great deal of good.

We come to the floor of the Senate and appropriate a half billion dollars to build an aircraft carrier without batting an eyelash. However, if we try to appropriate \$450 million to put people back to work, everyone begins to talk about balancing the budget.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. It is not that question at all. It is not a question of helping to put people back to work. What the Senator from Massachusetts and I are trying to do with the amendment is to bring about a better procedure in the spending of Federal money. If it is desired to build a post office, for example, that building must be justified before the Appropriations Committee. No building is put up until that is done. An agency must come to the Appropriations Committee and justify a proposed construction. That is all we are asking. What is wrong in having this agency come back to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will yield further, I should like to say that that question came up when the authorization was before us last year. We went over that hill a long time ago. The Senator voted against it, but the majority of the Senate voted for the program. What the Senator from North Dakota is saying is, "I do not like this program. I never voted for it. I do not want it. Let us cut it in two. We cannot kill it, but let us tease it to death."

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I am not saying that at all. We are trying to bring about a better procedure for the spending of Federal money. What would happen if all projects were dealt with in this way? What if an agency downtown was given \$4 billion to spend virtually as they saw fit?

Mr. PASTORE. As a matter of fact this money is being put under the surveillance of the President of the United States. In my book he is a better judge than any agency.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Is there one project in the bill in connection with which the Appropriations Committee has had a chance to say whether it wanted to appropriate money for that project? Is there one such project involved in the pending bill? This is a blanket amount of money for any project that the agency wishes to engage in.

Mr. COOPER. I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee, but I believe I am correct in the illustration I will give. Many of the projects for which money has been obligated under the accelerated public works program are known as community facilities projects. They are projects for the construction of sewage facilities and water facilities. This has been a Government program for a long time, administered by the Community Facilities Administration. I believe the Appropriations Committee makes available to the Community Facilities Administration for its regular annual program a certain amount of money, but I do not believe that the Appropriations Committee passes upon the specific sewage facility projects or water projects which the

Community Facilities Administration approves, and for which it makes loans from the lump-sum appropriation made to it by the Congress.

The Community Facilities Administration, under the accelerated works program, is doing exactly the same kind of work and following the same procedures that it does under the regular appropriation bills. The distinction is that, with respect to the emergency program, it varies the percentage of the grant, depending upon the rate of unemployment in the community, or its surrounding labor market, a rate attested by the State unemployment agencies.

As another example, I cite the forest work. I believe we appropriate money to the Department of Agriculture for the improvement of forest roads and trails. We do not approve every specific forest road or trail. The Department of Agriculture decides what forest roads and trails shall be improved. The same procedure is followed under the accelerated public works program.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I believe that is true with respect to some minor projects under HEW. However, in almost every other respect the Department must show where the research laboratories or other projects will be built or where new buildings will be built on an Indian reservation.

Mr. PASTORE. The trouble is that there is a complete misconception here. What the Senator from North Dakota is talking about is Federal projects. Let us take the example of an authorization to appropriate \$250,000 under the Hill-Burton Act, for the construction of hospitals. Do those people have to come up and tell the Appropriations Committee where they are going to build the hospital?

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. But the State has a hand in it.

Mr. PASTORE. The State must play its part here too.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. What State agency has passed on any of these projects?

Mr. PASTORE. What does the Senator mean? The public works department of the State.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. There is no State agency involved here.

Mr. PASTORE. They must submit their projects. Otherwise how can we get matching?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I will shortly yield the floor to a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Before I close, I summarize by saying that I believe that the Senate's course of action last year indicated that it was the purpose of the Senate to approve the full \$900 million. A number of projects are pending. They are very probably pending because of the belief that the money would be appropriated. That reason, however, is not to me the most compelling one. My chief reason for supporting this appropriation and the program is that it is a means to provide employment to people who are out of work. I do not see how we can fail to take note of the plight of the



many people who have been out of work for so long a time.

The third point I make is that the Community Facilities Administration and other agencies apply the same test in approving these projects for emergency public works funds as they do for their regular programs. I wish to be fair about the point raised by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young]. It is correct that, with respect to some regular programs, State agencies may first be required to give approval; but I do not believe that, with respect to the community facilities program, the approval of a State agency is required.

I support the appropriation recommended by the committee. I hope that some Senators on this side of the aisle will give their support. I think that cuts in appropriations can be made this year, and that reductions of \$3 or \$4 billion can be made. But I do not wish to make reductions at the expense of people who have no jobs.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

On October 13, 1962, Congress appropriated \$400 million of the \$900 million previously authorized for projects under the Public Works Acceleration Act. It was understood at the time Congress appropriated the \$400 million that the administration could submit a supplemental estimate in January. President Kennedy has requested \$500 million as the supplemental appropriation, and the present bill comes before us with approval by the House of Representatives of \$450 million.

On October 24, 1962, the President signed the bill appropriating \$400 million, which had been passed by Congress on October 13, and on the same day he allocated the first \$165 million to six Federal agencies. Within days after the first allocation was made, men went to work on direct Federal projects in the national parks and forests, and on flood control and soil conservation projects. Within a month, 85 percent of the first allocation had been committed to projects.

On December 17, 1962, the President allocated \$198 million to 11 Federal agencies. The balance of \$37 million, allowing a small reserve of \$3.7 million for contingencies, was allocated by the President by the end of February.

Within less than 5 months, therefore, the entire amount of \$400 million had been allocated by the President to the participating Federal agencies, and virtually all of it had been committed to public works projects in all parts of the country. To protect local communities from proceeding with the preparation of applications and the raising of local moneys for projects which could not be funded, the Area Redevelopment Administration announced in early February that the processing of further applications would be discontinued, except those coming from economically most distressed areas. Since that time, applications have been accepted and dated as to the time of receipt, but have not been processed. The ARA, therefore, pres-

ently has applications for over 4,500 grants-in-aid projects totaling more than \$960 million and applications for approximately 1,700 direct Federal projects totaling over \$260 million in accelerated public works funds, thus making a total of more than 6,200 projects amounting to \$1.2 billion in accelerated public works funds. I am advised that additional applications are being received from States and local communities at the rate of \$300 million a month.

On October 24, 1962, the date when the President signed the appropriation act, rules and regulations were issued governing the distribution of moneys under the Public Works Acceleration Act that called attention to the fact that funds can be approved only for projects: First, which can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time—meaning that preference will be given to projects which can be undertaken immediately, and that there must be reasonable assurance that onsite work will start within 120 days after funds are obligated; second, which will meet an essential public need; third, a substantial portion of which can be completed within 12 months after initiation or acceleration—"substantial portion" being interpreted to mean that more than one-half must be completed within 12 months from the first employment of onsite labor; fourth, which will contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment; and fifth, which are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the jurisdiction affected, wherever such plans exist.

The regulation prescribed that contractors and subcontractors for projects are required to employ qualified persons residing regularly in the area involved, except where such persons are not available, or where a lawful collective bargaining contract requires a contractor to offer employment to present or former employees the number of employees not to exceed 20 percent.

No grants could be made for projects undertaken principally for the purpose of relocating a commercial or industrial plant from one area to another.

No funds could be made available for all-Federal projects with costs in excess of \$400,000.

No more than 10 percent of the funds could be made available to any one State, and not less than \$300 million of the \$900 million authorized could be allocated to redevelopment areas designated under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act.

Additionally, the act provided that, notwithstanding any provision in existing grant-in-aid programs limiting grants to less than 50 percent, grants may be made under the Public Works Acceleration Act to bring the total Federal contribution up to 50 percent of the project cost, or up to 75 percent if the applicant lacks economic and financial capacity to assume the financial obligations required. In this regard, the regulations established criteria for relating grants above 50 percent to economic and financial capacity.

Areas having median family incomes of \$1,700 or above, but less than \$1,800, or twice the national unemployment rate for 3 of the last 4 years, are eligible for 58-percent grants. At the time of Senate hearings on the bill there were 64 such areas.

Areas having median family incomes of \$1,600 or above, but less than \$1,700, or twice the national unemployment rate for all of the last 4 years are eligible for 66-percent grants. At the time of Senate hearings on April 4 there were 99 such areas.

Areas having median family incomes under \$1,600 or three times the national unemployment rate for all of the last 4 years are eligible for 75-percent grants. There were 166 such areas at the time the committee heard testimony on the bill.

The number of economically distressed areas eligible for assistance under the act increased from 1,069 as of September 8, 1962, to 1,228 at the time our committee held its hearings on the bill.

Out of the first \$400 million appropriated, more than 3,700 projects have been financed in 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. They are estimated to generate 52,000 man-years of on-site employment. They include over 2,100 direct Federal projects, requiring \$105 million in accelerated public works funds and estimated to generate 12,000 man-years of on-site employment, and approximately 1,600 State and local projects requiring \$289 million in accelerated public works funds and estimated to generate 40,000 man-years of on-site employment. The State and local projects would require additional local matching funds.

I should like to reiterate the statement I have just made: Out of the first \$400 million appropriated, more than 3,700 projects have been financed. These include more than 2,100 direct Federal projects, requiring \$105 in accelerated public works funds, and approximately 1,600 State and local projects, requiring \$289 million in accelerated public works funds.

As of February 28, 1,299 projects, involving \$150 million in accelerated public works funds were actually underway, and the Area Redevelopment Administration estimates that another 500 projects were started in March.

Preference was given to projects requiring local matching funds, with 28 percent being allocated to direct Federal projects and 72 percent to grant-in-aid projects.

I think that Mr. William L. Batt, Jr., Administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration, is to be congratulated on the good administrative performance rendered in connection with the distribution of moneys under the first \$400 million appropriation. In this connection, I should like to commend Mr. Sidney Woolner, Commissioner, Community Facilities Administration; Mr. Ivan A. Nestingen, Under Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the heads of other participating agencies, and also to call attention to the fact that only \$2.6 million out of the \$400



million, or less than seven-tenth of 1 percent, was allocated for all administrative expenses of the ARA and the other agencies.

Turning now to the bill before us, which provides \$450 million of the remaining \$500 million authorized, I have been assured that the full \$450 million can be legally obligated for essential public works projects by the end of the present fiscal year on June 30.

On April 5, in similar telegrams to Mr. Batt, Mr. Woolner, and Mr. Nestingen, I asked each to supply me with a firm figure adequate to meet the appropriation needs for accelerated public works projects which are sound and justifiable, and which may wisely be legally obligated by June 30, 1963. My telegrams were worded as follows:

Prepare for me a firm figure adequate to meet the appropriation needs for APW projects which are sound and justifiable and which may wisely be legally obligated by June 30, 1963. If House of Representatives fails to restore House Appropriations Committee cuts at least in sufficient amount to meet cost of justifiable project applications which may be obligated during remainder of this fiscal year, I shall urge Senate Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals, of which I am a member, to so restore. The remaining portion of the \$500 million previously included in the original \$900 million authorization could then be appropriated when we mark up regular bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1964. I will press for that additional appropriation as a member of Senate subcommittees making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and for public works projects.

On April 9, 1963, in response to my telegram, I received from the Area Redevelopment Administrator, William L. Batt, Jr., a telegram which I shall read:

Thank you for your telegram advising that you will urge Senate Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals to restore accelerated public works funds if House fails to do so. Careful scrutiny of applications indicates that \$450 million can be obligated by June 30, 1963, for sound and justifiable projects.

On April 17, 1963, Commissioner Woolner responded to my April 5 telegram with a letter from which I shall read:

This is in response to your telegram of April 5, asking for a firm figure adequate to meet the appropriation needs for accelerated public works projects which are sound and justifiable and which may wisely be legally obligated by June 30, 1963.

We have made a careful survey of the projects now in hand but not yet approved and have determined that we can obligate whatever portion of a \$450 million or \$500 million appropriation would be allotted to us.

Mr. Nestingen replied on April 26, by letter, saying that:

The three participating programs in this Department informs me that, in total, they could obligate \$228,164,921 by June 30, 1963.

This total has been computed as follows: Waste treatment works construction grant program, 613 projects requesting \$102,814,921 accelerated public works assistance; Hill-Burton hospital construction program, 261 projects requesting \$121,498,063 accelerated public works assistance; Indian health sanitation program, 10 projects to use \$1,800,000 accelerated public works assistance.

These assurances by Mr. Batt, Mr. Woolner, and Mr. Nestingen were made

after each had diligently examined his files of applications which could be legally obligated by June 30 of this year.

Mr. President, in view of the experience already gained under this program, and in the light of the benefits which have accrued and presently are accruing from a well-administered accelerated public works activity, it is obvious that the requested \$450 million supplemental appropriation could do much to alleviate an imperative need insofar as economically distressed communities are concerned. At the same time, the expenditure of this appropriation could also serve the Nation in a wholesome fashion, because our economy is intricately interdependent, and islands of economic distress could retard the advance of the overall economy of the country.

In the face of other national expenditures, the sum of \$450 million is relatively small—as has already been pointed out by the chairman of the subcommittee. But the good which can be realized from this appropriation will have a progressive effect on the economy far in excess of the money involved.

In West Virginia, the accelerated public works program is proving itself to be a positive force which is helping to bring about the economic emergence of many stricken communities. It is also a force which has stimulated in many communities a remarkable, cohesive effort to gather together their depleted energies for this opportunity to get back on their feet.

It is not trite to say that the accelerated public works program is giving fresh hope and encouragement to thousands of persons who for the past several years have been living submarginal and marginal existences. But how many of us appreciate the difficulties which most economically distressed communities have been undergoing in order to raise from among their shriveled resources the 25 percent or 50 percent share of their cost of a project which may embody hopes and ambitions for a better future. It is, indeed, illuminating and rewarding to know that depressed communities, when offered a helping hand, can be relied upon to scrape the bottom of an already well-scraped barrel, for the sake of a more promising tomorrow.

In West Virginia, there is heartfelt appreciation of the Public Works Acceleration Act. The direct Federal grants have been substantial. The State has received \$788,000 in Corps of Engineers projects; \$1,245,000 for National Forest work; \$1,062,600 from the Bureau of Public Roads; \$250,000 for the National Park Service; and \$203,000 for Interior Department construction.

In addition, there have been 80 participation project approvals through the Community Facilities Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These total \$16,044,260 in grants. Altogether, therefore, West Virginia has received \$19,592,860 under this program. I am informed by Mr. Paul Crabtree, assistant to West Virginia's Governor W. W. Barron, that this, when supplemented by local moneys, should provide a total of about \$30 million in new construction, and that it

will mean at least 1 year's work at good wages for 3,000 persons in need of jobs.

As of today, West Virginia localities have 151 applications pending for accelerated public works funds, totaling \$41,301,363 in Federal grant requests. These include 104 projects, amounting to \$22,928,856 pending with the Community Facilities Administration, and an additional 47 projects, with a dollar value of \$18,372,507, pending with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The \$41,301,363 worth of pending West Virginia accelerated public works applications is not large, in terms of moneys, especially when measured against correlated values. The sum is the approximate cost of five B-52 bombers or the price of about 40 M-60 tanks. But in terms of employment opportunities in West Virginia, \$41,301,363, when matched with approximately \$20 million in local funds, could mean job opportunities approximating 6,000 man-years of work. In terms of bricks, mortar, glass, wood, steel, and other building materials, this sum of money also means additional employment opportunities in American industries. And in terms of direly needed community facilities, this sum could mean new water systems, protection against water pollution, the development of tourist facilities, and the availability of other essential public accommodations which serve to make communities more attractive to industry and to business.

One further effect could result from the expenditure of additional moneys through the accelerated public works program in West Virginia. It could help to end the outmigration of many young people from my State—people who have been forced to go elsewhere in search of jobs.

The Census Bureau has reported that West Virginia lost an additional 4.7 percent of its population between the time of the 1960 census and July 1, 1962—a condition which no other State experienced during that period. According to figures released by the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, this population loss continued through 1962, for it has reported that there were 6,800 fewer nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the State's labor force in January, 1963, than were recorded in January, 1962.

As a vehicle for providing job opportunities, the accelerated public works program will more than prove its worth. As a means of providing our country with facilities of growing and enduring economic value, the program is exceptionally meaningful.

There have been charges that the program nurtures boondoggling at the taxpayers' expense. Mr. President, nothing is farther from the truth. Contracts for projects are bid upon competitively by responsible business firms which usually are required to meet certain construction deadlines. These firms could not afford shovel-leaning or other time-killing attitudes on the part of persons they employ.

Let it be said unequivocally: The accelerated public works program puts idle



people to work—not to work at being idle.

Pending applications for accelerated public works projects far exceed the requested \$450-million appropriation as I have already indicated. It is my hope that additional funds can be provided for the program for the fiscal year 1964. In the meantime, however, the need for congressional approval of the requested

supplemental appropriation is most urgent. Failure to provide the \$450 million requested for the program for the remainder of this fiscal year would be an action unworthy of the American tradition of helping those of our neighbors who earnestly need assistance, and are willing to work and to contribute to help themselves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the

RECORD, a list of the West Virginia projects that have been approved, under the accelerated public works program, as of April 25, 1963, together with a list of West Virginia projects pending with the Community Facilities Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as of April 25, 1963.

There being no objection, the lists were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Accelerated public works projects approved in West Virginia through Apr. 25, 1963*

Area	Project	Agency	Number	APW grant	Date approved
5a Beckley:					
Raleigh:					
Beckley	Administration buildings	CFA	28G	\$168,000	Jan. 11, 1963
Do	Municipal garage, shop, and parking	CFA	29G	63,000	Do.
Do	Waste treatment	HEW		84,000	Feb. 14, 1963
Stephens Lake	Recreation facility	CFA	12G	1,200,000	Mar. 26, 1963
Bluefield:					
Mercer:					
Princeton	Library	CFA	79G	114,800	Mar. 22, 1963
Green Valley	Sewers	CFA	43G	428,000	Mar. 29, 1963
Do	Water facility	CFA	64G	338,000	Apr. 12, 1963
Midway PSD	do	CFA	21G	11,500	Feb. 22, 1963
Bluefield	Parking facility	CFA	23G	190,000	Jan. 23, 1963
Do	Sewer system	CFA		318,780	Apr. 24, 1963
Athens	Streets	CFA	93G	94,000	Apr. 12, 1963
Midway PSD	Waste treatment	HEW		16,550	Mar. 25, 1963
Charleston:					
Kanawha:					
Kanawha River	Install mooring locks	CE		150,000	Nov. 2, 1962
South Charleston	Hospital addition and remodel	HEW		541,000	Nov. 1, 1962
River Bend	Water facility	CFA	53G	41,500	Feb. 22, 1963
St. Albans	do	CFA	16G	149,000	Jan. 17, 1963
Do	Library	CFA	5G	69,000	Nov. 5, 1963
Chesapeake	Sewers	CFA	102G	147,500	Apr. 12, 1963
Clarksburg:					
Harrison:					
Clarksburg	Streets	CFA	9G	602,000	Mar. 12, 1963
Milford	Water facility	CFA	14G	69,000	Jan. 17, 1963
Lumberport	Water and sewers	CFA	8G	140,000	Nov. 17, 1962
Salem	Water facility	CFA	19G	59,000	Feb. 5, 1963
Taylor:					
Grafton	do	CFA	2G	230,000	Nov. 1, 1962
Fairmont:					
Marion:					
Fairmont	do	CFA	18G	199,000	Jan. 17, 1963
Munington	do	CFA	88G	192,000	Apr. 3, 1963
Huntington-Ashland:					
Cabell:					
Huntington	Hospital addition	HEW		1,005,000	Feb. 14, 1963
Monel Park	Sewers	CFA	24G	106,000	Feb. 6, 1963
Ceredo	Waste treatment	HEW		18,000	Nov. 15, 1962
Do	Boat dock facility	CE		60,000	
Spring Valley	Water facility	CFA	27G	59,000	Mar. 16, 1963
Fort Gay	Sewers	CFA	33G	50,000	Mar. 8, 1963
Boone:					
Madison	General hospital	HEW		660,000	Nov. 2, 1962
Lincoln:					
Hamlin	Courthouse	CFA	7G	396,000	Mar. 7, 1963
West Hamlin	Waste treatment	HEW		66,000	Feb. 14, 1963
Logan:					
Logan	Courthouse	CFA	78G	1,208,000	Feb. 9, 1963
Morgantown:					
Monongalia:					
Morgantown	Airport	CFA	75G	397,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Do	Remodel city hall	CFA	48G	9,000	Feb. 5, 1963
Westover City	Streets	CFA	42G	109,600	Feb. 6, 1963
New Martinsville:					
Tyler:					
Sisterville	Library	CFA	47G	49,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Oak Hill-Montgomery:					
Fayette:					
Montgomery	Waste treatment	HEW		107,000	Nov. 2, 1962
Mount Hope	Repair municipal stadium	CFA	87G	31,000	Apr. 9, 1963
Parkersburg:					
Pleasants:					
St. Mary's	Hospital addition	HEW		450,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Do	Courthouse heating	CFA		12,500	Apr. 23, 1963
Wood:					
Parkersburg	Streets	CFA	69G	70,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Vienna	do	CFA	4G	14,000	Nov. 1, 1962
Ritchie:					
Cairo	Sewers	CFA	34G	63,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Point Pleasant-Gallipolis:					
Mason:					
New Haven	Waste treatment	HEW		33,000	Feb. 14, 1963
Do	Sewer system	CFA		84,000	Apr. 23, 1963
Point Pleasant	Streets	CFA	45G	325,000	Mar. 6, 1963
Jackson:					
Ravenswood	do	CFA	22G	117,000	Jan. 26, 1963
Reneceverte-White Sulphur Springs:					
Greenbrier:					
Monogahela National Forest	Forest development	FS		81,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Do	do	FS		40,000	Feb. 11, 1963
Forest Highway 98	Widen and realine road	BPR		270,000	Nov. 1, 1962
Monroe:					
Forest Highway 98	do	BPR		330,000	Do.
Red Sulphur PSD	Water system	CFA		113,000	Apr. 24, 1963

Footnote at end of table.



Accelerated public works projects approved in West Virginia through Apr. 25, 1963—Continued

Area	Project	Agency	Number	APW grant	Date approved
5a Weleh:					
McDowell:					
Weleh.....	Courthouse.....	CFA	117G	\$50,000	Feb. 25, 1963
Do.....	Streets and sidewalks.....	CFA		140,250	Apr. 24, 1963
Keystone.....	Water facility.....	CFA	111G	26,000	Mar. 16, 1963
Kimball.....	Streets.....	CFA	63G	7,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Do.....	Fire station.....	CFA	38G	7,000	Feb. 6, 1963
Do.....	Parking lot.....	CFA	37G	5,000	Do.
Wheeling:					
Ohio:					
Bethlehem.....	Waste treatment.....	HEW		183,030	Jan. 15, 1963
Do.....	Sewers.....	CFA	26G	281,000	Mar. 29, 1963
Wheeling.....	Water treatment plant.....	CFA	10G	858,000	Nov. 9, 1962
Do.....	Recreation facility.....	CFA		137,460	Apr. 24, 1963
Moundsville.....	Sewers and streets.....	CFA	11G	766,000	Jan. 29, 1963
Pikeville-Mingo:					
Mingo:					
Williamson.....	Waste treatment.....	HEW		272,000	Nov. 14, 1962
Cbattaroy PSD.....	Water and sewers.....	CFA	73G, 74G	294,000	Apr. 2, 1963
5b Braxton:					
Braxton:					
Sutton Reservoir.....	Recreation facility.....	CE		400,000	Nov. 2, 1962
Gilmer:					
Gilmer:					
Glenville.....	Waste treatment.....	HEW		211,000	Feb. 2, 1963
Do.....	Sewers.....	CFA	15G	71,000	Feb. 7, 1963
Grant:					
Grant:					
Monongahela National Forest.....	Forest development.....	FS		11,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Do.....	do.....	FS		5,000	Feb. 11, 1963
Bayard.....	Flood protection.....	CE		168,000	Nov. 2, 1962
Hampshire:					
Hampshire:					
George Washington National Forest.....	Forest development.....	FS		10,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Hardy:					
Hardy:					
George Washington National Forest.....	do.....	FS		15,000	Do.
Do.....	do.....	FS		113,000	Oct. 29, 1962
Moorefield.....	Waste treatment.....	HEW		49,000	Nov. 14, 1962
Lincoln:					
Lincoln:					
West Hamlin.....	do.....	HEW		66,000	Feb. 14, 1963
Nicholas:					
Nicholas:					
Monongahela National Forest.....	Forest construction.....	FS		60,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Do.....	Forest development.....	FS		8,000	Oct. 29, 1962
Summersville.....	Administration building.....	CFA	50G	165,000	Mar. 7, 1963
Forest Highway No. 39-1 (1).....	Widen, patch, repave, and shoulders.....	BPR		208,600	Apr. 11, 1963
Pendleton:					
Pendleton:					
George Washington National Forest.....	Forest development.....	FS		50,000	Jan. 10, 1960
Monongahela National Forest.....	do.....	FS		30,000	Do.
George Washington National Forest.....	Forest construction.....	FS		30,000	Do.
Do.....	Forest development.....	FS		87,000	Oct. 29, 1962
Monongahela National Forest.....	do.....	FS		55,000	Do.
Pocahontas:					
Pocahontas:					
Monongahela National Forest.....	do.....	FS		60,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Do.....	Forest construction.....	FS		100,000	Do.
Do.....	Forest development.....	FS		85,000	Oct. 29, 1962
Forest Highway No. 45.....	Replace bridge.....	BPR		200,000	Oct. 26, 1962
Preston:					
Preston:					
Forest Highway No. 219.....	Highway improvements.....	BPR		54,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Rowlesburg.....	Water facility.....	CFA	35G	147,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Do.....	Sewers.....	CFA	36G	32,000	Feb. 6, 1963
Do.....	Waste treatment.....	HEW		83,000	Jan. 15, 1963
Randolph:					
Randolph:					
Monongahela National Forest.....	Forest development.....	FS		20,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Do.....	Forest construction.....	FS		80,000	Do.
Do.....	Forest development.....	FS		40,000	Oct. 29, 1962
Beverly.....	Water facility.....	CFA	3G	80,000	Nov. 1, 1962
Summers:					
Summers:					
Blue Stone Reservoir.....	Recreation facility.....	CE		10,000	Nov. 2, 1962
Hinton.....	Administration building.....	CFA	71G	12,700	Mar. 26, 1963
Do.....	County court building.....	CFA	55G	13,000	Feb. 6, 1963
Do.....	City hall.....	CFA		54,120	Apr. 24, 1963
Tucker:					
Tucker:					
Monongahela National Forest.....	Forest development.....	FS		30,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Do.....	do.....	FS		56,000	Oct. 29, 1962
Parsons.....	Water facility.....	CFA	6G	102,000	Nov. 9, 1962
Upshur:					
Upshur:					
Buckbannon.....	Sewers.....	CFA	41G	25,000	Feb. 6, 1963
Webster:					
Webster:					
Monongahela National Forest.....	Forest development.....	FS		10,000	Jan. 10, 1963
Do.....	Forest construction.....	FS		150,000	Do.
Do.....	Forest development.....	FS		19,000	Oct. 28, 1962
Webster Springs.....	Addition to general hospital.....	HEW		76,000	Nov. 3, 1962
Addison.....	Streets.....	CFA	62G	57,000	Mar. 22, 1963
LS Martinsburg:					
Berkeley:					
Martinsburg.....	Water facility.....	CFA	70G	236,000	Feb. 22, 1963
Do.....	Waste treatment.....	HEW		550,000	Mar. 19, 1963
Jefferson:					
Harpers Ferry National Monument.....	Clean-up.....	NPS		250,000	Jan. 17, 1963
Lee Town Hatchery.....	Buildings.....	SFW		203,000	Jan. 14, 1963
	Total projects.....			19,592,860	

NOTE.—Figures rounded to nearest thousand in some instances.



## Accelerated public works projects approved in West Virginia through Apr. 25, 1963—Continued

## WEST VIRGINIA PARTICIPATION IN THE ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS ACT

Community facilities administration (62 projects).....	\$11,603,710	National Park Service.....	\$250,000
Health, Education, and Welfare (18 projects).....	4,440,550	Department of the Interior.....	203,000
Corps of Engineers.....	788,000	Subtotal.....	3,548,600
U.S. Forest Service.....	1,245,000	Total.....	19,592,560
Bureau of Public Roads.....	1,062,600		

## West Virginia projects pending with Community Facilities Administration, Apr. 25, 1963

Project No.	Locality	Type of project	Grant request	Project No.	Locality	Type of project	Grant request
WVA-APW-161G	Philippi	City building	\$177,350	WVA-APW-148G	Henderson	Streets	\$198,750
WVA-APW-82G	Martinsburg	Streets	562,000	WVA-APW-155G	do	Sewer	47,700
WVA-APW-49	Cabell County	Courtroom	86,300	WVA-APW-52G	Point Pleasant	City building	300,000
WVA-APW-158G	Cabell County court	Recreation	36,000	WVA-APW-54G	Bluewell PSD	Water	519,000
WVA-APW-56G	Huntington	Sewer	37,000	WVA-APW-76G	Lilly Grove PSD	Sewer	135,300
WVA-APW-57G	do	do	15,800	WVA-APW-92G	Princeton	Streets	297,518
WVA-APW-58G	do	do	15,200	WVA-APW-112G	Princeton Sanitary Board	Sewer	37,450
WVA-APW-59G	do	do	54,300	WVA-APW-65G	Mingo County	Courthouse	1,615,500
WVA-APW-60G	do	do	31,600	WVA-APW-80G	Williamson	Streets	1,125,000
WVA-APW-136G	do	Streets	150,500	WVA-APW-124G	Laurel Point PSD	Water	75,000
WVA-APW-61G	do	Sewer	21,000	WVA-APW-143G	Monongalia County	Courthouse	1,277,160
WVA-APW-144G	do	Streets	110,200	WVA-APW-99G	Morgantown	Library building	156,600
WVA-APW-157G	do	do	58,700	WVA-APW-140G	do	Streets	497,640
WVA-APW-152G	Milton	Reservoir	115,529	WVA-APW-66G	Paw Paw PSD	Water	197,200
WVA-APW-77G	Pea Ridge PSD	Sewer	564,000	WVA-APW-159G	Star City	Streets	244,200
WVA-APW-131G	Grantsville	Swimming pool	29,700	WVA-APW-122G	Red Sulphur PSD	Sewer	404,000
WVA-APW-91G	Fayetteville	Streets	15,000	WVA-APW-149G	Richwood	do	64,839
WVA-APW-135G	do	do	347,004	WVA-APW-150G	do	Streets	111,870
WVA-APW-81G	Oak Hill	do	853,733	WVA-APW-13G	Wheeling	Auditorium	1,357,000
WVA-APW-100G	Smithers	do	27,508	WVA-APW-156G	Franklin	Water	36,731
WVA-APW-162G	Glenview	do	146,023	WVA-APW-125G	Belmont	Storm sewer	218,875
WVA-APW-20G	Greenbrier County	Courthouse	37,389	WVA-APW-164G	Durbin	Streets and sidewalks	46,592
WVA-APW-51G	Lewisburg	Pumping station	66,000	WVA-APW-129G	Putnam County	Courthouse addition	45,750
WVA-APW-145G	do	Water	60,060	WVA-APW-89G	Mabscott	Streets	27,000
WVA-APW-84G	White Sulphur Springs	Streets	55,555	WVA-APW-154G	North Beckley PSD	Sewer	714,000
WVA-APW-120G	Benedum Airport	Terminal building	53,586	WVA-APW-94G	Raleigh County Armory Board	Calendar board	225,000
WVA-APW-25G	Benedum Airport	Water	349,000	WVA-APW-153G	Shady Springs PSD	Sewer	875,000
WVA-APW-86G	do	do	245,000	WVA-APW-95G	State armory board	Armory renovation	22,500
WVA-APW-39G	Nutter Fort	Sewer	74,000	WVA-APW-115G	Roane County	Courthouse and library Building	795,000
WVA-APW-30G	Stonewood	do	418,000	WVA-APW-147G	Spencer	Streets	51,480
WVA-APW-44G	Ripley	Swimming pool	40,000	WVA-APW-138G	Hinton	do	232,398
WVA-APW-134G	do	Water	43,250	WVA-APW-114G	Grafton	Sewer	139,000
WVA-APW-141G	do	Streets	68,500	WVA-APW-146G	Thomas	Water	101,300
WVA-APW-107G	Cedar Grove	do	10,000	WVA-APW-108G	Paden City	Storm sewer	29,982
WVA-APW-67G	Charleston	Incinerator	566,000	WVA-APW-116G	Paden	Water	23,250
WVA-APW-101G	Chesapeake	Streets	96,000	WVA-APW-118G	Paden City	Streets	607,000
WVA-APW-104G	Dunbar	do	68,000	WVA-APW-163G	Sistersville	Sewer	50,000
WVA-APW-167G	East Bank	do	37,000	WVA-APW-40G	Buchannon	Streets	644,916
WVA-APW-98G	Glasgow	Recreation	122,500	WVA-APW-160G	Kenova	Water	49,000
WVA-APW-106G	do	Water system	15,000	WVA-APW-168G	Wayne	Sewer	12,000
WVA-APW-110G	do	Dike	29,000	WVA-APW-169G	do	Water	22,000
WVA-APW-165G	Kanawha County	Library building	430,000	WVA-APW-170G	do	Streets	87,000
WVA-APW-133G	Poca	Sewer	35,000	WVA-APW-109G	Addison	Sidewalks	77,025
WVA-APW-72G	St. Albans	do	25,000	WVA-APW-151G	Webster Springs PSD	Sewer	171,346
WVA-APW-83G	do	Streets	111,000	WVA-APW-96G	New Martinsville	Streets	520,500
WVA-APW-128G	West Virginia SRO	Maintenance building	140,000	WVA-APW-103G	do	Recreation	93,400
WVA-APW-31G	Lincoln PSD	Water	120,000	WVA-APW-97G	Parkersburg	Reservoir	71,686
WVA-APW-68G	Pleasant View PSD	Sewer	36,874	WVA-APW-123G	do	Streets	44,000
WVA-APW-46G	West Hamlin	Water	184,887	WVA-APW-113G	Vienna	do	446,000
WVA-APW-166G	Logan	Parking	172,500	WVA-APW-127G	Pineville	Water	68,250
WVA-APW-119G	Fairmont	Streets	161,000				
WVA-APW-85G	Marshall County PSD	Water	192,560				
WVA-APW-142G	Moundsville	Municipal building	142,065				
WVA-APW-132G	Hartford	Water	59,975				

Total projects pending, 104, \$22,928,856.

## West Virginia projects pending with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Apr. 25, 1963

Locality	Type of project	Dollar value	Locality	Type of project	Dollar value
1. Elkins	Memorial General Hospital	\$2,125,860	25. Barhousville	Sewer treatment plant	\$57,500
2. Wheeling	OVG Hospital—quarters	435,000	26. Huntington	do	572,344
3. Summers County	Summers County General Hospital	1,486,708	27. Keyser	do	445,000
4. Wheeling	Sewer treatment plant	31,900	28. Farmington	do	95,700
5. Lilly Grove PSD	do	27,700	29. Red Sulphur PSD	do	85,000
6. Pea Ridge PSD	do	454,035	30. Burnsville	do	82,750
7. Webster Springs	do	232,945	31. Chatteroy PSD	do	211,650
8. Green Valley-Glenwood PSD	do	212,665	32. Logan	do	74,800
9. Marmet	do	191,888	33. Franklin	do	40,787
10. Milton	do	61,851	34. Fairmont	do	1,910,000
11. Salem	do	294,545	35. Richwood	do	264,585
12. Charleston	do	923,725	36. Mannington	do	422,240
13. Cameron	do	243,902	37. Webster Springs PSD	Sewer system	239,682
14. Fairview	do	109,718	38. Henderson	Sewage treatment plant	31,400
15. Charleston	do	422,550	39. Thomas	Sewage system	84,525
16. Parsons	do	111,500	40. Star City	Sewer treatment	77,913
17. Chesapeake	do	143,364	41. North Beckley PSD	do	243,000
18. Morgantown	do	2,211,540	42. Shady Springs PSD No. 1	do	222,000
19. Pleasant PSD	do	39,884	43. Hamlin	do	18,146
20. Hepzibah PSD	do	429,750	44. Wayne	do	64,000
21. Petersburg	do	141,290	45. Montgomery	Laird Hospital addition	900,000
22. Grafton	do	650,000	46. Lewisburg	Greenbrier Health Center	99,000
23. Mason	do	19,167	47. Weston	Stonewall Jackson Hospital	1,015,650
24. Parkersburg	do	113,348			
			Total projects pending		18,372,507



Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point excerpts from the Federal Register of November 10, 1962, and excerpts from the Federal Register of November 21, 1962, in which appeared the regulations and rules which govern the administration of this worthy program.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Federal Register, Nov. 10, 1962]

**TITLE 44—PUBLIC PROPERTY AND WORKS**  
**CHAPTER VII—OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,**  
**HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY (COMMUNITY FACILITIES)**

*Part 705—Public works acceleration*

The heading of chapter VII of title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations is changed to read as set forth above. Chapter VII is amended by adding the following new Part 705—Public Works Acceleration, as follows:

**Sec.**

- 705.1. Purpose of Public Works Acceleration Act.
- 705.2. Scope.
- 705.3. Definitions.
- 705.4. Grants.
- 705.5. Criteria for grants in excess of 50 percent.
- 705.6. Loans.
- 705.7. Eligible applicants
- 705.8. Eligible areas.
- 705.9. Eligible public works.
- 705.10. Requirements for assistance.
- 705.11. Net increase in applicant's public works expenditures.
- 705.12. Projects eligible under other grant programs.
- 705.13. Time in which projects must be initiated.
- 705.14. Time in which projects must be completed.
- 705.15. Projects which meet an essential public need.
- 705.16. Contribution to reduction of local unemployment.
- 705.17. Local employment preference.
- 705.18. Relationship to locally approved comprehensive plans.
- 705.19. Prevailing rate of wage and overtime requirements.
- 705.20. Information, application forms, and applications.

Authority: §§ 705.1 to 705.20 issued under sec. 204 of Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1494, and sec. 402(c) (1) of Housing Act of 1950, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1749a(c) (1).

**§ 705.1. Purpose of Public Works Acceleration Act.**

The purpose of the Public Works Acceleration Act (Public Law 87-658) is to provide immediate useful work for the unemployed and underemployed in those communities in which projects assisted under the act must be located, and to help these communities to meet longstanding public needs, improve community services, and enhance the health and welfare of citizens of the Nation.

**§ 705.2. Scope.**

This part relates to that segment of the Public Works Acceleration Act administered by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

**§ 705.3. Definitions.**

(a) Act: "Act" shall mean the "Public Works Acceleration Act" (Public Law 87-658).

(b) Administrator: "Administrator" shall mean the Housing and Home Finance Administrator or a Housing and Home Finance Agency officer empowered to exercise any of the Administrator's functions under the act.

**§ 705.4. Grants.**

The act authorizes the Administrator to make a grant of 50 percent of the cost of construction of any project for public works or facilities of the type for which financial assistance could have been provided by the Administrator under the public facility loans program (sec. 202(a) (1) of Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1492 (a) (1)) on September 14, 1962. Grants up to 75 percent of the cost of construction are authorized for such projects that are located in certain areas in which the State or local government does not have economic and financial capacity to assume all of the additional obligations required to complete the project.

**§ 705.5. Criteria for grants in excess of 50 percent.**

Criteria for determining in which areas eligible projects may receive grants in excess of 50 percent will be published by the Secretary of Commerce. On the basis of income and unemployment criteria published by the Secretary of Commerce, and after considering and making deductions for any net revenues that are expected to be generated by the project, the Administrator will authorize, in these areas, grants of 50 percent, 58 percent, 66 percent, or 75 percent of the cost of construction of an eligible public works project.

**§ 705.6. Loans.**

The act authorizes the Administrator to make loans under the public facility loans program to finance the remainder of the cost of any project for public works or facilities partially financed by grants made under the act, when the applicant is otherwise unable to borrow, on reasonable terms, its share of the cost of such project.

**§ 705.7. Eligible applicants.**

Only public entities described in section 202(a) (1) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 as amended (42 U.S.C. 1492(a) (1)), are eligible for grant assistance. The public entities described therein include: municipalities and other political subdivisions and instrumentalities of States (including public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more municipalities or other political subdivisions in the same State); and Indian tribes.

**§ 705.8. Eligible areas.**

In order to qualify for assistance, a public works project must be located in:

(a) An area currently designated by the Secretary of Labor as having been an area of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months, or

(b) An area currently designated by the Secretary of Commerce under section 5 (a) or (b) of the Area Redevelopment Act (42 U.S.C. 2504 (a) or (b)) as a "redevelopment area."

**§ 705.9. Eligible public works.**

(a) To be eligible for grant assistance, a public work must meet an essential public need and be within the legal authority of the applicant to plan, finance, and construct.

(b) No assistance will be provided to finance the construction of urban mass transit facilities; to finance housing projects other than employee housing which is incidental and necessary to an otherwise eligible public works project; or, directly or indirectly, to finance the planning or construction of any school or other educational facility.

**§ 705.10. Requirements for assistance.**

Assistance will be made available only for projects:

(a) Which can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time;

(b) Which will meet an essential public need;

(c) A substantial portion of which can be

completed within 12 months after initiation or acceleration;

(d) Which will contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment;

(e) Which are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the jurisdiction affected, wherever such plans exist.

**§ 705.11. Net increase in applicant's public works expenditures.**

As a condition to receiving grant assistance, an eligible applicant will be required to:

(a) Certify that its proposed or planned total expenditure (exclusive of Federal funds) for capital improvement projects will be increased, for the fiscal year in which the assisted project is to be initiated, by an amount approximately equal to the non-Federal funds required to be made available for public works projects assisted under this act; and

(b) Submit such supporting documents as the Administrator may require.

**§ 705.12. Projects eligible under other grant programs.**

No grant assistance will be made available for any public works project eligible for grant assistance covering any part of the cost of construction of the project under any other Federal program.

**§ 705.13. Time in which projects must be initiated.**

To be eligible for grant assistance, a public works project must be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time. Consideration will initially be given only to projects for which there is a reasonable expectation that onsite work will commence within 120 days following approval of an application for grant assistance.

**§ 705.14. Time in which projects must be completed.**

To be eligible for grant assistance, a public work must be such that a substantial portion of it can be completed within 12 months after initiation or acceleration. A project will be deemed to meet this requirement if there is reasonable expectation that overhalf can be completed within 12 months after first employment of onsite labor.

**§ 705.15. Projects which meet an essential public need.**

To be eligible for assistance, a public works project must meet an essential public need. A project will be deemed to meet an essential public need if it will provide a needed service to the public and will be usable upon completion.

**§ 705.16. Contribution to reduction of local unemployment.**

Financial assistance is authorized only for public works projects the construction of which will contribute significantly to the reduction of unemployment in the area in which the project is located. To assure that financial assistance does contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment, no grant assistance will be provided for any public works project unless the estimated onsite employment costs exceed 20 percent of the total direct construction costs of the project.

**§ 705.17. Local employment preference.**

Eligible applicants which undertake public works assisted with a Federal grant shall require all contractors or subcontractors on such public works project to give preference in employment on such public works, insofar as practicable, to qualified local labor.

**§ 705.18. Relationship to locally approved comprehensive plans.**

To be eligible for grant assistance, a public works project must not be inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the jurisdiction affected, wherever such plans exist. Whenever there has been de-



veloped a comprehensive plan, land use program, or other plan for the orderly growth of an area in which an eligible applicant proposes to locate a public works project, evidence will be required that the public works project proposed is not inconsistent with existing approved plans or programs.

**§ 705.19. Prevailing rate of wage and overtime requirements.**

All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on public works projects which receive grant assistance shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5), and every such employee shall receive compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours in any calendar day or 40 hours in the workweek as the case may be and in accordance with the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (Public Law 87-581, 40 U.S.C. 327-332).

**§ 705.20. Information, application forms, and applications.**

Information and application forms may be obtained from, and applications submitted to, the Director of Community Facilities in the Regional Office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency which serves the area in which the applicant is located.<sup>1</sup> Application

<sup>1</sup> Footnote 1 reads as follows:

Region	Address	States under each region
I.....	346 Broadway, Room 906, New York 13, N.Y., Rector 2-8000.	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.
II.....	Widener Bldg., Room 1004, Chestnut and Juniper Sts., Philadelphia 7, Pa., Locust 8-0400.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.
III.....	645 Peachtree-Seventh Bldg. N.E., Atlanta 23, Ga., Trinity 6-3311.	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.
IV.....	Room 1500, 360 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill., Harrison 7-4700.	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
V.....	Federal Center, Room 2000, 300 West Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth 4, Tex., Edison 5-4211.	Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.
VI.....	989 Market St., 3d Floor, San Francisco 3, Calif., Klondike 2-2350. Area office, region VI, 450 Federal Office Bldg., 909 1st Ave., Seattle 4, Wash., Mutual 2-3300.	(Alaska), Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, (Idaho), (Montana), Nevada, (Oregon), Utah, (Washington), Wyoming, (for States in parentheses see area office, region VI). Alaska, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and in Idaho, the counties of Adams, Lemhi, Valley, and Washington and all others north of those counties.
VII.....	4th Floor, Garra-ton Bldg., 1608 Ponce de Leon Ave., Post Office Box 9003, San-turce 17, P.R., San Juan 3-6280.	Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

for a grant may be made on the form CFA-1101 series and prepared in accordance with the instructions and guides given in Form CFA-1102. Application for a loan under the public facility loans program to finance the remainder of the cost of any project partially financed by a grant made under the act may be made on the form CFA-701 series and prepared in accordance with the instructions and guides given in form CFA-702.

Effective as of the 10th day of November 1962.

ROBERT C. WEAVER,  
Housing and  
Home Finance Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 62-11257; Filed, Nov. 9, 1962  
8:51 a.m.]

[From the Federal Register, Nov. 21, 1962]

**TITLE 44—PUBLIC PROPERTY AND WORKS**  
**CHAPTER VIII—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION)**

**Establishment, organization, and procedures**

Chapter VIII of title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations relating to the establishment of standards and procedures under the Public Works Acceleration Act (Public Law 87-658) and Executive Order 11049 dated September 14, 1962, is issued to read as follows:

**Part 801—Establishment**

**Subpart A—Introduction**

**Sec.**

801.1 President's Executive Order.

801.2 Definitions.

801.3 Purpose.

**Subpart B—Functions**

801.10 Allocation request for Federal public works.

801.11 Allocation requests for financial assistance to State and local government agencies.

801.12 Recommendations for allocation of funds to participating departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government.

801.13 Maintenance of information and reporting.

Authority: §§ 801.1 to 801.13 issued under sec. 3, Pub. law 87-658, E.O. 11049, 27 F.R. 9203.

**Subpart A—Introduction**

**§ 801.1. President's Executive order.**

Presidential Executive Order 11049 provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall assist the President in the carrying out of the Public Works Acceleration Act (Public Law 87-658). It also delegates to the Secretary certain authorities vested in the President by the act, and prescribes that Federal departments and agencies receiving funds under the act shall cooperate with the Secretary and follow rules, regulations, and procedures established by the Secretary.

**§ 801.2. Definitions.**

(a) Secretary: "Secretary" when used without further designation shall mean the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) Act: "Act" when used without other designation shall mean the Public Works Acceleration Act (Public Law 87-658).

(c) State: The term "State" when used in connection with the sponsorship of a public works project shall include those public entities, departments, instrumentalities, agencies, and authorities owned and controlled by a State and by and through which a State may provide public services and accommodations.

(d) Local government: The term "local government," when used in connection with the sponsorship of a public works project shall include municipalities, counties, and other sub-divisions of State governments and those public entities, departments, instrumentalities, agencies, and authorities owned and controlled by any such munici-

pality, county, or other sub-division of State government and by and through which any such municipality, county, or sub-division of State government may provide public services and accommodations.

(e) Agency: The term "agency" when used without further designation shall mean any department, agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government responsible for the construction of Federal public works projects or for the administration of laws authorizing Federal financial assistance to public works projects of State and local governments.

**§ 801.3. Purpose**

The purpose of the Public Works Acceleration Act and the program authorized thereby is to assist those areas of the Nation which are burdened by the highest rates of unemployment and underemployment by providing immediate employment opportunities and enhancing the capabilities of these areas for economic growth.

**Subpart B—Functions**

**§ 801.10. Allocation requests for Federal public works.**

The head of each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Federal Government responsible for the construction of Federal public works projects shall submit to the Secretary of Commerce allocation requests setting forth those Federal public works projects which have been authorized by Congress and which such department, agency, or instrumentality desires to initiate or accelerate in "eligible areas." Such requests should include a general description of each project or program to be initiated or accelerated, the location, and an estimate of the projected cost. All requests should be directed to the Administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

**§ 801.11. Allocation requests for financial assistance to State and local government agencies.**

The head of each department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of laws authorizing Federal financial assistance to public works projects of the State and local government shall submit to the Secretary of Commerce allocation requests setting forth estimates of the total Federal financial assistance which such department, agency, or instrumentality believes necessary to initiate or accelerate public works projects of State or local governments in eligible areas. All requests should be directed to the Administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

**§ 801.12. Recommendations for allocation of funds to participating departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government.**

(a) The Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce shall (1) review and evaluate all allocation requests received from participating Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities; (2) prepare comprehensive allocation proposals for the Secretary of Commerce; and (3) assist the Secretary of Commerce in developing recommendations to the President for the allocation of funds appropriated to carry out the Public Works Acceleration Act among the several participating departments, agencies, and instrumentalities.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce shall make recommendations to the President for the allocation of such funds.

**§ 801.13. Maintenance of information and reporting.**

(a) The Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, shall maintain a list of those areas which the Secretary



of Labor has designated for the current month as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months.

(b) The head of each department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government participating in the accelerated public works program shall submit to the Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, such periodic and special status reports and other information as the Secretary of Commerce or his representative shall request in order to fulfill those duties assigned to him under Executive Order 11049.

(c) In order to fulfill its responsibilities for evaluating and coordinating the public works acceleration program, the Area Redevelopment Administration shall (1) maintain current lists of eligible areas as defined in section 3(a) of the Public Works Acceleration Act; (2) maintain current records of all amounts allocated by the President under this act; (3) maintain records of progress and accomplishments under such allocations; and (4) review such periodic and special status reports and other information as may be required of the several participating departments and agencies and prepare consolidations and statistical summaries, together with appropriate recommendations, to apprise the Secretary of the status of the public works acceleration program and to serve as the basis for the Secretary's recommendations to the President.

(d) The head of each agency shall be responsible for taking all possible steps to assure that all obligations for accelerated public works projects incurred by his agency adhere carefully to the restrictions and requirements of the act, the allocation made by the President, and the approved program upon which such allocation was based. Particular care should be exercised that such projects do not merely replace public expenditures which would otherwise occur during the period. It is intended that funds allocated under the act shall be supplementary to other Federal funds which otherwise would be expended in eligible areas and the Secretary or his representative may require as a part of the reports from agencies evidence that this objective is being accomplished to the fullest extent practicable.

(e) To enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities in assuring that adequate consideration is given to the relative needs of eligible areas, that the required benefits shall be made available to areas designated under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act, and that no more than 10 percent of all amounts allocated under the act shall be made available for projects in any one State, each agency shall prior to making any final commitment with respect to funds for any project provide the Area Redevelopment Administration with a reasonable identification and description of the proposed project and shall receive notification from the Area Redevelopment Administration that such project is not inconsistent with the above requirements.

#### Part 802—Use of Allocated Funds

##### Subpart A—General rules

- Sec.
- 802.1. Eligible areas.
- 802.2. Limitation to any State.
- 802.3. Time in which projects initiated.
- 802.4. Time in which projects can be completed.
- 802.5. Essential public need.
- 802.6. Contribution to reduction of local unemployment.
- 802.7. Relationship to locally approved comprehensive plans.
- 802.8. School or other educational facility.
- 802.9. Employment of local labor.

##### Subpart B—Federal projects

- 802.20. Authorization by Congress.

##### Subpart C—State and local projects

- 802.30. General.
- 802.31. Grants to extent of 50 percent.
- 802.32. When grants-in-aid over 50 percent.
- 802.33. State or local share as extra effort.
- 802.34. Not for relocating industry.
- 802.35. Application forms.
- 802.36. Report forms.

Authority: §§ 802.1 to 802.36 issued under sec. 3, Pub. Law 87-658, E.O. 11049, 27 F.R. 9203. Additional authority is cited in parentheses following the sections affected.

##### Subpart A—General Rules

###### § 802.1. Eligible areas.

(a) For the purposes of this act, the term "eligible area" means those areas which the Secretary of Labor designates each month as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months; and those areas which are designated by the Secretary of Commerce under subsections (a) and (b) of section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act as "redevelopment areas."

(b) Public works projects must be located in an eligible area in order to qualify for assistance under the act.

###### § 802.2. Limitation to any State.

Not more than 10 percent of the total amount appropriated by Congress for the purposes of the act shall be made available for public works projects within any one State.

###### § 802.3. Time in which projects initiated.

To be eligible for assistance under the act a project must be such as can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time. Preference will be given to those projects which can be undertaken immediately following obligation of funds and with respect to all projects there must be reasonable assurance that on-site work will commence within 120 days after funds are obligated, subject only to conditions outside the control of the contracting parties, such as adverse weather conditions.

###### § 802.4. Time in which projects can be completed.

To be eligible for assistance under the act a project must be one with respect to which a substantial portion can be completed within 12 months after initiation or acceleration. This shall mean those projects for which there is reasonable assurance that the same may be more than half completed within 12 months after first employment of on-site labor.

###### § 802.5. Essential public need.

To be eligible for assistance under the act a project must be such as will meet an essential public need. In applying this standard, consideration may be given to the prospective effect of the project upon the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the area, and the implementation of economic development.

###### § 802.6. Contribution to reduction of local unemployment.

To be eligible for assistance under the act a project must be such as will contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment. In applying this standard primary consideration shall be given to employment involved in the project construction. Supporting consideration may be given to the employment opportunities which may be created as a result of the completion of the project.

###### § 802.7. Relationship to locally approved comprehensive plans.

To be eligible for assistance under the act a project must not be inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the

jurisdiction affected, wherever such plans exist. Many areas and communities have, pursuant to the Area Redevelopment Act and otherwise, developed and approved overall economic development programs, land-use programs, and other plans for the orderly and effective promotion of the areas' best potentials. Where such plans and programs exist, projects assisted under the act must not be in conflict therewith.

###### § 802.8. School or other educational facility.

No part of any allocation made by the President under this act shall be made available for any planning or construction, directly or indirectly, of any school or other educational facility.

(Sec. 4. Public Law 87-658)

###### § 802.9. Employment of local labor.

(a) For the purpose of advancing that objective of the act to increase employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed within the eligible areas, every contractor and subcontractor undertaking to do work on any project assisted under the act which is or reasonably may be done as on-site work shall be required to employ in carrying out such contract work qualified persons who regularly reside in the eligible area where such project is situated or in the labor market area as designated by the U.S. Department of Labor wherein such project is situated, except:

(1) To the extent that qualified persons regularly residing in the area are not available.

(2) For the reasonable needs of any such contractor or subcontractor, to employ supervisory or specially experienced individuals necessary to assure an efficient execution of the contract.

(3) For the obligation of any such contractor or subcontractor to offer employment to present or former employees as the result of a lawful collective bargaining contract, provided that in no event shall the number of nonresident persons employed under this subparagraph (3) exceed 20 percent of the total number of employees employed by such contractor and his subcontractors on such project.

(b) Every such contractor and subcontractor shall furnish the U.S. Employment Service office in the area in which the public works project is located with a list of all positions for which it may from time to time require laborers, mechanics, and other employees.

(Sec. 2. Public Law 87-658)

##### Subpart B—Federal projects

###### § 802.20. Authorization by Congress

The head of the department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government responsible for the construction of any Federal public works project to be initiated or accelerated pursuant to the terms of this act shall, in addition to assuring compliance with the terms and conditions as set forth in subpart A, determine that the Congress of the United States has previously authorized such project by class or item.

##### Subpart C—State and local projects

###### § 802.30. General

The heads of departments, agencies and instrumentalities authorized by law to extend Federal financial assistance for public works projects of States and local governments may, subject to the terms and conditions of the act, this chapter, and the law otherwise governing such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities as amended by the act, use funds allocated under the act for financial assistance for eligible public works projects.



### § 802.31. Grants to extent of 50 percent

Except as hereinafter provided in section 802.32, grants-in-aid made from allocations under this act with respect to projects otherwise qualified for assistance, may in the discretion of the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government administering an authorized grant-in-aid program be extended in such amount as shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of such project: *Provided further, however,* That where existing legislation permits a grant-in-aid in excess of 50 percent of the cost of a project, then a grant-in-aid under this act may not exceed the percentage of the cost of such a project allowable under such existing grant-in-aid program except as authorized by section 802.32. In determining the cost of a project the department or agency extending the financial assistance shall be guided by the policies and standards applicable to its regular programs of assistance.

### § 802.32. When grants-in-aid over 50 percent

(a) Grants-in-aid from allocations under this act with respect to projects otherwise qualified for assistance, may be extended in an amount up to 75 percent of the cost of a project in those eligible areas where the State or local government does not have economic and financial capacity to assume all of the additional financial obligations required as evidenced by the incidence of unemployment or low family income. In determining the maximum grant which may be made within any eligible area, the head of a participating Federal agency shall utilize the following criteria:

<i>Criteria for establishing maximum grant</i>	<i>Maximum grant (percent)</i>
Three times the national average unemployment rate for 4 out of 4 years (1958, 1959, 1960, 1961) or median family income under \$1,600-----	75
Two times the national average unemployment rate for 4 out of 4 years (1958, 1959, 1960, 1961) or median family income \$1,600 or above but less than \$1,700-----	66
Two times the national average unemployment rate for 3 out of 4 years (1958, 1959, 1960, 1961) or median family income \$1,700 or above but less than \$1,800-----	58

(b) The Area Redevelopment Administration will maintain a current list of "Maximum Grants-in-Aid for Eligible Areas" which list shall be kept available for public inspection during the regular business hours of the Department of Commerce.

(c) In determining the exact percentage of the grant in excess of 50 percent to be made available for each particular project, the head of the participating Federal agency shall consider the net revenues which should be available to the borrower from fair user charges generated by the project and reduce the grant percentum accordingly.

### § 802.33. State or local share as extra effort

As a condition to the extension of any financial assistance under this act, any State or local government making application shall be required to:

(a) Certify to the head of the participating agency that the proposed or planned total expenditure (exclusive of Federal funds) of such State or local government for all its capital improvement projects has been increased for the fiscal year in which the assisted project is to be initiated by an amount approximately equal to the non-Federal funds required to be made available for such public works project; and

(b) Submit such supporting documents which the participating Federal agency may require to determine that the planned or

proposed increase in capital improvement expenditures will occur.

(Sec. 4, Public Law 87-658)

### § 802.34. Not for relocating industry

Whenever the project for which financial assistance is sought is undertaken principally to assist the establishment or expansion of commercial or industrial plants and facilities and the head of the participating agency has reason to believe that such establishment or expansion is being created with the intention of closing down or reducing the operations of an existing business entity in the area of its original location or in any other area where it conducts similar operations, financial assistance shall not be extended under this act.

### § 803.35. Application forms.

Application for financial assistance under this act shall be made directly to the Federal agency responsible for the administration of the law authorizing Federal financial assistance to the particular public works project to be initiated, and shall be made by filing the regular agency application form together with such additional information which may be required by such participating agency.

### § 802.36. Report forms.

Every State and local government receiving assistance under the terms of this act shall file with the participating Federal agency such periodic status report setting forth such information as shall be requested by the participating agency.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) it has been found that notice and hearing on the foregoing chapter VIII of title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations is unnecessary for the reason that all matters therein relate to agency management, personnel, loans, grants, or benefits; and for the reason that because of the nature of these rules, such notice and hearing would serve no useful purpose. The provisions of chapter VIII of title 44 are effective October 24, 1962.

Dated November 14, 1962.

EDWARD GUDEMAN,  
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

[F.R. Doc. 62-11532; filed, Nov. 20, 1962; 8:47 a.m.]

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I trust that the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts will be rejected.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have listened with intense interest to the excellent presentation of my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. He has presented the facts with characteristic resourcefulness and resolution.

It has been a privilege and a responsibility for those of us within the West Virginia congressional delegation to cooperate in a vigorous manner in connection with the strengthening of the economic base of our State and providing, so far as possible, those intelligent programs which will bring about increased employment of our people. In the forefront of all these efforts has been my colleague from West Virginia. I wish the RECORD to indicate that I have in this instance found the accelerated public works program of vital aid,

As a chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Manpower and Employment of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee in the 86th Congress, it was my responsibility to conduct hearings on an accelerated public works program as a stimulant to employment. And as a member of the Public Works Committee it was my privilege to cosponsor the measure authorizing the appropriations to which my conscientious colleague has been addressing himself. I am, therefore, deeply conscious of the valuable contributions made by my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] in helping to guide the appropriation of funds for the accelerated works program.

Mr. President, only this morning we heard testimony in our Labor and Public Welfare Committee by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz which emphasized some elements of the labor force problems we will be facing. This testimony highlights my colleague's cogent comments concerning the need to supply both job opportunities and the upgrading of public facilities in many of our communities. Acceleration of public works will do much to provide a stronger foundation for employment and redevelopment in eligible areas.

The knowledgeable Secretary of Labor called our attention to the fact that more than 5½ million new young workers who will not be going to college, but will be looking for work in the next 3 years, will present the most difficult and pressing manpower problems this Nation has ever faced. He explained that this unprecedented number of non-college-bound young persons seeking jobs is expected to consist of nearly 3½ million youths with a high school education and approximately 2 million young men and women school dropouts. Altogether, these young jobseekers will account for three out of every four new labor force entrants during the 1963-65 period, Secretary Wirtz reports.

Of course, we have passed in this body the Youth Employment Act which, if accepted by the other body, will help ameliorate this plight in some degree. But it needs to be supplemented by the commendable public works acceleration program which provides broad and favorable economic impact at the same time that it develops permanent public facility improvements for the communities in eligible areas.

Exaggerating the problem of the labor force additions, the Secretary of Labor pointed out, is the fact that for the young persons entering the force the leadtime for adequately preparing them for entrance has virtually disappeared. And he says that young persons are already experiencing difficulty in securing jobs as demonstrated by their high unemployment rate in these years of the early 1960's.

Mr. President, it is imperative that the funds be provided for the continuance and expansion of the public works program now under consideration.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I thank my colleague. I yield the floor.



Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I am cosponsoring with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] the amendment to cut the accelerated public works appropriation to \$250 million. There are, in fact, some very good arguments for completely eliminating accelerated public works from the bill and sending it back to committee. The same arguments can be made for cutting it by \$200 million as proposed in this amendment.

We are being asked to approve an additional obligation of \$450 million for projects which have not received individual approval, let alone the usual scrutiny, of the subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Appropriations that normally consider these items. We are being asked to ride rough shod over the system built up in our Appropriations Committee of first receiving justifications on all requested projects. Ordinarily we consider projects line-item by line-item in hearings where the specialized subcommittee most knowledgeable in the area of the proposed expenditure can examine the proposals and hear witness in support or in opposition to them.

Ordinarily, every department and agency of government is required to justify to the proper legislative committees projects they have submitted to the Congress. It is only then that these departments and agencies can come before the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress to ask for funding.

The accelerated public works program before us today is based on nothing more than proposals. I daresay that many of them would not be approved by Congress if they were submitted through normal channels.

A good example of normal procedure applies to the Army Corps of Engineers who submitted a budget in excess of \$1 billion to Congress last January. They must come before the Appropriations Committees of the Congress and justify every project, no matter how small or large, and there are many of them. They cover rivers and harbors, navigation, flood control, beach erosion, and so on.

The Engineers' budget is only slightly higher than the \$900 million authorized for the accelerated public works program. But, I do not think the Corps of Engineers, or any other established agency of our Government, would consider coming before Congress and asking us to appropriate millions for projects which they could not firmly back up in testimony. Additionally, the Engineers must prove a dollar benefit to the public exceeding the dollar cost.

We are being asked today to give the accelerated public works program and its administrators carte blanche authority to spend \$450 million.

As late as April 26, the Area Redevelopment Administration was unable to come up with a firm prediction as to what projects would be approved if the \$450 million were allowed for spending this fiscal year. But the criteria and standards which we have established, such as benefit-cost ratio, that are part and parcel of our system on the Appropria-

tions Committee, are not to be applied to this budget request. It is no wonder that the full Committee on Appropriations in the House eliminated the whole \$450 million request.

There was nothing firm about the projects proposed under the \$400 million appropriation last fall, and there is nothing firm now. As a matter of fact, I found it difficult to learn about the nature of projects on Indian reservations in my North Dakota area, even after the projects were publicly announced.

This amendment does not take the broad-brush approach to this bill. It is recognized that the country may need some pump-priming, and that in what this administration must feel is a time of extraordinary need, then extraordinary measures must be taken. But, even extraordinary measures must be kept within efficient bounds. Acceleration beyond a certain speed can result in a crackup. Not just safety, but control is lost. And no expenditure of funds, in any field, can be of help without at least a minimum of those controls which experience has taught us are intrinsic to a successful program.

We are saying: "You cannot possibly go this fast and do the job well. You cannot go this fast and keep even the minimum standards which our Government must maintain if the program is to succeed."

From October 13, 1962 to April 4, 1963, a 6-month period, we fell \$125 million short of obligating the \$400 million made available under this program. Certainly, \$250 million, added to present balances, will almost overburden our ability to spend money on the most worthwhile projects. Anyone could throw the money faster, but we insist that with a little less acceleration there may be a little more considered judgment.

Mr. President, I do not hold the administrator of this program responsible for the enabling act or the program as conceived. I believe William L. Batt, Jr., has done a good job under difficult circumstances.

I am convinced, Mr. President, that \$450 million is not justified and I believe that my colleagues in the Senate should adopt the \$250 million figure proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and myself.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have heard with interest the comments of my able friends the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], with whom I very generally associate my own views. I find I cannot agree with them on this particular question.

The distinguished Senator from North Dakota called attention to the fact that in the normal case the Congress authorizes public works projects. Of course, that is true as to sizable projects.

The Senator from North Dakota is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee which handles the Public Works Appropriation bill. Every time the Congress passes a Public Works Appropriation bill, as the Senator knows well, there are three blanket funds

which are not broken down by authorization at all. One of them is for small authorized projects. Another is for small unauthorized projects. Another is for the maintenance of projects which have already been constructed.

The distinguished Senator and I have served on the same subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which handles appropriations for forest trails and forest roads. I think the Senator recognizes, along with me, that the Congress has never sought to authorize those projects separately, but has provided in every bill covering that subject very substantial funds to be used in the discretion of the Department of Agriculture, which has jurisdiction over the national forests, for the construction of trails and roads in national forests.

I could continue to discuss many other fields. For example, in the field of community facilities there is a provision of substantial funds, which are apportioned by the agency which handles them to the various communities for financing the planning of community facilities in various areas.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The Senator mentioned forest roads and trails. It is true that Congress appropriates a blank sum of money for the Department for the building of those roads, but when the witnesses come before the committee to justify the request for the money there is an opportunity to ask, "What roads will you build? What is the justification for them?" Under this program we have no idea what projects even will be approved. I think the Senator from Florida is as ill-informed as I am as to what projects would be undertaken if the money is appropriated. I do not think the Senator could point out one. I cannot.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, there is substance in the comment made by my distinguished friend.

The fact is that we have never attempted in the Appropriations Subcommittees, on which the Senator has served as a very able member and on which I have also served, but not in such an able manner, to receive justifications for all forest roads and trails, or for all community facilities to be served, or for all the maintenance which is to be done, or for all the unauthorized public works projects, or for all the small authorized projects; because it is necessary to delegate authority somewhere, and we have delegated that authority to able agencies to meet the needs which arise.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I will yield in a moment to my distinguished friend from Colorado.

The point I make is that the projects to be handled under this program are in their very nature similar to the small projects about which we have been talking. They are found in the small communities where there is unemployment, where there has been a constant loss of



population, and where there will be a real tragedy unless some agency comes in to provide an opportunity for useful employment.

In my State there are perhaps 15 or 17 counties only, out of the 67, involved in the area redevelopment program. I think we should be happy that that is the case, rather than unhappy.

I hear from those counties. With two exceptions they are small counties, counties which have had continued unemployment, and many of them counties with a continuing loss of population.

I hear nothing but a chorus of approval as to the kinds of projects which have been approved.

Our State development board has made its services available in this field. It is required to cooperate in the ordinary area redevelopment program, but has been equally active with reference to these particular projects and the small community facilities.

Mr. President, there are two exceptions which I shall name. Those are the two large counties in the southeast corner of my State, where there are nearly 200,000 Cuban refugees. Congress in its wisdom recognized that this was a situation which deserved particular attention. Such attention was given. I have received nothing but approval from those two counties, which have been hard pressed for employment for thousands of their people, as to the types of projects approved—such as sewerage projects, small outlying fire stations, small outlying post-office annexes, water projects, and things of that kind.

I now gladly yield to the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator is, of course, not only an able member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, but also an able member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senator mentioned a few moments ago, in response to the inquiry by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], that the committee had never received individual justifications for agricultural or forest roads. Does not the Senator agree, however, in all fairness, that when agricultural appropriation bills come before the committee the Senator has always been able, as I have always been able, and as every other Senator has always been able, to get specific information on every proposed forest road within the United States about which the Senator cared to inquire.

Mr. HOLLAND. The agencies have been very responsive to our requests along that line. I would also have to say that there has not been one such request for every 100 such projects, because we have appropriated about \$30 million for that particular objective, as I recall the figure, and have not even sought to put them down item by item or to have the people from the Forest Service justify them item by item. Frequently we have not even known where the need for the letting of contracts to harvest the timber was going to exist in the year covered. We have left that judgment to the experts who are handling our forests. I think that was proper.

Mr. ALLOTT. If the Senator will yield further, the harvesting of timber is only one matter, and perhaps the Senator does not have occasion in his State for this, but those of us who come from States which have very large forest areas, such as there are in the West, do have occasion to follow the forest trails and the forest roads.

So far as the Senator from Colorado is concerned, there is no comparison between the bill under consideration—as to which we do not even know what will come up in the future, and may never know until it is done—and the situation with respect to forest trails. There is a very limited amount of forest roads and we can always find out what we wish to know. Whether it be in the State of the Senator from Florida, or in my State, or in some other State, we can find out, if we wish to know, where the Department of Agriculture proposes to put in roads in the next year.

In this respect I think there is a legitimate distinction between the two.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I respect the opinion of my distinguished friend.

There are three national forests in my State. There is a substantial need for the forest trails and roads, both for the harvesting of timber and for recreational purposes. Some have been constructed in connection with this particular project. There has never been a time when, by going to the officials in the Forest Service, I could not find out what they intended to do in connection with this or any other program.

The situation I am pointing out is that we have had exactly the same opportunity to obtain the information, and we have obtained that information in respect to this program, as we have in respect to the normal programs.

Mr. President, I shall not take much time of the Senate. I opposed the bill last year in the form in which it was originally introduced, because half of the program was left in the discretion of the President to activate it or not. I voted to eliminate that part of it from the bill. I am glad we were successful in cutting that part out of the bill. I insisted that Congress should retain control of the purse strings to the degree that it would release for expenditure the amount determined in advance as the amount which should be released for that year. We followed that policy in the later consideration of the bill. I supported the bill in that form.

It seems to me that Senators who are now opposing the fulfillment, or the near fulfillment, of what we determined last year are those who, in the main, took the position last year of opposing the whole bill.

When Congress puts its hand to the plow and starts on a program, as it has started on this program—and it has done very well for the first year; it can do better for the second year—when there is a backlog of projects, we must have a good reason for taking our hand from the plow. I do not think we have good reason to do so.

If I heard the Senator from Massachusetts right, he thought we should cut down, or stop the program because em-

ployment is better now than it was. If it is better, I say "Hallelujah." That is one of the objectives we were trying to accomplish by the adoption of the program last year. Certainly, everyone will have to admit that some contribution to the better employment picture has been made by the program. In my State, where the program has operated in a limited way, it has brought about substantial results in the field of employment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have said that as of February 15 only a number equal to seven-tenths of 1 percent of the unemployed were provided with jobs.

I have as much desire to help the unemployed as has the Senator from Florida. At present the unemployment rate is going down. More people became employed this last month than ordinarily are employed—800,000 as opposed to the usual figure of 200,000.

I have great respect for the Senator from Florida, with whom I generally agree; but are we to continue with the accelerated program if unemployment keeps going down and business conditions become better? Does he still say the money should be spent without Congress knowing where it is going, as is true under the ordinary procedures?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am certainly ready to concede that no one is more interested in relieving unemployment than is the Senator from Massachusetts. He has a big heart, and sometimes he lets it run away with his judgment, just as some of the rest of us do. In this particular instance the Senator from Florida thinks that when there has been a limited improvement, to which this program has contributed, but when there is still very heavy unemployment, is not the proper time to stop the program. To my mind this program gives an appearance of having succeeded in part. Let us go ahead and carry out, in a larger way, the improvement in employment which we have already obtained.

If any Senator thinks there is not any unemployment which could be helped by the program, he is perfectly free to vote against the measure. I myself would vote against the bill if I thought that were the case. But as I look at the figures reported from various sources, there is still too much unemployment to afford much satisfaction with what is being done. Unemployment is concentrated in various places where there is a degree of depression and distress. This measure would not help approximately 60 percent of the counties in my State. I am happy that there is no need for it there. I am happy for every Senator who does not have a need for an unemployment program. This program means a great deal to those portions of my State where there is heavy unemployment. I know it has meant much to West Virginia. I am familiar with that situation because I have many relatives there. I know the program has meant a great deal to Pennsylvania and other areas of the country. The mere fact that it means more to them than it happens to mean to my State should be no occasion for me to



change my mind about the need of the program.

I think it is needed badly in certain parts of our country; that the program has been well administered; and that we can well go along with the House in the small cut of about 10 percent, which it has imposed.

I hope the pending amendment will be defeated. I reluctantly take the floor against the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from North Dakota, because so often in the Appropriations Committee we take the same view. I think they are being misled in two directions. I think they fear a great deal of money has been wasted in the program. That has not been the case in my State. I also believe they think the unemployment situation has been alleviated more than it really has been. Otherwise, I do not think they would take the position they have taken. There is a more carefully approved backlog of projects than was the case a year ago.

So I hope the Senate will defeat this amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the eminent Governor of New York, Governor Rockefeller, has said that unemployment is unduly high in the United States?

Mr. HOLLAND. I saw such a statement attributed to him in the press. I confess that I do not follow the statements made by the distinguished Governor of New York as closely as some others follow him, but I saw such a statement attributed to him.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would not the Senator therefore think that the members of the same party as that of the Governor of New York would pay attention to his statements?

Mr. HOLLAND. I would hope they would, because I would not like to see them err in this connection, when I know how humanitarian they are in their instincts and how far they go whenever they see a need. I would like to see them clean off their spectacles a little and look a little harder. I think they would see a continuing need.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, may I ask the Senator from Illinois if he always follows the leadership of his party?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Not always, but I think in this respect the Governor of New York was correct in saying that the volume of unemployment was unduly high.

Mr. HOLLAND. I think the comments of my distinguished friend from Illinois and those of Senators on the other side have pointed out one fact which is clear, and that is that this is not a partisan matter. It is not a party matter. This is a matter of people, a program affecting the people in many communities. I think there is a need to alleviate conditions in communities which are distressed, and I am thankful to say, there are only a few in my State. I think this program is a good one. I think Congress should control it, and not leave it to the control of the Execu-

tive, as was planned in the first version of the bill last year. We should continue to control it. I think more good will be done this year in the program.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I do not think I have ever voted against Public Works appropriation bills. I believe in public works programs. The Senator from Florida has been a good member of the Appropriations Committee. He has always insisted on economy, and has always insisted that Government agencies should justify their appropriations. Would the Senator want all appropriations to be considered as this one is?

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly would not. I agree with the Senator's statement that, in connection with normal appropriations, we should keep a closer rein, continue our inspection, have specific authorization, and exercise other usual controls. I stand for all of them and insist on all of them. But in view of the heavy unemployment, and inasmuch as apparently some good has been done by the program, I believe it would be bad to stop in the middle of the row, instead of going to the end.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I suppose if I were a Democrat I would consider voting for the bill. At least I would have more justification for doing so. It is difficult for a Republican to find out anything about the programs even after they are announced. When we call up to find out about a program, we cannot learn anything about it. If one were a Democrat, he would at least have the advantage of knowing what the project was all about.

Mr. HOLLAND. So far as I am concerned, I have had no difficulty in obtaining information. I do not think I am exactly in such high standing with my party that it would have much to do with by obtaining that information. It seems to me this is a bipartisan program, and should be kept as such.

I know of areas in Pennsylvania which I believe have greatly needed this program. It has not bothered me at all that the people of that State changed to a Republican Governor last year. I would be just as much interested in helping them this year as I was last year. I am sure that would be the case also with the Senator from North Dakota. If it is true that the Senator from North Dakota has had withheld from him information of that kind, I would join him in insisting that such a policy is wrong, and that it should not continue. I found no difficulty in getting information on such matters during a recent Republican administration. I find the situation to be the same under a Democratic administration. I hope the distinguished Senator will make himself heard loud and long on the floor of the Senate if he was treated in this way, because I will come to his assistance.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. If the Senator from North Dakota is unable in the future to get such information, will the Senator from Florida help him get it?

Mr. HOLLAND. Very gladly. I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, it is not my intention to speak at great length, but I wish to support the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I expect to support the amendment because last year, when we were holding hearings in the Appropriations Committee, in the 4 or 5 hours that we spent on this matter, continuing until about 7:30 in the evening, I am sure that the three of us who were present most of the time left with a feeling of utter confusion. The distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana conducted those hearings, the Senator from Colorado was present during a good portion of the time, as was also the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. That was the first time in my life that I had ever seen the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] at all confused about his purposes. The people who testified about the bill at that time, I am sure, had all of us equally confused as to the direction in which we were going.

I know that this is a wonderful bill in which to pull out the stops. One is either for or against motherhood, and either for or against sin, and all that.

The cold fact is that there is no justification for large grants to individual communities, unless on the basis of hardship. There is no reason why the country as a whole should finance a community facility, by making grants of 50 or 75 percent for sewers and for street extension or something else in an individual community, unless it is based wholly upon hardship, and upon public welfare.

The cold truth is that this is not an approach to the problem in any of its basic concepts. The administration itself admits that it is not. Once we start a program of this sort, it rolls on and on, like a tide, but we do not solve anything; we merely prolong it.

I am not unsympathetic, for example, with the position of the distinguished Senators from West Virginia or the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. The situation in my own State is comparatively favorable, but we also have a rather depressed situation in the city of Pueblo. The projects that have been lined up for the city of Pueblo are not going to cure the unemployment situation in Pueblo. It could have been stopped if, during the past 4 or 5 years, the previous administration and this one had paid a little attention to tariffs and quotas on imports of steel. If that had been done, steelworkers would not be walking the streets of Pueblo. We can go into Colorado today and buy barbed wire from Belgium and Luxembourg and Japan cheaper than we can buy it from a steel mill in Pueblo. I am sorry to say it, but it is the truth. We can do that in almost any town in the country.

In providing public works, we have not solved any problem in the State of Colorado; nor have we solved it in West Virginia, Kentucky, or anywhere else. All we have done is to prolong it. We have provided a euphoria for these people, a few cocaine leaves to chew on, which will make them believe for a little while that



something is happening that is good for them. When we get through with it all we will be facing the same problem.

That is the trouble with the whole basic bill. I was against it before, and I am against it now.

There is adequate proof in this country that this proposal does not work. We had such a program from 1932 on through 1948. We had one public works project after another, from 1932 to 1941, and in 1941 there were still 13½ million people unemployed in this country. How long is it going to take us to learn the simple fact that we cannot solve our problems in this way, that we do not even approach a solution in this way? The administration admits it.

I wish to read from page 960 of the hearings, particularly from a letter written by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations. I read a part of the third paragraph, which is a complete thought in itself. However, if any Senator thinks that I am quoting out of context, he may have the entire letter printed in the RECORD. I read from the third paragraph, as follows:

This matter has been given further attention by appropriate officials throughout the executive branch since receiving your letter. In view of the fact that it would be difficult to obtain the appropriation language as originally proposed, we have determined that the language and the amount as passed by the House represent a reasonable and acceptable solution to the problem at this time.

This is the significant part:

You should be advised that in accepting the appropriation of \$450 million with availability limited to the current fiscal year, we are in effect, establishing a situation where a 1964 appropriation will become a necessity.

Mr. President, not only will a 1964 appropriation become a necessity, but a 1965 appropriation will also become a necessity.

I have received letters from communities. I have a letter from Walsenburg, a city which is 48 miles south of the city of Pueblo, Colo. It is a coal mining community. It is a community which has been left behind economically because it was chiefly a one-industry community, a coal mining community. We all know in general what has happened to the coal mining industry in this country. The situation is not at all different from what has been described by the distinguished Senators from West Virginia.

As it is, the question I have to ask myself is, Shall I vote for the biggest pork barrel bill I have ever seen since I became a Member of the Senate, a bill having no criteria established, and with no way of finding out what will happen? If one is a Republican, he quickly learns that he cannot get much information from Government agencies. Or as an alternative, should I vote against the appropriation? Much more is being asked this year than was sought last year. If my recollection serves me correctly, \$900 million was sought. The distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and I were told in the committee hear-

ing that all of the funds could be used or pledged before the new fiscal year. Actually, that has not been done, and it could not be done on any intelligent basis.

What should we do in a situation like that? I think more is involved than merely the appropriation, whether it be \$450 million or \$250 million. To me, the basic principle involved is, Where are we going, and what are we going to do about it? For a long time we have tried the Government's spend-and-spend theory, the theory of spending the country into prosperity. But the cold fact is that in communities which are essentially one-industry communities—whether the industry be coal, steel, glass, or something else—there will be no prosperity until such time as the people, with the assistance of the Government—and heaven knows, we have such assistance under area redevelopment, and everything else—are able to bring new industries into the communities and reestablish a multiple base economy, which means a projected, somewhat level prosperity.

Perhaps the alternative in a coal community is to find a new use that will create a greater demand for coal. But a public works project is merely a little cocaine to deaden the nerves for awhile. Perhaps it will feed the people for a little while. But we were supposed to have area redevelopment and other programs to renew areas and restore them to a sound economic basis.

I would not argue whether employment is improving or not. Recently I read that unemployment throughout the country was increasing. To me, that is convincing proof that the economic policies of this administration are anything but successful; in fact, they are a failure.

So we must consider what we will do in the future about the unemployed. Let us recall that we have an Area Redevelopment Act and a Manpower Training Act, which devote millions of dollars to these particular activities. I should really like to see them work, but I do not believe we will make anything work in this way. We will not bring any prosperity to or recreate prosperity in any community with this kind of bill. We will not do it now; we will not do it 6 months from now; and we will not do it a year from now.

I do not care what anyone says; there are no firm criteria in the bill for the work that is to be done under the act. In view of the fact that Congress has provided no meaningful review of its action in any respect; in view of the fact that it would be necessary to expend, if the bill passed, not only \$450 million, but another \$125 million before the first of July, which is now only 2 months away; I say that the work cannot be done practically, it cannot be done with the kind of stewardship that my people, at least, expect from me as a Senator from Colorado.

So I hope the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will be agreed to. As I see it, it will keep the authorities in line. It will keep them thinking about the fact that we must make this money count. It will keep them from

merely doling out the money to anyone who comes in and asks for it. In the long run, I think we shall be serving the economy of the country.

Mr. ELLENDER obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

PROPOSED UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to propound a unanimous-consent agreement. I believe that Senators most interested have given their approval. If not, I will stand subject to correction.

I ask unanimous consent that on the pending amendment there be a limitation of 40 minutes, 20 minutes to a side, the time to be under the control of the majority leader and the minority leader or of other Senators whom they may designate.

Mr. PASTORE. That is, with the exception of the so-called Javits amendment on civil rights?

Mr. MANSFIELD. No; this relates only to the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have the floor. I do not wish to have the agreement apply to me. I do not know how long I shall speak.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I modify my request to provide that the time limitation shall begin after the Senator from Louisiana has finished his remarks and after a quorum call has been suggested, so that the minority leader will have time to come to the Chamber.

I ask unanimous consent that on all other amendments there be allocated a period of 1 hour, 30 minutes to a side.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I do not believe I will have occasion to speak at length, but I should like to have some time; therefore, I must object to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado withhold his objection?

Mr. ALLOTT. I will withhold my objection at this time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a limitation of 2 hours of debate on the bill. In that way, we may possibly provide the additional time needed by the Senator from Colorado and his colleagues.

Mr. ALLOTT. With the assurance that there will be all the time needed, I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to agree to the time on the amendment; but so far as the time on the bill is concerned, until it is known what will be in the bill, I do not wish to approve a unanimous-consent request which provides for so short a limitation of time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is the usual practice. I hope the distinguished Senator from Florida will understand the conditions as they exist at the present time and will give his concurrence to the request.



Mr. HOLLAND. My recollection is that the two amendments pending, or which were pending a short while ago, relate to the integration question. Until I know what the disposition of this subject will be, I would not wish to give my consent. It may be that I would not need to give my consent to a short duration of debate on the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my intention to move to table those amendments.

Mr. HOLLAND. I sincerely hope that the Senator's intention proves to be successful. I shall try to be of assistance in that movement. But until I know what the disposition will be, I still must take the same position.

I gladly accede to that part of the unanimous-consent request relating to all amendments.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I must point out that the unanimous-consent request, unless specially phrased, would include the word "germaneness." Therefore, I am unwilling to agree to the request on that basis. So far as I am concerned, the Senator from Montana has 98 other prima donnas to deal with, so I would be willing to accede to the unanimous-consent request with the understanding that it will apply to amendments which are at the desk and have been printed, and that the germaneness provision of the unanimous-consent request will apply to the amendments which have been printed and are pending.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield further, let me ask whether—in order to accelerate the passage of this measure—the Senator from New York is willing to withdraw his amendments which have to do with the immigration question.

Mr. JAVITS. No; I am not.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I understand that the proposed agreement would apply to amendments at the desk, plus all other amendments and motions which might be made, but that there would be no agreement with regard to the third reading and passage of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct; and the Senator from New York has consented to that proposal.

Mr. PASTORE. So I understand that the proposed agreement would not rule out his amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is true.

Mr. JAVITS. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield to me, let me say that I have an amendment, which I submitted today; and it has not yet been printed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. However, it would be included.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. It is an exceedingly important amendment; and I desire to debate it, and I shall request a yea-and-nay vote on it. Let me inform the majority leader that the House of Representatives struck out the \$30 million appropriation for fallout shelters for civil defense purposes and for stockpiling them with more so-called sur-

vival biscuits. We hear much loose talk about economy; but our committee has included that \$30 million item. I wish to debate my amendment and to have a yea-and-nay vote taken on the question of agreeing to it. However, the amendment has not yet been printed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senator's amendment comes within the proposed agreement, and I shall have no objection to having a yea-and-nay vote taken on the question of agreeing to his amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Then, Mr. President, I have no objection to the proposed agreement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield to me, let me say that I have an amendment which pertains to funds raised by political committees; and the amendment also pertains to primaries. I believe the amendment is extremely important. All of us are indebted to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] for raising certain issues in connection with the Philippine war damage bill. I am heartily in favor of his amendment, and I shall support it most enthusiastically—even though it might be ruled out on a point of order. But I believe his amendment is an excellent one; and in that connection I call attention to my amendment, which pertains to contributions to political committees and to funds to be used in primary contests.

Mr. PASTORE. Let me ask whether it is the understanding of the Senator from Montana that all amendments will be subject to a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Any amendment would be subject to such a motion; but it is also understood that under this proposal a time limitation would apply to all amendments, including the one now under consideration.

Mr. PASTORE. But a motion to lay on the table would not be precluded, would it?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It would not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the proposed agreement?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to have the proposed agreement read by the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that the proposed unanimous-consent agreement provides for 1 hour of debate on any amendment, with the time to be equally divided between the two sides, and that the proposed agreement would be applicable to the amendments now at the desk.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And also those still to be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; and also those still to be offered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Did the Senator change the 40 minutes to 1 hour?

Mr. MANSFIELD. No. That has been applied to all amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To all pending amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would it include a quorum call?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be one, after this is over.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was under the impression that under the rule it is necessary to have a quorum call before a unanimous consent agreement is entered into.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that that is necessary before the adoption of an agreement in connection with the passage of a bill or joint resolution.

Mr. RUSSELL. Then, Mr. President, there is a distinction. In other words, could debate be precluded, without having a quorum call, on an amendment, but not on the question of the passage of a bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. But the proposed agreement applies only to the pending amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall object; I do not approve of having unanimous-consent agreements entered into in the absence of notification to all Senators.

Mr. MANSFIELD. However, I understand that the present amendment is subject to a time limitation of 40 minutes at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and after the absence of a quorum has been suggested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I express to all Senators the hope that the Senate will vote on this amendment tonight, because many Senators have important meetings with delegations from all 50 of the States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is an amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. There would be no time limitation on an amendment to that amendment, would there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that there would not be.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to raise a question. I asked unanimous consent that there be a time limitation of 40 minutes on the pending amendment. That request was agreed to by the Senate; and it is my interpretation that at the end of 40 minutes this amendment will come to a vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. That certainly would not be the case, unless it were specifically spelled out in the order which was entered, following the request. I was not present when the request was made. I had been listening very attentively for the bells, and I hoped I would reach the Chamber before any unanimous-consent request in regard to this measure was made.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the unanimous-consent agreement be rescinded.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. BREWSTER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the pending amendment has been debated at length, and it is not my purpose to add very much to what has already been said.

I could well agree to the pending amendment, because I opposed the authorization last year. But after Congress authorized the \$900 million, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee which dealt with public works, I was assigned the job of obtaining the authorized amount of \$900 million. Hearings were held for quite some time as has been indicated by my good friend, the Senator from Colorado. I was then of the opinion, as was he, and as were other members of the subcommittee, that a case had not been made for appropriation of the entire \$900 million. Last year there was not a single project approved and presented to the committee provided with a request for funds; and we elicited from the Administrator the information that it would require some time until he could select the projects that would make up the program.

We felt that if the whole amount were provided, many of the areas entitled to some of the money would not receive it because it probably would be the tendency of the Administrator to go pretty fast in distributing the funds, so that the date set in the law, which was June 30 of the present year, could be reached.

The evidence produced at the hearing this year showed that the Administrator had done a very good job with the funds that were provided, and that he now has approved projects in excess of \$1.2 billion that are eligible for these funds if and when Congress provides for them. It strikes me that Congress should continue the program, since it has been started, and since so many communities have gone to the trouble of spending quite a bit of their funds in anticipation of Congress passing this appropriation. We promised it. I think it was well understood during the hearings of last year that the only reason Congress did not provide the entire \$900 million was that we felt that the projects were not ready. But, as I understand it, they are now ready. I think a good case has been made in that direction.

Mr. President, the Congress passed the Public Works Acceleration Act last year to accomplish a twofold purpose; first, and foremost, useful employment for unemployed in the chronic surplus labor areas; and second, the construction of needed public works in these distressed areas. The main features of the enabling act may be summarized as follows:

First. Areas eligible for assistance include all areas designated as redevelopment areas under sections 5(a) and 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act. Section 5(a) areas, as you know, are urban areas of high unemployment; section 5(b) areas are the rural and small urban areas of low income, underemployment, and high unemployment so designated by the Secretary of Commerce. Also eligible

are those areas designated by the Secretary of Labor as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months. Substantial unemployment is defined as above 6 percent.

Second. Federal public works projects in eligible areas which have been authorized by Congress can be initiated or accelerated.

Third. Public works projects of States and local governments for which Federal financial assistance is authorized in other legislation, can be initiated and accelerated. For such projects, grants up to 50 percent of the total cost are authorized, and grants up to 75 percent can be made if the State or local government lacks economic or financial capacity to assume the additional financial obligation.

Fourth. No State may receive more than 10 percent of the funds allocated, and no less than \$300 million of the \$900 million authorized must be allocated for the nonurban small labor market areas, low income areas, and Indian reservations designated under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act.

Fifth. Adequate consideration must be given to relative needs of eligible areas, and certain criteria are established which the selected projects must meet. These criteria assure that projects can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time; will meet an essential public need; will have a substantial portion completed within 12 months after initiation; will contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment; and are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the areas affected, where such plans exist.

It is clear that Congress recognized the need for improving public works facilities in these eligible areas, set up specific criteria for selection of projects, and expressed its desire to carry the program forward as rapidly as possible.

The House in approving \$450 million of the remaining \$500 million authorization included two provisos in the appropriation language which are in the nature of restrictions or limitations. The first:

*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by any committee of the Congress.

Certainly, this is a good proviso which received the full support of the Appropriations Committee. The second proviso initiated by the House reads as follows:

*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

The effect of this proviso would rule out the allocation of funds to a depressed area which did not include a national forest if that area were so hard hit that it was beyond its capability to raise funds for its share under one of the matching programs. In addition, this

proviso would have the effect of ruling out certain needed Federal projects on other public lands, particularly in the West. For these reasons the committee recommended the deletion of the second proviso.

In taking this action, the committee did not want to be in the position of promoting competition between Federal agencies and local governments for the limited amount of public works acceleration funds allocated to a particular State. Quite the contrary, the committee in its report stated that it desired the agencies exercising responsibilities under this program to use the funds available to them to the maximum extent practicable for projects in which the local governments are required to make contributions toward the cost of the projects. Accordingly, the committee directed that not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated be allocated to all-Federal projects.

Our committee also placed a prohibition upon the use of funds in this bill for the construction of all-Federal research laboratories of the type normally requiring separate item review and approval of the Congress in the regular appropriation process, or for any all-Federal projects of other types costing more than \$400,000 each.

I believe that the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee, with the additional restrictions placed on the use of the money as discussed in the committee report, will assure that the maximum benefits will be obtained from the Federal funds provided.

Therefore, I should say that the amount provided in the bill should be voted.

I would not mind if the whole amount were provided for, because it is my belief, even if we provided the entire amount, we would go only half way toward meeting the projects that have been presented to the Administrator which are now eligible for servicing.

I hope that the pending amendment will be rejected and that the full amount of \$450 million will be provided.

The committee approved a very important amendment, I believe, in extending the time limit within which that particular amount of money can be obligated. I would hesitate to vote for such a large amount, if the Administrator only had until June 30 of the present year in which to obligate the funds. But since the bill contains a provision extending the time limit in which the money is to be obligated to June 30, 1964, it is my belief that ample time is granted in order that a good job can be done in distributing the funds to localities that are really in need of them and to help alleviate unemployment in those distressed areas.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Was the amendment extending the time adopted in the omnibus action taken by the Senate on the request of the chairman of the committee for the adoption of all committee amendments?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes; it was included.



Mr. HOLLAND. Then the bill as it now stands and is being considered includes the extension of time of which the Senator has spoken?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct, except that any Senator can raise a point of order if he desires to do so. I hope no Senator will. As I have said, I believe Congress would make a serious mistake in providing such a short period of time in which that amount could be obligated.

If we do not take that action, my fear is that the Administrator might hasten the allocation of the funds; and certainly we do not desire that to happen. I hope that the point of order will not be raised and that the full amount provided by the bill will be approved by the Senate.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. The people of the United States are looking to the Congress for greater discipline, looking toward more fiscal responsibility. As a result of the President's proposal in his state of the Union message to the effect that tax liabilities should be reduced, but at the same time a record budget should be adopted, Americans have reacted strongly. The mail seems to be running heavily against the idea of substantial tax reduction without some reduction in expenditures. Tax reduction is needed as a stimulus to the economy. But if we are to be responsible, we must also reduce expenditures. The bill affords a good opportunity to reduce expenditures.

I am unmoved by crocodile tears over unemployment. To begin with, the amounts that we propose to spend would not permanently relieve the unemployment situation. They would only temporarily affect a few people. They would be mere drops in the bucket.

The best thing that could be done for the employment situation in this country would be for the administration to do what it has not done to date, and that is to take some action that might cause the business community in our country to have confidence in the administration, to the extent that money will be invested and more productivity created, more jobs, and a higher level of consumption. I think now is the time for us to discipline ourselves and to bring the budget into line within our income.

Furthermore, I cannot be moved by crocodile tears over unemployment when I consider that my children and their children, and their children's children will be paying the money that we are appropriating here today if we pass this \$450 million appropriation. We are in debt up to our ears. We have saddled generations yet unborn with debt in order to afford things for ourselves. That is a selfish attitude. It is economically unsound and amoral.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield 2 minutes to me?

Mr. PASTORE. The Senate is not on limited time. The Senator may have as much time as he desires.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, so far as I know, this is the first time since I came to the Senate that my colleagues have been referred to as crocodiles. I

have heard us called a lot of mean things, but never have I thought that we were to be considered crocodiles. So far as I am concerned, I am quite ready to shed tears for the status of the unemployed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. But I do not consider myself a crocodile when I do. I know, and I presume every Senator who has made any study of the subject knows that the money for this accelerated public works bill has been wisely spent to date for important wealth-producing public works which are to the benefit of practically every section of the country.

My own State has applications on file for necessary and wealth-producing public works far in excess of the amount available. My regret is that in its wisdom the committee cut the appropriation from the authorization of \$500 million back to \$450 million. At one time I had considered proposing a floor amendment to restore the full amount of the authorization. I have decided not to do so. All I can say is that I hope sometime in the next 6 months another public works acceleration bill will be brought to the floor of the Senate from the Committee on Public Works of the Senate for a new program of \$2 billion, because that is the best way that I know to remedy, quickly with important wealth-producing public works, the situation of chronic and persistent unemployment which affects not only my State, but a large number of other States of the Union.

I am really rather amazed that my good friend from Massachusetts, for whom I have the highest regard, and who is familiar with a condition in his own State with respect to which the public works program could be of immense benefit, should undertake to cut the proposed appropriation from \$450 million to \$250 million.

I hope the amendment will be soundly rejected.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to my good friend from Texas, if he will promise not to call me a crocodile.

Mr. TOWER. I did not mean to imply that my good friend from Pennsylvania was a crocodile. My reference was to crocodile tears. I did not even make specific reference as to who I thought was shedding those tears.

I know that my good friend from Pennsylvania is aware that I have much respect for his intellect and great intellectual honesty.

Mr. CLARK. It is a respect which is shared by the Senator from Pennsylvania for the Senator from Texas.

Mr. TOWER. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania.

If we are to relieve unemployment, let us approach the problem from the standpoint of doing something which is genuinely calculated to relieve unemployment by creating a favorable climate for the conduct of business. Let us get away from the old idea that what is good for business is bad for the workingman. That is the worst myth ever perpetrated on the American people.

Mr. CLARK. I say to my friend from Texas, to whom I was happy to yield,

that practically every nickel of the money appropriated for public works is spent by private contractors for the benefit of private laborers within the economy of the free enterprise system, and merely helps to shore up, with the aid of the free enterprise system and business, the badly deficient needs in the public sector of our economy.

Mr. DIRKSEN obtained the floor.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to my distinguished friend from Texas.

Mr. TOWER. The distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], I believe, made the estimate that this program might result in employment of 125,000 people. I do not understand how anyone could contend that this would make more than the smallest dent in the total unemployment picture.

We should be working toward long-range solutions of the problem, rather than temporary measures which involve coming to the Congress year after year for more money which goes down the drain in static expenditures. We need some dynamic investment in this country which will cause economic growth, if we are really to have a long-range solution to the problem, or to at least mitigate the unemployment problem in this country.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield for that purpose?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this may be done without affecting the rights of the distinguished minority leader to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, it is the anticipation of the leadership that there will be a motion to adjourn within a reasonable period of time. There will be no voting today, so every Member of the Senate is on his own from now on, until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Senator from Rhode Island is the Senator in charge of this bill. How does that affect him? Are we going to recess or adjourn within a reasonable hour?



Mr. MANSFIELD. Whichever the Senator desires, we will do.

Mr. PASTORE. I think we ought to adjourn within a very reasonable hour, if we are not going to have any votes here tonight.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the Senate cannot adjourn. I have the floor.

Mr. PASTORE. I suggest respectfully that the minority leader move to adjourn.

# FEDERAL STATUTORY SALARY SYSTEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 108)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the President of the United States has transmitted to the Senate today a message on adjustment of statutory salary schedules. This matter was transmitted to the House on yesterday, and appropriately referred.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the message received today be printed in the RECORD without having been read, and that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, as follows:

## To the Congress of the United States:

I forward herewith the annual comparison of Federal salaries with the salaries paid in private enterprise, as provided by section 503 of the Federal Salary Reform Act, and recommended adjustment of the Federal statutory salary schedules in accordance therewith, to be effective in January 1964. The Civil Service Commission will send to the Congress in the next few days a draft bill which would put these recommendations into effect. The budget which I have proposed for fiscal year 1964 contains a provision for \$200 million for this adjustment.

The Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, the most important Federal employee pay legislation in 40 years, declares that Federal salary rates shall be comparable to private enterprise salary rates for the same levels of work, and provides in section 503 that:

In order to give effect to the policy stated in section 502, the President: (1) shall direct such agency or agencies, as he deems appropriate, to prepare and submit to him annually a report which compares the rates of salary fixed by statute for Federal employees with the rates of salary paid for the same levels of work in private enterprise as determined on the basis of appropriate annual surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and, after seeking the views of such employee organizations as he deems appropriate and in such manner as he may provide, (2) shall report annually to the Congress (a) this comparison of Federal and private enterprise salary rates and (b) such recommendations for revision of statutory salary schedules, salary structures, and compensation policy, as he deems advisable.

By Executive Order 11073, I directed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Serv-

ice Commission to make the required annual comparisons and to refer the Bureau of Labor Statistics' findings and their comparisons to the Federal employee organizations for their views. Under the order the director and the chairman are to report these comparisons and employee views to me, and to make recommendations with respect to the several statutory salary systems after consultation with the Postmaster General, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

The first annual report of the director and the chairman is attached. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay shows that private enterprise rates increased in 1961-62. The new levels of private enterprise rates are reflected in the revised statutory salary schedules proposed in the attached report.

To carry out the intent of the 1962 Salary Reform Act, the schedules in the attached report, which will be in the bill to be submitted by the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, should be adopted in lieu of the second phase schedules provided in that act, to be effective in January 1964.

The Salary Reform Act, pending adjustments in executive pay, imposed a temporary \$20,000 ceiling on the GS-18 salary in place of the \$24,500 rate I had recommended. As one consequence of this ceiling, the act established rates below the 1961 comparability levels for all grades above GS-7. The schedules I am now proposing include the increases necessary to bring salary rates for all grades through GS-15 up to full comparability. The scheduled rates proposed for the grades above GS-15 approach as near to full comparability as is feasible at this time, in light of the review now being made of top executive salaries. It is highly desirable, in the interests of equity and the solution of pressing problems in professional and administrative staffing, to achieve full comparability rates for all grades as soon as possible. The draft bill to be submitted by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, which would put into effect up-to-date career salary schedules, will take account of the relationship with executive pay by providing the rates above \$20,000 in the recommended career schedules shall go into effect only upon adjustments in top executive pay.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, a study of executive pay is now underway. Development of an objective approach to Federal executive pay poses important and complex problems. Consequently, I have asked the Advisory Panel on Federal Salary Systems to study the subject and to recommend a course of action.

The views expressed by employee organizations, which are contained in appendix C of the attached report, are thoughtful and constructive. The greatest concern expressed by employee rep-

resentatives is for reduction in the time lag between BLS reports and adjustments in the statutory salary rates. The spirit of the comparability principle and natural considerations of equity require that the lapse of time be held to the minimum possible, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and Chairman of the Civil Service Commission will review the process and renew discussion of the subject with employee organizations. Several other suggestions of substance have already been or will be studied and discussed with employee organizations.

The Government's action in this, the first year of operations under the Salary Reform Act, is critical to the rights and reasonable expectations of Federal employees and to the needs of Federal agencies. The Government has adopted the principle of comparability with private enterprise and a process for accomplishing it which are noteworthy for objectivity and clarity. By our actions in this first year's test we can demonstrate that the Government has sincerely committed itself to the twin proposition of fair treatment of its employees and adequate compensation for recruitment and retention purposes.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 29, 1963.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I shall make my speech tomorrow, and shall not speak tonight except for one short observation. I took note of the interesting colloquy between the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. The distinguished Senator from Texas mentioned crocodile tears. I am sure our very worthy colleague misunderstood and thought he had been talking about crocodiles. It cannot be called a crocodile in Pennsylvania. If it had been called an alligator, that would have been different, but crocodiles live in salt water. I think that is correct. So if he had called it an alligator, it might have been different.

I think I know the reason for the deep concern of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. I have noted that, out of the first \$400 million, his State received \$31,502,000. There are a few more people in his State than there are in the State of Illinois, but not too many more, because Illinois has a population of 10½ million. I notice that my State received only \$10,634,000, which is only one-third of what was received by the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I allude to that fact while it is still fresh in the minds of Members of the Senate.

Beyond that, the remarks I have to make I shall make tomorrow in good time.



# REPORT ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF KREBIOZEN

Mr. DIRKSEN. Meanwhile, Mr. President, I should like to submit for the RECORD, and ask unanimous consent to have printed, a report from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on the current status of a drug known as Krebiozen, over which there has been a great deal of controversy; and also, in connection with the same subject matter, under the title "Unproven Methods of Cancer Treatment," a statement by Dr. Stevan Durovic and the Krebiozen Research Foundation, which was distributed to the 59 divisions of the American Cancer Society for their information. With that I am content to yield the floor.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## REPORT ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF KREBIOZEN—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, WASHINGTON

Shortly after Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott became Director of the National Cancer Institute in July 1960, he met with Drs. Andrew Ivy and Stevan Durovic to discuss the possibility of a National Cancer Institute test of this drug. Drs. Ivy and Durovic agreed to analyze their data accumulated during the investigational study of the drug and to present the analysis to Dr. Endicott. Dr. Endicott agreed to study the report and to decide whether it provided a basis on which the National Cancer Institute could sponsor a clinical trial.

In April 1961, during the pendency of a libel suit between Dr. Ivy and Dr. Stoddard in the northern district of Illinois, District Judge Miner concluded that he could not decide the case without deciding whether Krebiozen had any merit as a cancer treatment. He wrote to Dr. Endicott asking that the Department undertake an evaluation of the drug.

Secretary Ribicoff replied with a detailed statement of what would be needed to enable the Department to appraise the drug as a cancer treatment. Briefly, Judge Miner was told that we would have to have complete information about composition, how and where the drug was made, the controls exercised to assure its safety and effectiveness, the analytical methods available to control its composition, and full information about all of the claimed cures. Secretary Ribicoff's letter indicated that, since the drug had been used for a considerable period of time under an investigational use label, it had had a comprehensive human test, and that the records should show whether or not the drug had any merit in the treatment of cancer. He told the firm that the Department would have to have full documentation on each claimed cure, including the diagnosis (with biopsy), treatment given before and after Krebiozen, details of Krebiozen treatment, and the basis on which it had been concluded that Krebiozen was effective.

On September 29, 1961, Drs. Ivy, Durovic, and Pick brought to Dr. Endicott (1) a voluminous rough draft report, (2) a manuscript to be considered for publication in the journal of the National Cancer Institute, and (3) two small vials containing minute amounts (considerably less than the 10 milligrams they claim to have delivered) of a whitish material which was said to be Krebiozen.

The manuscript was submitted to the editorial board of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, and the vials were delivered to chemists for analysis. The editorial board rejected the manuscript on the ground that

it did not meet established standards for publication in the Journal. Dr. Andervont wrote to Dr. Ivy on December 1, 1961, explaining the reasons for the rejection.

The analysis of the report and of the material in the vials required some months. On March 7, 1962, Dr. Endicott wrote to Drs. Ivy and Durovic detailing the inadequacies in the data and requesting additional information.

The next the Department heard on this was a letter from Dr. Ivy which was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 20, 1962. A copy of this letter was delivered to Dr. Endicott's office on July 17, 1962. This letter challenges many statements in Dr. Endicott's letter of March 7, but it does not present any additional scientific data. Nothing that has been submitted to the National Cancer Institute, or has otherwise come to the Department's attention, lends, in our judgment, any scientific support to the claims published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (p. 13326) under the heading "Improvement, Objective and Subjective," in 35 Tumor Types (Organ Groups) Treated with Krebiozen."

For some time Krebiozen has been promoted and sold as a cancer remedy. On November 29, 1962, Commissioner Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration received a voluminous promotional piece for Krebiozen, which includes the chart reproduced in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and claims that substantially all forms of cancer yield to Krebiozen therapy in a significant percentage of cases.

There is no license or approved new drug application for this product. Its sale without a license is prohibited by the biological control provisions of the Public Health Service Act. It is being distributed ostensibly for investigational use on human patients. That there has not been compliance with the regulations for the investigative use of drugs is evident from the fact that the records required to be kept and made available are not available.

The National Cancer Institute has stated that it cannot help to resolve this long-continued controversy without the scientific evidence on which the claimed merit of Krebiozen rests. The Institute cannot design a clinical study and ask volunteers to submit to this drug without dependable information about how it is made, standardized and controlled and without substantial evidence from preclinical studies to establish its safety and clinical evidence from the 12 years of its widespread use for investigational purposes to support the idea that the drug may possibly have merit in some types of cancer. This is the information which Drs. Ivy and Durovic were asked to supply by Dr. Endicott's letter of March 7.

The basic difficulty is that Drs. Ivy and Durovic either cannot or will not supply this necessary information. Perhaps to some extent they do not have it, but are relying on secondhand reports about the action of the drug. In their letter, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, they suggest "that the National Cancer Institute obtain the services of other Federal agencies with legal authority and power to secure this information from hospitals and physicians who have refused to give it to us."

The Food and Drug Administration and the Division of Biologic Standards of the Public Health Service are initiating an appropriate investigation. They will ask Drs. Ivy and Durovic to cooperate by giving the names and addresses of treated patients and of the physicians who know about their cases. While the letter of July 17 states that the promoters of the drug have case reports attested to by licensed physicians, no such reports have yet been submitted to the Department.

The objective of our investigation will be

to learn the full details on the manufacture, standardization, and control of Krebiozen; to obtain adequate samples for analysis; and to examine the complete reports on treated patients to arrive at a conclusion whether there is any scientific evidence to support the design and execution of a clinical trial. The investigation also will determine whether the drug is being distributed in accordance with the applicable regulatory laws.

If the drug is to continue to be sold, it will have to be licensed by the Public Health Service or approved as a new drug under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. If it is to be continued as a drug for investigational use on human patients, it will have to comply with the requirements promulgated in accordance with the Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments of 1962. These regulations provide that for drug investigations that were under way on August 10, 1962, the sponsor of the investigational program has 120 days from February 7, 1963, to gather and present to the Department the necessary information about the composition and identity of the drug, its preclinical investigations, the plan and results of clinical investigations carried out thus far, and a rational plan for the continuation of such investigations.

It is the Department's purpose to gather the clinical records on patients who are claimed to have been treated successfully, in an effort to answer definitely the question of Krebiozen's merit, and, at the same time, to assure that the distribution of this product comports with Federal regulatory laws.

FEBRUARY 1963.

[From CA-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 1962]

## UNPROVEN METHODS OF CANCER TREATMENT

The following statement concerning Krebiozen, a preparation proposed for the treatment of cancer by Dr. Stevan Durovic and the Krebiozen Research Foundation, was recently distributed to the 59 divisions of the American Cancer Society for their information.

### "KREBIOZEN

"Krebiozen is reported to have been originally produced by Stevan Durovic, M.D., a Yugoslavian physician, in Argentina, and brought to the United States in 1949. According to Dr. Durovic, the original 2 grams of powder, from which he said 200,000 doses were prepared, was obtained as an extract of the blood of 2,000 Argentine horses which had previously been injected with a sterile extract of *Actinomyces bovis*, a micro-organism which causes a disease called lumpy jaw in cattle. In October 1960 Dr. Durovic was quoted in newspapers as stating that, during that year, he had made two batches of Krebiozen in Illinois, each yielding about 250 milligrams (1/120 of an ounce), approximately 50,000 doses of the drug. He stated that analysis of the material showed it contained lipopolysaccharides, consisting of a mixture of six sugars, since reported to be galacturonic acid, galactose, glucose, glucosamine, arabinose and xylose, combined with a fat molecule. Dr. Durovic said that this was the same substance found by chemical analysis in his original batch of Krebiozen.

"Since mid-1959, a drug made in the same way as Krebiozen, but called Lipopolysaccharide C, has been prepared and studied by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, professor emeritus of the University of Illinois, who has been interested in Krebiozen since 1949. According to Dr. Ivy, Lipopolysaccharide C, which he stated is the scientific name of Krebiozen, consists of a fatty substance conjoined with a substance containing several sugars, six of which have been identified. Different batches of the lipopolysaccharide are reported to have different strengths. Efforts are being made to produce this substance synthetically.



in this subsequent period of time might not have relieved this problem somewhat?

Senator PROXMIRE. My understanding is that it did not from your initial response. Mr. NEWMAN. In talking about it from an overall standpoint it is probably true, that maybe the Air Force has cleaned this one up. We find generally, gentlemen, that when we come along the data processing equipment doesn't cure all the ills.

The basic principle of taking inventories and continually taking inventories to know the equipment you have, generators as well as electric lamps or sparkplugs, whatever it may be, is important. It has to be constant, because the electronic brain unit is throwing out information of where to go to get the delivery of the item.

In the case of the Army at TMC on which we have issued a report, in that case they went ahead and just took the information off the books, put it in the electronic brain, and then went ahead and funneled through the requests and gave out shipping orders.

When the shipping orders came out to deliver from a certain depot, the depot replied, "We have not had this in 3 years." The Army had not taken inventory.

There seems to be a general tendency that we don't need to take inventories. This is one basic thing that we feel is paramount. You have to know what you have on hand.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say there is no substitute for the regular physical inventory at frequent intervals and the Armed Forces have not done this adequately?

Mr. NEWMAN. That is right.

#### SECRETARY McNAMARA SHOWS HOW TO ACHIEVE ECONOMY AS RESPONSIBILITIES BECOME HEAVIER

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, recently Secretary McNamara appeared before the Joint Economic Committee. In the course of his testimony he revealed that, despite the fact that we shall have a much larger military complement next year, the Defense Department is going to reduce substantially the number of civilians working for the Department both this year and next year. It is the only Government agency which is not increasing the number of employees.

I asked Secretary McNamara how he will accomplish this economy. He replied:

The President has emphasized that if we are—we civilians in Government—to participate in what might be called productivity wage increases, as do other sectors of our society, we, too, must expect to achieve productivity gains.

In the case of the Defense Department, we employ about a million civilians in addition to something on the order of 2¾ million military personnel. In any part of our society in which a million individuals are employed, it seems reasonable to me to expect productivity gains.

I must confess that our system doesn't permit us to measure them in the Defense Department. I think it should, but it doesn't. Since it doesn't, I assume they are there. Therefore, we have arbitrarily reduced the authorized civilian personnel by what I consider to be the minimum productivity gain we should accomplish, this in pursuance of the President's instruction.

I think this is the kind of economy by any extremely competent man who has achieved great gains in military power in our Defense Department that should

set an example for the rest of our Government.

I ask unanimous consent that a brief part of the colloquy be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the hearing was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPT FROM SECRETARY McNAMARA'S TESTIMONY BEFORE PROCUREMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF JOINT COMMITTEE, MARCH 28, 1963

Senator PROXMIRE. As I understand it, your Department is the only major department of Government which is not increasing its personnel; in other words, which has decreased its personnel. We have had hearings before the Joint Economic Committee on the budget and related to it and I wonder if the chairman would indulge me just to ask if you could tell this committee how you were able to achieve this, with a bigger budget and bigger responsibilities, how you were able to cut your personnel in contrast to the inability of other department heads to do the same.

Secretary McNAMARA. First, I must confess we have increased the military personnel, not, I think—

Senator PROXMIRE. Civilian personnel has been reduced.

Secretary McNAMARA. That is correct. We have increased the military personnel but not in any way proportionate to the increase in combat readiness or strength. In any case, they have been reduced.

Senator PROXMIRE. Which would suggest that you have to have an increased civilian component to take care of them and you haven't got that.

Secretary McNAMARA. I think that is a reasonable conclusion and it is one that some have brought to my attention inside the Department. In any case, the President has emphasized that if we are—we civilians in Government—to participate in what might be called productivity wage increases, as do other sectors of our society, we, too, must expect to achieve productivity gains.

In the case of the Defense Department, we employ about a million civilians in addition to something on the order of 2¾ million military personnel. In any part of our society in which a million individuals are employed, it seems reasonable to me to expect productivity gains.

I must confess that our system doesn't permit us to measure them in the Defense Department. I think it should, but it doesn't. Since it doesn't, I assume they are there. Therefore, we have arbitrarily reduced the authorized civilian personnel by what I consider to be the minimum productivity gain we should accomplish, this in pursuance of the President's instructions.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is based on what your productivity gains were and then let them work it out.

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes. Anybody who has a substantial number of a million people working for him ought to be able to figure ways of doing the job more efficiently. I say you will do it by x percent and you figure out a way to do it.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is very encouraging.

Chairman DOUGLAS. To give qualitative value to the statement of the Secretary, between June 30, 1959 and June 30, 1962 we increased the military personnel by 206,000, but the Secretary decreased the civilian personnel by over 3,000.

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes. We have a 10,000-man reduction in civilian personnel planned for fiscal 1964. I see no reason at all why we shouldn't accomplish it.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have 10,000 reduction planned for 1964?

Secretary McNAMARA. Yes, sir.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

##### JUSTICE RESERVOIR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, at my request, and following testimony by officials of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals included in the bill before us \$25,000 to initiate preliminary planning and engineering work on the authorized Justice Reservoir, in Wyoming County, W. Va. The reservoir will be situated on the main stem of the Guyandot River.

The Army Engineers would use the money for ground support of aerial photography already undertaken of the area encompassed by the reservoir site, as well as for real estate mapping and core drilling at the damsite.

Col. Leonard Goodsell, who is attached to the office of the Chief of Engineers, testified before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals that the \$25,000 "would, in effect, speed up the initiation of construction—of the Justice Reservoir—by about 1 year."

Mr. President, the Justice Reservoir is vitally needed by downstream communities which suffer repeated major flood damage when heavy rains pour down on the Guyandot River Basin. On March 12 of this year, the flood that struck the Guyandot Valley exceeded in height and in damage the previous highest flood of record, the January 29, 1957, flood.

Following the January 1957 flood, and the subsequent floods in March 1962 and in March 1963, the communities of Logan and Man, downstream from the authorized Justice Reservoir, were declared to be major disaster areas by Presidential proclamation.

I visited the stricken areas of Logan and Man at the time of the January 1957 flood, again immediately after the March 1962 flood, and again this year following the March 12 flood. During each of these visits, I was appalled by the mud, muck, and misery, so evident on every hand.

My activities in behalf of flood relief for the communities along the Guyandot Valley date back to the time of the January 29, 1957, flood. Following my visit to the area at that time, I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives to authorize the U.S. Army Engineers to review a report of the survey which was submitted in 1931, House Document 150, 72d Congress, 1st session, with respect to possible flood control measures in the Guyandot River basin. Representative ELIZABETH KEE, of the Fifth West Virginia Congressional District, introduced a similar resolution in the House. Congress subsequently authorized the review by the Army Engineers.

On December 17, 1957, the Army Engineers held a public meeting at Logan,



W. Va., to determine the views and desires of parties interested in the control of floods in the Guyandot Valley. I attended that public hearing. On July 19, 1958, the Army Engineers held a meeting with local interests at Amigo, W. Va., to consider the possibility of locating a reservoir on Devils Fork—one of the sites which was being studied in the overall survey of the Guyandot basin.

As the Army Engineers' studies progressed, it became evident that a system of small reservoirs which could afford even a fair degree of protection against floods of record offered little possibility of economic justification. On February 24, 1961, I was advised in a letter by Capt. Raymond G. Clark, Jr., Acting District Engineer, Huntington, W. Va., that there was little possibility of economic justification for a system comprising enough small reservoirs "to give even a fair degree of protection" to the Logan area.

On February 17, 1962, the Army Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio, Division, recommended construction of the Justice Reservoir as a multipurpose facility which would afford protection against any flood of record to the communities of Logan and Man, as well as for all other communities downstream.

Mr. President, the Congress leans heavily upon the recommendations of the Army Corps of Engineers. Consequently, the Congress last year authorized construction of the Justice Reservoir.

The people of the Guyandot Valley wholeheartedly support the authorized Justice Reservoir. There is fear, however, that the area will be ravaged by additional floods before the dam is built. Thus, any effort to hasten completion of the reservoir is certainly justifiable when viewed against the staggering property damage and the possible loss of life which rampaging floods can and do cause.

On March 26 of this year, at my request, the Area Redevelopment Administration granted \$10,000 to the Army Engineers for the purpose of taking aerial photographs of the area encompassed by the reservoir before the bloom of spring foliage. If this money had not been made available, this photographic work would have been delayed until November, or possibly until the spring of 1964.

With respect to the requested \$25,000, at the time hearings were being held by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals for fiscal year 1963, I asked Colonel Goodsell the following question:

Do you feel that an additional appropriation at this time could be wisely and efficiently utilized by the Army Engineers for planning the Justice Reservoir?

Colonel Goodsell replied in part:

We could go on Justice now to initiate preconstruction planning by expanding from the aerial photography that has been made available through the ARA funds, the ground control, and to get detailed topographic mapping. This would speed up the mapping of the area. We could pick up probably 5 to 6 months, because the other funds would not be available, wouldn't have the assent of

Congress for a new planning start until about October. The amount of money involved here, as I stated, is not great, but it is something that could be used to advantage for the topographic survey. That would be an engineering capability of \$25,000 for 1963 to initiate planning—actually to extend the work that was done under the aerial photography, using the ARA money.

Mr. President, in recent months certain objections have again been voiced to the construction of Justice Reservoir. In my judgment, however, these objections have been effectively refuted by the Army Engineers.

For example, it has been said that more than 57 million tons of coal will be lost in the area encompassed by the reservoir pool. The Army Engineers say that this claim is without foundation, that the development of the coal reserves would not interfere with project purposes, and that the only loss in coal recovery would be negligible.

It has also been said that a local protection project which would include channel widening, levies, and floodwalls, would afford Logan adequate protection against recurring floods. To this, Brig. Gen. Jackson Graham has replied, in an April 29, 1963, letter addressed to me:

In all instances, the local protection projects lacked economic justification. At Logan, for example, the local protection project would cost about \$27 million. This project would have a high degree of protection but the annual benefits would amount to only 30 percent of the annual charges.

Also in the April 29, 1963, letter, Brigadier General Graham states:

The Justice Reservoir will provide almost complete control of flooding downstream from the damsite and also provide substantial flood control benefits along the Ohio River. Flood control benefits alone which would accrue from the project are estimated to be in excess of \$2½ million annually. The recent severe flood of March 12-14, 1963, was the flood of record on the Guyandot River, with damages in the basin estimated at \$8,370,000. Logan was hard hit for the second consecutive year with heavy damages. The 1963 flood is a new flood of record at Logan. If the Justice Reservoir had been in operation, over \$5,650,000 of these damages would have been prevented, and the damages below the damsite would only have amounted to \$388,000.

On Friday, April 26, 1963, President John F. Kennedy announced that he was submitting to the Congress some revisions in the fiscal year 1964 budget requests for public works which are the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. One of these revised budget requests is for the Justice Reservoir. The original fiscal 1964 budget request was for \$150,000 with which to initiate planning and engineering. In the revised request, this figure has now been increased to \$300,000, which the Corps of Engineers has indicated will constitute its capability for fiscal year 1964.

President Kennedy's action indicates his awareness of the difficulties that have so often been the lot of people in southern West Virginia communities when heavy rains fall upon the Guyandot Basin. The revised budget request for Justice Reservoir also indicates President Kennedy's sincere interest in af-

fording flood relief to the people of the Guyandot Valley as quickly as is humanly possible.

The \$25,000 supplemental appropriation request is a mere pittance in the total request before us for the balance of fiscal year 1963. But to the people in the Guyandot Valley, especially those who live on the flood plains of Logan and Man, this requested \$25,000 means advancing the time when they can feel safe from the threat of destruction of life and property with merciless repetition.

It makes good business sense to expedite the prevention of this terrible economic waste in the Guyandot Valley by affording the Army Engineers a modest \$25,000 with which to shorten by approximately 1 year the completion date of the Justice Reservoir.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the letter addressed to me on April 29, 1963, by Brig. Gen. Jackson Graham, Director of Civil Works, U.S. Army, together with a letter addressed to me under date of April 30, 1963, by Brigadier General Graham.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 29, 1963.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: The following information is in response to your recent request covering items pertinent to the Guyandot River survey report and the Justice Reservoir project authorized by the 1962 Flood Control Act.

In the investigation of the Guyandot River Basin, the Corps of Engineers recognized that acquisition of certain mineral rights within the Justice Reservoir area would be necessary, primarily at and in the vicinity of the Justice damsite. The joint policy of the Departments of the Interior and of Army relative to acquisition of reservoir project lands, published in the Federal Register dated February 22, 1962, provides that mineral, oil and gas rights will not be acquired except where the development thereof would interfere with project purposes. In line with this policy, the Government will acquire only those lands and estate in underlying minerals necessary to insure the requirements of the project, and to protect construction of the dam and reservoir. Adherence to this policy for the Justice project, it is believed, will minimize the effects of the project on mineral resources in the area. It is planned to provide access to existing facilities, which may be disturbed by the project, equivalent to those currently available. Coal mining in the reservoir area would continue, using standard mining safety practices. It is considered that there would be little loss of coal mineral reserve as the result of the project.

Any loss in natural gas recovery would be small. Available data indicates that all producing wells are above the conservation pool level. Although some wells are in the flood control pool and subject to occasional flooding by the reservoir, production can continue, and where the land is taken in fee in producing areas, the affected owners could still recover the gas by drilling in close proximity to the taking lines.

During the course of the investigation in the Guyandot River Basin, consideration was given to means for flood protection other than the Justice Reservoir. These considerations included the possibility of providing local protection at urban areas experiencing



the greatest damages from headwater floods. These areas were Mullens, Mare, Stollings, Logan, and Chapmanville. The improvements studied were channel widening, levees, and floodwalls. In all instances, the local protection projects lacked economic justification. At Logan, for example, the local protection project would cost about \$27 million. This project would have a high degree of protection but the annual benefits would amount to only 30 percent of the annual charges.

Several plans involving reservoirs on tributaries were studied. It was found that these plans either lacked economic justification or would not greatly alleviate the flood problem in the Logan area. The studies concluded that the only economically feasible project providing a high degree of flood protection along the Guyandot River was the Justice Reservoir on the main stem of the Guyandot River.

The Justice Reservoir will provide almost complete control of flooding downstream from the damsite and also provide substantial flood control benefits along the Ohio River. Flood control benefits alone which would accrue from the project are estimated to be in excess of \$2½ million annually. The recent severe flood of March 12-14, 1963, was the flood of record on the Guyandot River, with damages in the basin estimated at \$8,370,000. Logan was hard hit for the second consecutive year with heavy damages. The 1963 flood is a new flood of record at Logan. If the Justice Reservoir had been in operation, over \$5,650,000 of these damages would have been prevented, and the damages below the damsite would only have amounted to \$388,000.

I hope the above information will serve your present purpose.

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON GRAHAM,  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army, Director  
of Civil Works.

APRIL 30, 1963.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I refer to your recent request for information on the urgency of initiating a new planning start in fiscal year 1963 for the authorized Justice Reservoir, Guyandot River.

In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee at pages 886 and 887 of the "Hearings, Supplemental Appropriations for 1963," it was brought out that Logan, W. Va., is the standout location with regard to flood damages insofar as the March 1963 flood is concerned, and it is the standout, of course, in West Virginia. It was also brought out that possible remedial actions are urgent for other areas in Kentucky.

Logan, W. Va., has had three major floods since 1957—the March 1963 flood being a new flood of record. The study which recommended the Justice Reservoir was authorized in 1958 and has proceeded on an expedited basis throughout its life because of the very great need that is apparent for flood protection at Logan, the Guyandot basin and the Ohio River basin, with Logan as the focal point of consideration. The Justice Reservoir was authorized in 1962 by the Congress. The need for providing immediate flood protection for Logan has again been demonstrated as the result of the March 1963 floods. A planning start for fiscal year 1963 on the Justice Reservoir would advance initiation of construction from fiscal year 1966 to fiscal year 1965; possibly eliminating flood damage for 1 year. The March 1963 flood caused preventable damages estimated at \$5,650,000, in the Guyandot Basin.

The areas in Kentucky are within the drainage areas of the Big Sandy River, the Kentucky River, and the Cumberland River. Here, too, there is an urgency for immediate action. For this area it is proposed to in-

corporate experience of the March 1963 flood in the interim flood control report on the Big Sandy scheduled for completion by the District Engineer in 1963 which covers both Kentucky and West Virginia areas.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations report on supplemental appropriation bill 1963 has included recommendations for fiscal year 1963 funds for general investigation to initiate review studies on the Kentucky River and the Cumberland River. These review studies will investigate possible flood protection measures for areas hard hit by the March 1963 flood.

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON GRAHAM,  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army, Director  
of Civil Works.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, we are now considering the appropriation of funds for the accelerated public works program. Some people have criticized this program as a discredited idea from the 1930's that has been dusted off to give employment to people on "make work" projects that are not important or needed. It has also been contended that this expenditure is unjustified, especially at a time when we expect to have a budget deficit.

I think the experience we have had, since the initial appropriation of \$400 million was approved last October, belies these charges, and I am encouraged by the Senate Appropriations Committee decision to recommend an additional \$450 million to continue the program.

There was an enthusiastic response from all sections of the country to the original appropriation last year and it was allocated to approved projects within a 5-month period.

In general, I think the projects approved to date are worthwhile ones.

The 32 projects in Connecticut approved so far, to receive \$4.1 million in accelerated public works assistance, illustrate the good use that can be made of this money.

New Britain has qualified for \$142,000 for an addition to its general hospital.

Sharon is receiving \$426,000 to construct a hospital.

Waterbury has already qualified for \$500,000 for work on its sewage facilities.

A total of \$96,000 of the funds needed for Danielson to complete work on sewage facilities will be accelerated public works funds.

Bridgeport has qualified for \$429,000 to help with four sewage projects.

And I could go on listing the fine public projects that are being undertaken in my State with funds from this particular program.

Money used to construct a hospital or a hospital addition, a sewage treatment plant, or water facilities, is money spent for a good purpose.

The value of a community of additional hospital beds, or an adequate sanitation or water system is indisputable. If the only defense of this program were that it hastened the day when some cities and towns will have these facilities available for use, it would be a compelling reason for congressional approval last year.

But there are other reasons why this program has made an important contribution. It has put unemployed work-

ers back on the job. These funds go to those communities which, because of a higher than average unemployment rate over a period of time, have the most difficulty in raising money to finance important public projects.

So we are easing their burden in this respect, by making available financial assistance that can be a crucial factor in deciding whether or not a project can be undertaken.

Additional job opportunities are thus opened up for the unemployed in these labor surplus areas. I know it is difficult to pinpoint the exact impact this can have on unemployment figures. But a brief reference to the figures for Connecticut will illustrate my point.

It is estimated that the 32 projects in my State will provide over 6 million man months of work. Surely this many hours of work will help ease the unemployment problem in these communities.

If it were not for the lack of funds, there are other projects in Connecticut which no doubt would have been approved as eligible for assistance by now.

The pending requests for funds with which I am familiar are sound ones, for needed community improvements, and I have been in contact with many local officials who are deeply concerned over the fate of this \$450 million appropriation.

This concern is certainly understandable, because the individual cities and towns cannot plan to start work on their projects until new funds are made available for the program and the final processing of their applications is completed.

In some cases, the amount of Federal assistance requested is substantial, and I have received assurances that prompt consideration will be given to them, once the necessary money is appropriated by Congress.

For example, Meriden has asked for \$267,000 for a new sanitation system, \$353,000 for a new water system, and for help on a number of other projects.

Bristol has a number of applications in, including one for \$494,000 to improve city streets, and another for \$160,000 for a new sanitation system.

Seymour has requested \$300,000 in help to construct a new sanitation system.

Derby has an important sewage treatment plant and interceptor sewer project, and has an application pending for \$700,000.

Ansonia needs \$650,000 to help with its sewage treatment plant.

Middletown has two significant requests for funds pending, one for \$438,000 to improve its water resources, the second for \$900,000 for an interceptor sewer and force main.

I think this brief listing and my previous reference to approved projects will serve to establish the point that Connecticut benefits substantially from the accelerated public works program.

I am not contending here that we extend and expand the scope of the program. But I do feel that we should at least provide enough funds to complete what we originally authorized in 1962.



I wish to take this opportunity to commend the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee for their sympathetic and prompt consideration of this appropriation. I hope the Senate will reject any efforts to reduce this figure.

FUNDS FOR ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Mr. HART. Mr. President, those of us who represent the State of Michigan are acutely aware, daily, of the need to provide jobs for the thousands who are unemployed. We are a State with many areas that are suffering from relatively continuous substantial unemployment.

And so I was one of the early supporters of the accelerated public works program, and sought the maximum appropriation to carry it out. We recognized that it was not a cure-all for unemployment; we saw it as a constructive step which would put people to work and improve conditions in our communities. For example, under it we have made substantial investment in our natural resources: sewer systems and sewage treatment works have been speeded, to help maintain the purity of our rivers and streams; roads, recreation facilities, reforestation, wildlife management, and fire control have been advanced in our national forests. Michigan, as well as many other States, will be a better place in which to live because we are doing this long-postponed job.

This has been a good program for Michigan. In the report issued by the Department of Commerce as of March 1, 1963, our State is No. 1 nationwide in the number of projects approved—162—and No. 1 in estimated man-months of on-site employment—33,298 under this program, nearly \$26 million was invested in our State in urgently-needed community facilities and other public works. And yet, so great is the need and so admirably is this legislation designed to meet it that at the present moment there are more than 300 applications on file from Michigan communities who are anxious to be given an opportunity to participate in the program. Indeed, many of them have been critical that they have not received funds to date, given the high rate of their unemployment and the community need for the facility. It has been difficult to explain that although \$900 million was authorized, only \$400 million was appropriated. Countless mayors and city managers have wired and written me, urging support of this supplemental appropriation.

I have assured them that I fully recognize the urgency of the need and have been urging early and favorable action on the supplemental appropriation. I would like to add that I think we all owe a word of commendation to those who have been administering this program. Working incredibly long hours and under great pressure, they have seen to it that the money moved fast to the communities, with a minimum of redtape. Insofar as I know, this gigantic job was done with a minimum of error. I for one would like to express my appreciation to those in the departments and agencies who have made this contribution to responsive government.

Clearly the Senate should now in the supplemental bill before us appropriate the full amount anticipated and needed for this most useful accelerated public works program.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to an item in the supplemental appropriation bill which I believe is of vital interest to Americans everywhere. This is the provision of \$30 million for the continued stocking of shelter space under the civil defense program.

Originally the Defense Department sought \$61.9 million to continue the marking and provisioning of community shelters which have been designated in existing spaces found to be suitable in a recent survey conducted by the Department. The House of Representatives denied this entire amount and Secretary of Defense McNamara subsequently stated that the cutoff of funds would result in a damaging interruption of many months duration in supplying the shelters.

As a consequence, the Senate committee restored approximately half of the requested amount by providing the \$30 million item in the bill before us today. Civil Defense officials, while gratified by the Senate committee's action, say that reduction from their original request would force a certain slowdown and they express concern that even this \$30 million might not be provided. I hope this will not be the case.

I want to emphasize that in making this statement, I am well aware of the controversy which is attached to the justification of our civil defense efforts. The severest critics of the program have charged that it constitutes a vested interest in war or that, in the nuclear age, it is an exercise in futility. I, myself, believe that our best defense against nuclear weapons in the years ahead lies along the path of disarmament. But, in the interim, it seems to me that the modest program being undertaken to stock existing shelters is a prudent investment in our national safety.

#### EUROPE'S ECONOMIC BOOM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to a series of articles published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch relating to the economic recovery and economic development of Western Europe.

Mr. President, the economic development of Western European nations in the past decade is both an inspiration and a challenge to the United States.

Europe today continues to thrive economically. Problems remain, but the strength of Western European nations is dynamic, and it represents a solid bulwark against Communist advances in that area of the world.

The United States helped to provide the foundations for Western Europe's increasingly healthy economies. And today, the United States is challenged in world markets by the commerce and industry of Western European nations.

The story of the continuing economic growth of these nations is fascinating. It is also important for us to understand

the story, and the lessons which can be drawn from it.

Mr. Thomas W. Ottenad, a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, spent 6 weeks, traveled 10,000 miles, and interviewed hundreds of leaders in Europe to produce a fascinating, informative and thorough series of articles titled "Europe's Economic Boom: A Study of How and Why."

I commend Mr. Ottenad and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for this example of responsible and effective journalism. These articles should be read by all of us in the Congress. I hope the articles will have a very wide circulation also among the general populace.

I have read the articles and I wish to say that I have received more information about the development of the Common Market and the principles on which the recovery was based from these articles than from anything else I have read in contemporary journals.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the series of seven articles by Thomas Ottenad in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch be printed in the RECORD. I commend this splendid journalist, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for the accuracy of the information and the quality of the articles themselves.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EUROPE'S ECONOMIC BOOM—A STUDY OF HOW AND WHY

(By Thomas W. Ottenad)

(First of a series)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The United States stands at what may be the most challenging economic frontier it has faced since the great depression of the 1930's.

The path it chooses will affect the pocket-books of most Americans, help or hinder millions of the unemployed in finding jobs, and strongly influence business conditions. It also will do much to determine whether the United States will move forward in prosperity or remain mired in a dangerous swamp-land where its economic growth has fallen far behind that of much of Western Europe.

Less dramatic but more sophisticated and subtle than the problem of the 1930's, the question confronting the United States now is both difficult and complex: How, in a generally affluent and seemingly unconcerned society, to achieve and sustain faster economic development in order to meet the Nation's needs, epitomized most poignantly by persistent and high unemployment.

So far, the principal answer has been President Kennedy's proposal to cut taxes and deliberately run up sizable Federal deficits in an effort to pump new life into the economic bloodstream.

Powerful voices have been raised in opposition to the administration's plan, for it offends the fiscally orthodox and provides opportunity for those so inclined to rant against Federal spending. More importantly, there is a sense of unease among many Americans, some of whom intuitively dislike deficit spending. While the United States has had tax cuts and budget deficits before, the Council of Economic Advisers believes this is the first time the package has been put forward as a deliberate device for boosting long-term growth. Its fate in Congress remains in doubt. After lengthy hearings, the House Ways and Means Committee is preparing a bill now.

Economics, European style, are greatly influenced by the public's view of government budgets and its attitude toward the role of







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued May 2, 1963  
For actions of May 1, 1963  
88th-1st, No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee announced hearings on feed grain, dairy, and cotton legislation. Senate committee reported bill to increase durum wheat allotments in Tulalake, Calif. Sen. Morse urged Ore. farmers to vote "yes" in wheat referendum. House committee voted to report bill for additional research facilities for experiment stations. Senate subcommittee voted to report Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

## HOUSE

1. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 40, to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. p. D279
2. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed with amendment H. R. 3872, to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank for 5 years, to increase the bank's authorization for insurance and guarantee from \$1 to \$2 billion, and to increase the limitation on the amount of loans, guarantees, and insurance outstanding at any time from \$7 to \$9 billion (pp. 7064-73). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Patman changing "the method of financing the increase in lending authority from a back door to an appropriated fund basis" (pp. 7072-3).



3. BUILDINGS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5207, authorizing additional appropriations for foreign buildings including Agricultural Attache housing (pp. 7074-80). Rep. Pool opposed passage of this bill as increasing the "physical comfort of those in the Foreign Service" while at the same time "the United States must borrow money with which to pay its debts" (p. 7081).
4. POPULATION. Rep. Curtis inserted a survey stating that <sup>Since</sup> the 30 to 44 ages comprise the 'biggest spending and most productive age group,' its failure to grow has had an important impact upon economic growth." p. 7085
5. CIVIL SERVICE. Rep. Widnall complimented the new Civil Service program called Legislative Operations Roundtable for Executives as enhancing "the Federal career executive's knowledge and understanding of executive-legislative relations through an examination in depth of congressional functions and processes, and the relationships between these and executive branch operations." pp. 7085-6

#### SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963 (pp. 7133-68). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to provide that the \$450 million for public works acceleration shall remain available until Jan. 31, 1964 (rather than June 30, 1964) (p. 7142). By a vote of 26 to 60, rejected an amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to reduce the amount for the public works acceleration program from \$450 million to \$250 million (pp. 7133, 7135-41). By a vote of 47 to 38, tabled an amendment by Sen. Javits to insert an anti-discrimination clause with respect to funds for the Farmers Home Administration (pp. 7142-5). By a vote of 18 to 65, rejected an amendment by Sen. Young (Ohio) to strike out the item for the Defense Department for civil defense research and for marking and stocking shelter spaces (pp. 7156-60). Conferees were appointed (p. 7168).

Also, the bill includes items for the Commerce Department for transportation research, Defense Department for civil defense research and for marking and stocking shelter spaces, President's disaster relief fund, Public Health Service for grants for establishing and operating family health service clinics for migratory farm workers and their families, GSA General Supply Fund and Federal Supply Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Virgin Islands Corporation for salt water distillation facilities and to restore capital losses in sugar operations, State Department for organizing and holding the World Food Congress, and various amounts for payment of judgments and claims against departments and agencies.

A House item was deleted which would have provided \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund of the Virgin Islands Corporation for expanding power facilities.

The Senate concurred in a House provision that departments and agencies absorb five percent of the supplemental requests for increased pay costs.

A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 5366, the Treasury, Post Office, Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill for 1964. p. D278

7. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with an amendment S. 762, to provide for increased durum wheat acreage allotments in the Tulare Lake area, Calif. (S. Rept. 166). p. 7093

Sen. Lausche expressed concern over reports that Public Law 480 shipments of wheat to Poland and Yugoslavia were being trans-shipped to countries behind the Iron Curtain, and inserted a letter from the State Department that they had found no evidence that this was being done. pp. 7116-7



first efforts to curb production. Let it be remembered that most of the research that has enabled American farmers to grow so much wheat per acre was largely financed by the Federal Government and that was "Government intervention," too.

The offer of a guaranteed price to accompany production controls is the proposal being offered by the Government. Wheat growers are free to reject it; but eventually, wheat production will be curbed by the market conditions that will simply force large numbers of growers to give up farming.

That is the real issue, not "Government intervention."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], to strike out, on page 9, line 3, "\$450 million" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250 million." On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INOUYE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the pending business still the amendment I offered yesterday, or has it been supplanted temporarily by another amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct in the first part of his statement.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. My amendment is still the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to temporarily postpone consideration of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, there is an amendment at the desk that I want to offer for myself and for both Senators from New York [Mr. JAVITS and Mr. KEATING] and the junior Senator from

Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] to House bill 5517, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut, for himself and the Senators from New York and Pennsylvania, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is provided, on page 11, after line 16, to insert the following:

#### GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare," \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 shall be available for child welfare services, and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.

On page 11, line 24, to strike out "\$68,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$90,000."

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to provide some funds so that the day-care program for children of working mothers can get underway without further delay and so that the training of additional child welfare personnel may begin.

I have been as concerned as any Member of this body in the growing problems of welfare throughout our country. I knew these problems as a Governor; and as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare I was anxious to see some constructive progress made in the direction of our Federal welfare programs.

At HEW last year we developed with the Congress the first major reform of the Nation's welfare laws since the Social Security Act was passed in 1935. To its great credit, Congress last year faced up to the problems of welfare and recognized that the only long-range solution lies with prevention of dependency before it occurs and rehabilitation to get people off relief and back into useful roles in society. The Congress, in passing the 1962 amendments, agreed that just giving money to people to keep them alive does not solve the problem. When people need assistance in these prosperous times, poverty is not their only trouble. In fact, they are poor because they have other troubles—bad health, functional illiteracy, lack of skills, or some combination.

A key feature of these amendments was aid to States for the development and expansion of day-care services. We hear a lot of criticism of mothers who could work remaining on public assistance. But a recent study of families with dependent children showed that 90 percent of them had small children at home.

What would happen to those children if these mothers, or even a portion of them, went to work?

In the entire United States, there are just 18,000 licensed day-care facilities, and they can accommodate 185,000 children. But there are, today, 9 million children under 12 years of age whose mothers are in the labor force. If present trends continue, the number of women in the labor force will increase 31 percent in the next decade.

What is to be done to keep their children from roaming the streets, to protect them from the degrading and de-

moralizing experiences that come to children when they are left on their own too early? We have more latchkey children today than we had at the height of World War II. How much worse can we let this situation get? How much higher will we let our juvenile delinquency rates rise before we follow through on the constructive program authorized a year ago when the public welfare amendments were passed?

Funds for day care for children—to get mothers off the assistance rolls and to protect the children of mothers who are already working—are called for in the 1962 amendments. The funds were authorized; they were not appropriated. They were provided for in a supplemental appropriation last year which failed of enactment during the closing days of the last session. They have been provided in the supplemental appropriation passed by the House. They are not included in the supplemental appropriation bill now before the Senate.

That is why I am proposing an amendment to restore to the supplement appropriation bill a total of \$1 million—\$800,000 to make an immediate beginning, in all the States, for day care services, and \$200,000 for the training of child welfare personnel. And a few additional positions in the Children's Bureau are needed to get this program started.

Nothing could be more shortsighted than to deny funds for day care and force mothers who could work to give up their jobs and return to the relief rolls. We know that constructive steps can be taken. In North Carolina last year a mother of four children was able to reduce her aid to dependent children payment in half when day care funds made it possible for her to work. A mother of two children, left without support, stayed off relief completely because of day care arrangements for her children that enabled her to get a job as a stenographer. These examples can be repeated throughout the country.

We all want to see the costs of welfare reduced. But in the long run savings will be made only if constructive alternatives are provided to a life of perpetual dependency.

One of the best answers is the opportunity to work. Day-care funds help to give mothers that opportunity.

The States are eagerly waiting to get started on this vital program. Many groups in communities all over the Nation are hopeful they can begin expanding these day-care facilities without further delay. We must not fail them now. The amendments I propose are as follows:

On page 11, after line 16, insert the following:

#### GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare," \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 shall be available for child welfare services, and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.

On page 11, line 24, strike out "\$68,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$90,000."



I also hope that the cut which has been made in salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Family Services will be substantially restored in conference. A major part of the Federal burden of carrying out the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments falls on this Bureau. They carry the Federal Government's responsibility for administering the Nation's \$5 billion public assistance programs. We expect them to help States and communities provide the services that will help many of the 7 million needy people become self-reliant and self-supporting. We expect them to see that States operate their programs efficiently so that ineligible people are not certified for aid.

And yet, having added immeasurably to their responsibilities by genuinely progressive legislation, we deny them the personnel to discharge their added responsibilities.

The Congress passed the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments because it wanted to move constructively toward solving the problem of poverty. One ingredient of success is a competent and adequate staff. Fifty positions were included in the House allowance to administer the welfare amendments.

If the 50 positions originally requested were allowed, there would be available to the Bureau of Family Services a total of only 443 positions to administer this multibillion-dollar program. It is my hope that these needed positions will be restored in conference.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I am pleased to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, one of our colleagues in the Senate, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], and I, too, of course, are interested in the precise definition of what these funds would be used for if they were appropriated in the pending bill.

Section 527 of the Social Security Act, the Public Welfare Amendments Act of 1962, reads as follows:

SEC. 527. (a) In order to assist the States to provide adequately for the care and protection of children whose parents are, for part of the day, working or seeking work, or otherwise absent from the home or unable for other reasons to provide parental supervision, the portion of the appropriation under section 521 for any fiscal year which is not allotted under section 522 shall be allotted by the Secretary—

And so forth. The point of the question is, What do the words "or otherwise absent from home or unable for other reasons to provide parental supervision" mean? Do they open up a general operation for children who require day care, whatever may be the reason; or is it the intention of the Senator who proposes the amendment—and, of course, that includes me too, and my intention—that it shall be utilized for the protection of children whose parents are working or seeking work?

Is it to be the true classic day-care program; and that these general words of extension, "for other reasons to provide parental supervision," whatever they may mean, will not apply to this appropriation?

Mr. RIBICOFF. The Senator is correct. What we had in mind was the kind of situation where there might be a mother of children of tender years who is not on relief and who is not a public charge, and whose husband has a job, but who suddenly finds herself with the need for a very serious operation. She can go to the hospital for a month. Under those circumstances it would be possible for these minor children to have day care.

I believe that the Senator from New York, who is a cosponsor with me of the amendment, has raised a point which I believe should be in the RECORD as a matter of legislative history. Therefore I should like to give examples of the type of children who would be cared for under this program.

First. A substantial number of the 15 million children under 18 years of age in the United States whose mothers are working—4 million of these children are under 6 years of age, and 5 million are between the ages of 6 to 11.

Second. The children of employable mothers who are seeking employment—a recent study of families with dependent children showed that 90 percent of them had small children in the home—many of the mothers in these families would be able to seek employment were day care facilities available.

Third. Mentally retarded and other handicapped children whose parents are not able to provide continuing supervision over such children.

Fourth. Children of migrant agricultural workers—a number of States report a great need for this type of care.

In the entire United States, there are just 18,000 licensed day care facilities, and they can accommodate only 185,000 children. All but 3 of 44 States which participated in a recent survey indicated a serious need for additional day care facilities.

The day care program is designed primarily to help women in the low income group who are in the labor force or who are required to seek employment. Those mothers who can pay for part of the costs of day care will be expected to do so.

It is understood that the proposed day care program has been characterized as a baby sitting program. This description is completely inaccurate as indicated by the definition of day care included in the basic statute. There is no intention of providing services for the purpose of relieving parents of the care of their children while they run errands or seek recreation. The care would be related exclusively to those purposes described in the basic statute. Each State plan must include provision: For such safeguards as may be necessary to assure provision of day care under the plan only in cases in which it is in the best interest of the child and the mother and only in cases in which it is determined, under criteria established by the State, that a need for such care exists; and, in cases in which the family is able to pay part or all of the costs of such care, for payment of such fees as may be reasonable in the light of such ability, and for giving priority, in determining the existence of need for such day care, to members of

low-income or other groups in the population and to geographical areas which have the greatest relative need for extension of such day care.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I am pleased to yield.

Mr. PASTORE. As the Senator in charge of the bill, I am not in a position to accept the amendments, because I have not consulted with the other members of the committee. It is quite a large committee. However I have discussed the subject with the chairman of the appropriate subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

He has conveyed to me the assurance that, whatever I decide to do, he would support me in it. I certainly support the amendments sponsored by my good friend, the Senator from Connecticut. The amount of \$102,500 for salaries and expenses was cut to \$68,000. This was done in the markup of the bill. In view of the presentation made by the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from New York, I am sure that if this matter had been called to the attention of the committee, our action would have been otherwise. Also, we would be raising the figure from \$68,000 to \$90,000. The other amendment provides \$1 million for grants for maternal and child welfare.

I believe that the requests are modest, and I hope the Senator will approve them.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I am pleased to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] was particularly interested in the amendment. I have tried to locate him to have him come to the floor. Before we on this side of the aisle can agree to the amendment I would like to have the Senator from Colorado have an opportunity of at least being consulted.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I am pleased to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I have talked to the Senator from Colorado, who is detained in the Defense Subcommittee of Appropriations on a matter that demands his presence for some time. What I am trying to get is a firm statement from the Senator from Connecticut. I am willing to commit myself. The Senator from Colorado, I must say, wishes to be recorded as against the amendment, but he will not stand in the way of its being approved. Although the Senator from Colorado is opposed to it, he will not stand in its way, if it is clear what the intent of the amendment is. That is what we want to get from the Senator from Colorado. Is it clear that this money will be used for the classic day care use, which is for working mothers or mothers seeking work?

Mr. RIBICOFF. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Whatever the words may include, this appropriation will not be used for anything but that classic case.

Mr. RIBICOFF. There is no intention to provide services for the purpose of relieving parents from the responsi-



bility of caring for their children. That is the responsibility of parents.

However I believe we all recognize the fact that we want to get people off relief. If a mother has children who are 4 or 5 years old, who will take care of the children while the mother is working? The purpose of the program is to have these children cared for. This would be an economical program.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is opposed to the amendment, but he will not stand in the way of the Senator in charge of the bill accepting the amendment. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] feels the same way. However, we must pinpoint the legislative intent; namely, that this money, if finally appropriated, will be used only for the classic day care purpose, that is, for the children of working mothers or mothers seeking work, period.

Does the Senator agree to that?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I agree to that; and that was my intention when I was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and submitted the proposal to Congress. I believe that will be found in my testimony before the appropriate committees. I know that was the intention of Congress when it passed similar legislation last year.

Mr. JAVITS. Then the Senator from Connecticut agrees to that?

Mr. RIBICOFF. Absolutely.

Mr. JAVITS. I do too. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. As a cosponsor I feel this moderate approach has much merit.

More than one-third of Pennsylvania's work force are women. Of these, 149,311 have at least 1 child under 6. A study of child care services in the State made in 1959 by the Fels Institute of the University of Pennsylvania showed that only 4,500 children are in day care centers or family day care homes. I know that many thousands of children of working mothers are inadequately cared for by neighbors or are "latch string children" without any supervision.

With the money which Pennsylvania would receive from Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department would develop new day care services in geographical areas where the employment of women is greatest. This would be done by assisting counties to operate day care centers themselves by reimbursing counties for the purchase of day care services for private agencies, by operating demonstration day care projects in public housing and by conducting training courses for personnel of newly established day care services.

Funds would also be used to expand the number of day care centers conducted during the summer and early fall for the children of migrant laborers who would otherwise be left in the camps under the supervision of older children while their

mothers are in the field. The small Pennsylvania program which has been conducted for several years has received national attention. Funds would also be used for salaries of departmental staff to enforce the law requiring licensing of family day care homes operated for profit and to provide consultation to the operators of such homes.

The 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act require steady progress toward the goal of an adequate child care program in each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. At present, 14 counties have no program and 19 others have personnel standards which do not meet Federal requirements. In order to improve this situation it will be necessary for Pennsylvania to recruit professionally trained personnel or to train promising young people in greater numbers than we have been able to do heretofore. At a recent meeting which the Pennsylvania department held with the deans of the three graduate schools of social work, they learned that student's tuition covers something less than one-half of the cost to the school of educating one student. On this account each of the three schools is planning only a small annual expansion in the future.

The funds which I hope will be restored to the HEW budget would assist the schools to expand their faculties in order that they can accept more students who will prepare for child welfare positions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added to the amendment to the pending supplemental bill previously offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] to restore \$1 million to initiate a program of day care services for children of working mothers.

I am pleased that this amendment was adopted, and I wish to associate myself with it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what I am about to propose is, in effect, a repetition of the request I made yesterday afternoon. I ask unanimous consent that on the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and all amendments thereto there be a limitation of debate of 1 hour, the time to be divided between the majority leader and the minority leader or to be assigned by them to whomever they may designate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I turn the control of my time over to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Is-

land [Mr. PASTORE], the chairman of the subcommittee, who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time for the quorum call to be exclusive of the 30 minutes on each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will prevail. The amendment would strike \$200 million from the \$450 million requested in the appropriation for the accelerated public works program.

As I stated yesterday, of the \$900 million that was authorized, of which \$400 million was appropriated at the last session, \$275 million is now obligated—\$125 million was not obligated as of April 4.

If we make the amount \$250 million instead of \$450 million, and add the \$125 million, there will be \$375 million to spend for the accelerated public works program.

In addition, the committee of conference last year accepted the Senate committee's recommendation of language that the accelerated public works program should be justified or explained to the committee when the hearing took place this year. Actually, no justifications have been made as yet, because the administration has thus far not been able to present them.

Admitting that there are recommendations of something over a billion dollars from the various States and cities, these recommendations have not been shaken down as projects because many of the cities, towns, and States which will have to contribute have not yet committed themselves to their share of the financing. For these reasons, I maintain that the amount I propose would be entirely sufficient to carry the program forward and to help solve the problem of unemployment.

I believe that one other point that was brought up is very important. If the whole \$900 million is appropriated and spent, it will provide about 110,000 on-site jobs. Off-site, it is estimated that there will be another 110,000 jobs created, or a total of 220,000 jobs. As I understand, this number is perhaps less than 1 percent of the total number of persons unemployed. All Senators want to provide employment for people in their States. But what is the best way to do it? Will the proposal in the bill help to do that? It will not help to provide permanent jobs. What we seek to provide are permanent jobs.

In the last month, three textile mills and one gun factory in Massachusetts have closed. That means that between 2,500 and 3,000 persons have lost their permanent jobs. Most of them are skilled workers. They are skilled in textile work and skilled in riflemaking. Will those persons be helped by provid-



ing jobs on construction sites, such as the accelerated public works program calls for? It seems to me that the persons who will be employed on the jobs will be mostly construction workers. If a contractor needs a new construction worker, he will employ someone who has had construction experience. He may perhaps even employ him at overtime rates, rather than hire an inexperienced worker for that job.

My amendment will not necessarily diminish the program; it will make the program more realistic and more practical. If the program should be continued after next January, Congress would have another opportunity to examine it.

Mr. President, the latest figures show that the rate of unemployment is at a lower level than it has been for some time; and that the number of new jobs created in March were some 800,000, as compared with 200,000 fewer in the month of February.

So I hope this amendment, which I believe is realistic and sensible, and will help a comparatively few of our unemployed workers to get jobs during the next 6 months, will be adopted.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. I am very much in favor of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts to the committee amendment; and I desire to point out that what I had to say during the last session of Congress about the \$500 million program certainly holds true here.

I think the Senator from Massachusetts has made it abundantly clear that this money cannot be programed in an amount in excess of the \$250 million which will remain if his amendment to the committee amendment is adopted, plus the carryover amounts which have not yet been programed.

So I hope the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts to the committee amendment will be adopted.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this amount, as approved by the committee, is a relatively small one for such a program; and I believe it certainly should not be reduced.

First of all, this \$900 million program is relatively small, in view of the fact that there are so many legitimate demands for improvements of this type.

Of course, this amount has already been authorized, and I understand there are no plans to increase the authorization this year. So this program—being nationwide—is a modest one; and almost all of the program requires sizable local contributions in connection with the projects—a requirement which, in itself, is right and fair, and insures that the projects will actually serve the communities involved.

Mr. President, I am greatly impressed by the very fine manner in which—according to my observation—the program has been administered. Last fall, when it was enacted, it was impossible to know what its extent would be or what would be the attitude in connection with its administration. But all the projects which have come within my observation have been very carefully considered and scrutinized, and only the most meritorious have been able to survive. Furthermore, a very able man is at the head of the program; and I believe we can assume that that situation will continue.

This program supplies a very definite need. I understand that 72 percent of it has been on a grant basis; and two-thirds of the projects for which grants have been made have been for sewage-disposal plants or waterworks extension plants.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on that point, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Mississippi is absolutely correct.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for his verification.

That means that these essential and most necessary improvements are made in villages, small towns, and small cities. However, they are expensive improvements; and the local governments could not by themselves finance them; neither do they have the ability to borrow sufficient funds with which to meet this need.

So, insofar as many of the villages, small towns, and small cities are concerned, this program doubtless represents the difference between being able or being unable to go forward, rather than gradually fall back and fall out of the economy. I believe this is one of the most appealing virtues and one of the proven, demonstrated qualities which the program has already shown. That fact in itself certainly justifies such a program.

I regret that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has seen fit to offer his amendment to the committee amendment. His amendment calls for a small reduction. I hope the judgment of the committee that his amendment should be rejected and that the committee amendment should be confirmed will—entirely on the merits of the case—be sustained. In the committee, I did not hear any real objection to the amount or to the program itself; and I think the judgment of the committee should stand.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield to me?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, this appropriation will add to the national deficit during the next fiscal year. So will tax reduction. So will other appropriations which will come before the Senate.

I was interested to hear the distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] express his support of the bill. I, too, support it; but I do not close

my eyes to the fact that it will add to the deficit.

Yesterday, during debate, the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] said that jobs for 250,000 people are involved in the bill. I do not know by what index that particular number is arrived at. However, assuming it to be a correct estimate, I ask this question: Could a tax reduction of \$450 million, thereby adding that amount to the deficit, possibly provide as much employment for the unemployed as the pending bill will provide?

It seems to me that the earnest desire of those who are unemployed may be that they become taxpayers. They are not particularly concerned with a tax cut. Instead, they wish to be able to pay some taxes—in other words, to earn income on which they will owe taxes. So they need, not a tax cut, but jobs.

I share the views which have been expressed about the value of this program and the need for this appropriation. If we must have deficit financing, I choose the kind of deficit by which we shall get something for our money. For the deficit spending contained in the pending bill, we shall have improvements in water facilities and a lessening of the pollution of our streams and of the water table; and we shall also have, to show for the deficit, investments in other community improvements. If our way of life is affluent, if it affords healthful living conditions and opportunities for employment and education, these must be available on the community level.

Theories in Washington are not very valuable unless they are given effect and meaning in the communities throughout our land.

I oppose the pending amendment, support the bill, and only regret that the entire amount requested will not be appropriated. I express the hope that further authorization will be enacted this year.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, what is the time situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has 23 minutes remaining and the Senator from Rhode Island has 21 minutes remaining.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I assign 3 minutes to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, yesterday I spoke in opposition to the amendment offered by my friend the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. Today I again express my opposition to the amendment. I oppose the reduction of the appropriation from \$450 million to \$250 million because I believe the entire sum is needed to meet the essential purpose of the program. Let us remember that the essential purpose of the program is to provide employment to people living in areas of persistent unemployment, and to those who have been out of work for long periods of time. I agree that a public works program is not the best method of insuring and providing full employment throughout the country. And in time a tax cut will



hopefully, stimulate both the economy and employment. But the question I raised yesterday, and the one I repeat today, is what is being done to provide opportunity for the hard core of unemployed people while we wait for a tax cut, investment, and the natural processes of private enterprise to stimulate the economy? As the Senator from Massachusetts has said, it is true that this appropriation and the public works program it supports, will not furnish employment to every unemployed person, and to certain categories of labor. But there are other groups of people for whom it would provide employment.

I could be charged with having an interest because my State is grievously affected by a lagging economy in its coal fields. And I am concerned with the fact that many are out of work in my State, and that their families are suffering. But I do not base my support of the works program, and my opposition to the amendment on parochial grounds. I believe the Congress has the duty, and the responsibility, to consider the plight of those who are unemployed through no fault of their own—wherever they may live in our country. And I believe it is the responsibility of the Congress to provide every reasonable help for their emergency employment until the economy begins to grow at a faster pace.

I can support reductions in the budget in many fields; I shall do so, and I believe \$3-\$4 billion can be cut. But I do not desire to make my plea for economy at the expense of the people in our country who are out of work—and I do not want to cut out the one available program which offers hope for emergency employment. The emergency public works program to which we are addressing ourselves will provide substantial benefits and improvements throughout the country in many communities—sewage and water facilities, hospitals, and public buildings. But its chief purpose is to give employment. Mr. William Batt, the Director of the program, testified that the addition of this \$450 million would mean that the total overall employment generated by this program will be from 225,000 to 250,000 jobs averaging 1 year of work. This is no small achievement.

I support the measures that we can take—a tax cut accompanied by reductions in spending—to achieve fiscal stability and to stimulate the economy. And I voice my own political philosophy in saying that our country, the Congress, and my party have responsibility to people who are out of work and cannot find jobs, while we, and, more important, they, are waiting for the economy to improve.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. I assign 1 additional minute to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask the Senator two questions which are important to me.

Those of us who advocate a tax cut and many other things to improve the economy and deal with endemic unemployment must take account of the interim period in which those measures will not have been effectuated. Is that not true?

Mr. COOPER. That is what I have argued. There will be an interim period of at least a year or two.

Mr. JAVITS. In the view of the Senator from Kentucky, is the program designed to fill that void?

Mr. COOPER. I support it as having that purpose.

Mr. JAVITS. Second, does the Senator feel that we have already made the cut in the authorization? I and others, including the Senator from Kentucky, I am sure, voted to cut the proposal for an appropriation of \$2 billion down to an appropriation for \$900 million. So what we are asked to appropriate now is within the context of what we have already cut. Is that correct?

Mr. COOPER. That is correct, following the action last summer in fixing the authorization at \$900 million.

Mr. JAVITS. I appreciate that. I find my own view is parallel to that of the Senator. An exercise of responsibility requires that we go at least that far.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I never cease to be beguiled by the language of the appropriation bills that come to the floor of the House and the Senate. In fact, during the 17 or 18 years that I have served either on the House Appropriations Committee or the Senate Appropriations Committee I have been beguiled because all bills start in the same fashion. They provide that—

The following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations—

And so forth. The language includes, "out of any money in the Treasury."

Mr. President, on net balance there is no money in the Treasury. Certainly when the books are cast up and we are given an accounting for the fiscal year 1962-63, which will come on the 30th of next month, we will see that the deficit will aggregate as much as \$9 billion. But I am now speaking of net balance. We can exercise all the abracadabra we desire, we can borrow, we can set up a complicated system of bookkeeping, but when all is said and done, there is no money in the Treasury out of which the sum proposed can be expended. The money will be borrowed money. We can slice the baloney any way we desire; it will be borrowed money, and there will be a debt service on it from now on.

All anyone need do is to look at the unexpurgated edition of the Federal budget, which looks like an 8-pound Sears Roebuck catalog, and there he will find that interest on the public debt is in the \$10 billion bracket. Every time we add to the debt, the interest charge goes up.

I am not insensible of the fact that

our country is a growing country. But I am also not insensible of the fact that the interest alone on the public debt is 2½ times the whole cost of the Government—including Army, Navy, and civil functions of all kinds—the year I landed in this town as a freshman Representative in 1933.

Today we have a debt well in excess of \$360 billion.

I do not care about the hocus-pocus I have read in the newspapers that the administration proposes to exercise. We are told that the Department of the Treasury will ask to raise the debt ceiling to \$320 billion. We are told that they have some kind of scheme now to make it appear to be what it actually is not.

I am reminded a little of that sweet gracious old lady who hired a man to bring together the family genealogy. Unfortunately they found one uncle on the family tree who had been electrocuted in the penitentiary. To make sure that he would command a good fee, the genealogical expert, while puzzling about it, finally said, "There was one uncle who occupied the chair of applied electricity in a large public institution."

That is a wonderful way to put it, but it meant exactly what it was; that he had committed a crime and was electrocuted for it to pay his debt to society.

So I do not care about the fancy words and trappings. This is borrowed money, and we ought to be very careful how we spend it.

Last September the Senate passed the authorization bill. They wanted \$2 billion, as the distinguished Senator from New York said. How true. We cut that to \$900 million.

Do Senators think they will not be back? Do not be so foolish, because they are back now for the other \$500 million we did not give them when we passed the appropriation bill in October of last year. The bill went to the White House for signature. I suppose there were some naive souls who thought, "We will give them \$400 million, and perhaps, because of some magic gesture they will not come back." But they are here.

That was last October. This is May. The bill is here. They wanted not a part of it, but all of it, until the House cut out \$50 million. So their request was for \$500 million, to make up the total of \$900 million. Originally it was \$2 billion. If we give this to them, then we can wait to see whether they will be back for the remainder of what they want, to be added to the debt.

I noticed with interest what the Secretary of the Treasury said to the chamber of commerce yesterday that there was an upswing and the possibility of generating another billion dollars in taxes. Bless him if it can be done. I only hope so. But I have my fingers crossed, because, when all is said and done, there are only two jobmakers in the country. One is government. The other is enterprise. I do not care how anyone slices that, we cannot get away from it.

The administration takes credit now for having provided some jobs. There



are 690,000 jobs on the State and local payrolls, paid for out of taxes, and 126,000 on the Federal rolls. Do Senators call it job giving to take it out of one pocket and put it in another? I suppose that is the reason why there is lack of the rather delicate thing which is called "confidence," which is so necessary to energize and stimulate a country. I do not think the people who have the money for capital investment think this is a correct way to operate a railroad. That is the simple truth.

Confidence is a delicate thing, Mr. President. I am reminded of the lady who got up in the car on the train and walked from one car to another. When she was in the vestibule, between cars, the bell cord snapped and hit her on the cheek. At that time the conductor came by, and she said, "My conscience, what happened?" He said, "Lady, be calm. The train pulled in two." She said, "Is it any wonder? Could you hold it together with a piece of string?"

But that is the piece of string which made this country go, and it will make it go again. We are making it more difficult to make it go. That is what bothers me.

They are here again. They wanted \$500 million. The House gave them \$450 million. Now we are trying to cut the figure back, by the amendment, \$200 million.

I could give Senators all the details in the hearings. I read every word. I read the House hearings. What do Senators think they say? The applications coming into the Housing and Home Finance Agency are running \$300 million a month. Those coming to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are running \$150 million a month. That is a total of \$450 million a month. If we multiply by 12, if that is a consistent pattern, there would be \$5.4 billion in applications in a year.

I say, "Is anybody so naive as to believe that this will be the end of this business? Do not kid yourselves."

The hearings show that 6,211 projects were submitted. That covers only three-fourths of the distressed areas, 900 areas out of more than 1,200 areas.

What do Senators think the towns and villages in other areas will do? Do Senators think they will let this grab bag go by without getting their share?

I say to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton], "Do you, sir, think that will happen in New Hampshire?" The Senator knows very well that those who did not get their applications in in time will come to the Congress. They will be on his doorstep. They will say to the Senator from New Hampshire, "Senator Cotton, we could not get down there in time with our tincups. We want you now to see that more money is authorized and that more is appropriated. We have to get into this deal."

And they will get into it. We cannot cut off a Federal function like this so easily, with so much money involved.

I know that the majority of projects are for sewers and paving, but there are projects for city halls, too, and for courthouses and for fire stations.

I served for 4 years on a city council, and I know how eager we were to have

a city hall. But there was no Mr. Whiskers, better known as Uncle Sam, from whom to get the money. But we finally got a city hall with our own money. We got a courthouse with our own money. And we got a fire station with our own money.

When the people in my town were interested in sewage treatment, I said, "Yes; that must be done. You cannot pour raw effluence into a wonderful river that once upon a time was next to the Columbia River as a fish-producing stream." It broke my heart to see that river contaminated. I helped to carry the ball. My twin brother got into the council, and he helped to carry it. We got a sewage treatment plant.

But, it is said, "Here is free money. Get your hands into the sack." My State is in it for \$10 million. The people will not like the speech I make on the Senate floor today, but I have to make it, because there is something more important than a little plant for one of my own towns, and that is the solvency of the United States of America in a day of fever, when countries are foundering in our own hemisphere. Look at Brazil. The *cruzeiro* went down, I understand, 64 percent in a single month. The Argentine is in danger. There is the problem of Cuba, and many other things. This becomes a taint. It becomes a contagion. It becomes an infection in that part of the world where we live.

Oh, how blithely we discuss this matter and say, "This is a good thing." It is transient. There is talk of 220,000 jobs, about half on-site, and about half off-site, for \$900 million. That is what the record shows. I do not believe those figures, Mr. President.

I have great admiration for Mr. Batt, the Administrator.

Incidentally, with respect to the "crocodile" discussion yesterday, when the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] thought the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. Tower] had called him a crocodile, I wish to say that he did not call him a crocodile. He was only talking about crocodile tears. But the Senator from Pennsylvania should not shed any crocodile tears, because, if Senators will note the hearings, they will see that the great and good Keystone State will get \$31½ million. The limit is 10 percent, and out of \$367 million Pennsylvania will get pretty close to 10 percent. They got the Administrator, too, and the Assistant Administrator. So the Senator from Pennsylvania should shed no crocodile tears. He is doing very well under this program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield 3 additional minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the other day I saw that we were about to observe the anniversary of a rather interesting flight made by a young gentleman named Corrigan. It happened many years ago. He started from New York to California, but, as I understand, he landed in Dublin, Ireland; and they have called him Wrong Way Corrigan from that day to this.

If that is the way to get the country "moving," all I have to say is we are moving in the wrong direction. We are ballooning the debt. The Senator from New Hampshire knows this. We are ballooning the budget. It is not \$99 billion. It is \$108 billion. Let us be honest with the people. There are \$9 billion of new functions and obligations in the budget, in addition to the \$99 billion in administrative cash. Then there is a proposal for a \$12 million deficit in 1964. Then, in addition, a tax cut is proposed.

That is why there is a certain euphemism to the language in the appropriation bills that begins, "The following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The money is not there. It is like the ditty I heard again the other day:

Last night I saw upon the stair  
A little man who wasn't there.  
He wasn't there again today.  
Oh, how I wish he'd go away.

I am thinking in terms of the solvency of our country. I do not go for all the figures that are so neatly racked up. Mention is made of 220,000 jobs. How much of this is machine work? For many years I was involved in earth machinery contracting work. The book says this is competitive work. If I bid on one of those jobs, all I do is move my machines over to another site. The same manpower, is used. The talk about how many jobs will be created is sheer guesswork. Some jobs will be created. In the very nature of things, that could not be helped. But to say that for one man on-site one man offsite will be put to work is guesswork. What is there in the way of inventory of cast iron pipe for water mains, for example? There is plenty there. The jobs for that particular kind of work are not particularly multiplied. So I take all of these figures with a grain of salt.

I wish we could send out through the country a note of confidence and say that we are going to cooperate with those forces and with the basic philosophical approaches to prosperity that have always worked before.

There is bound to be some pain. No baby was ever born into the world without some pain and travail. We do not get out of fixes and difficulties without some pain. This was referred to as the interim period. There are painful periods, to be sure, but is that an excuse for piling mistake upon mistake and failure to sound forth a position that is best calculated to undergird with confidence the economic structure of the country so that we can really get moving again?

Mr. President, mine may be only a voice in the wilderness, but this has to be said. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table which appears on page 477 of the hearings, which is a summary by States of projects approved under the \$400 million accelerated public works appropriation as of March 31, 1963.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



Summary by States of projects approved under \$400,000,000 accelerated public works appropriation as of Mar. 31, 1963

[Dollars in thousands]

State	Accelerated public works funds	Other Federal funds <sup>1</sup>	Local matching funds <sup>2</sup>	Estimated on-site man-years
Alabama.....	\$9,446		\$7,830	1,293
Alaska.....	4,626	\$43	2,167	346
Arizona.....	5,170		150	755
Arkansas.....	5,765	308	4,405	766
California.....	14,410	250	8,995	1,410
Colorado.....	2,535	255	1,522	339
Connecticut.....	4,237	272	4,545	570
Delaware.....	310		666	31
Florida.....	6,499		6,115	784
Georgia.....	6,615		5,235	828
Hawaii.....	546			91
Idaho.....	3,606	103	258	401
Illinois.....	10,634	489	8,004	1,127
Indiana.....	4,924	566	5,070	571
Iowa.....	385			21
Kansas.....	552		730	87
Kentucky.....	16,447	1,325	17,003	2,830
Louisiana.....	14,111	1,775	18,810	2,196
Maine.....	2,426	1,103	2,109	357
Maryland.....	1,539		842	189
Massachusetts.....	6,199	609	7,001	715
Michigan.....	30,958	2,386	25,783	3,368
Minnesota.....	7,061	735	5,287	823
Mississippi.....	7,215	317	5,297	1,336
Missouri.....	5,975		2,866	761
Montana.....	3,516		263	525
Nebraska.....	1,337	129	854	124
Nevada.....	332		66	50
New Hampshire.....	1,120	504	1,233	102
New Jersey.....	21,137	1,913	23,141	2,226
New Mexico.....	8,001	179	1,123	1,191
New York.....	11,642	805	11,422	1,212
North Carolina.....	8,988	229	6,089	1,469
North Dakota.....	497		65	83
Ohio.....	11,671	896	12,699	1,212
Oklahoma.....	7,838	35	5,144	833
Oregon.....	6,479		1,909	917
Pennsylvania.....	31,502		28,338	3,929
Rhode Island.....	6,799	1,692	8,007	541
South Carolina.....	6,094	295	7,754	768
South Dakota.....	1,139		240	191
Tennessee.....	10,542	99	10,368	1,832
Texas.....	9,602	33	8,790	1,211
Utah.....	3,503		575	558
Vermont.....	391	549	932	34
Virginia.....	1,461	236	787	252
Washington.....	8,389	6	4,309	834
West Virginia.....	16,932	610	12,017	1,936
Wisconsin.....	3,917	747	2,738	521
Wyoming.....	827	58	592	141
Guam.....	105			11
Puerto Rico.....	11,422	243	5,854	1,136
Virgin Islands.....	326			72
U.S. total.....	367,768	19,799	296,899	45,906

<sup>1</sup> Consists of grants made under the Hill-Burton hospital program and the water pollution program.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of moneys provided by the localities for hospital, water pollution, and local water, sewer, and other public facilities.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, some time later it will probably be my pleasure to submit another table showing how the \$450 million is to be disposed of, unless the Senate, in its profound wisdom, is willing to support the Saltonstall amendment. I wish it would. I hope it will. But I do not let my hopes deceive me to the point where I think that objective is going to be consummated.

That is the story, Mr. President; but on this whole issue of economy, other things will be said, and I know there are those who do not share my view. However, that is the glory of this great deliberative body, where we can speak out, contrary to views of others of our colleagues, and be cheerful about it.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the majority leader.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on the remaining amendments and all amendments thereto, as well as motions, there be a time limitation of 40 minutes, 20 minutes to the side, this agreement to apply only to the amendments and motions, and not to the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, this proposal applies to all amendments at the desk, without regard to the rule of germaneness. Is that correct?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

*Ordered,* That, during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 40 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided,* That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I understand the majority leader has an official commitment to keep.

May I ask how much time we have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventeen minutes.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, for 8 years the junior Senator from Louisiana has been voting against the foreign aid bill, not because he found it difficult to justify some sort of foreign aid, but because he thought there had been waste and extravagance in the aid program. The most appealing argument that could be made for the foreign aid bill is that we are helping people help themselves all over the world, whether they are friendly, or neutral, or even enemies. We have appropriated billions of dollars for foreign aid, hundreds of millions of dollars going to countries dedicated to the defeat of the cause for which this country stands. The junior Senator from Louisiana has felt that he should not vote for such wasteful expenditures.

In this case, the administration is pledged to see that our own people are put to work. We have altogether too much unemployment. Undoubtedly, in the next election campaign, Republicans will hold the Democrats responsible for every man who is out of work and who is desirous of obtaining work that will be beneficial to himself and to his community.

We are proposing to help areas that are depressed, where there is a great deal of unemployment, to help themselves. They will match the funds we appropriate. They will put up their own money to match such funds. In my own State, there are 78 such communities that have made application to participate in this program. All of them have a high degree of unemployment. They want to put up their own money to help themselves. They want the Federal Government to cooperate in a continuing program.

I will vote to help such communities to help themselves to provide sewerage facilities, water services, sewage treatment plants, hospitals, and other desirable public works. It will both reduce unemployment and permanently improve the communities involved.

This is a much better program, in my view, than giving millions of dollars to foreign countries, or lending money to them, with repayment to no one but themselves.

How any Senator can proceed to vote against this kind of help for people of his own country who need help, people who want help themselves, and people who want to put up their share of the expenditure in an effort to relieve the recession that we are in, Americans who want to improve the welfare of their communities and their country as a whole, and then proceed to vote a high figure of expenditure for foreign aid, and even provide aid to Communist countries, is something that I cannot understand.

I will vote to help Americans help themselves.



Mr. PASTORE. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the arguments for making available without delay the \$450 million already authorized under the accelerated public works program are many and convincing.

As my colleagues know, I have supported this program from its inception. Indeed, in years previous, I, along with other Members of this body have proposed legislation to accomplish the same beneficial purposes as the accelerated public works program, with emphasis on job producing, community building, sewer, water, hospital, airport and other projects.

It is with a feeling of gratification that I find the Senate today considering the appropriation of an additional \$450 million for the public works program. This amount, coupled with the \$400 million appropriated last year will go a long way toward achieving the goals which I, and many of my colleagues, have sought for many years to raise the standards of living in the many small towns, villages and the larger municipalities of Tennessee.

The Senate is called upon today to approve funds which to my way of thinking will be in the nature of a final culmination to many years of work which I have had the pleasure and privilege of carrying on.

I recall that almost 6 years ago to the day, we were debating here the Community Facilities Act of 1958, of which I was a cosponsor, which would have expanded the public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration to accomplish the same aims as the program we debate today, more employment and better communities. At the same time, over 6 years ago, I placed in the RECORD voluminous correspondence from mayors and county officials from Tennessee who had written me concerning their vital interest in public works improvements for their areas. From Chattanooga in the south to Bristol in the northeast and across the State all the way to Memphis, I received statements of the vast need and the increasing interest of the leading citizens of my State in a program of Federal aid for public works improvements. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 15, 1958, I inserted over 60 letters I had received from local officials pointing out their need for sewer, water, and other public works programs. The letters came from all over Tennessee, from every size community. We made a determined effort at that time to secure passage of legislation authorizing \$2 billion for low-interest loans to provide a sound fiscal structure for the improvement of the physical plants of our local communities. I also recall that I calculated at that time that there were approximately \$70 million worth of projects in Tennessee alone which were ready and needful of Federal assistance.

The basis of need was the same then and now, great unemployment and a lack of basic public utilities to guarantee the health, safety, and comfort of our people. Of course, I do not have to tell the Senate that the problem is even

greater today than it was when we argued the pros and cons of Federal aid to local communities in 1958. Population has expanded at a rate that is accurately described as the "population explosion." There are consequently millions of additional Americans who need the services of local public facilities, particularly in our small communities where water and sewage disposal facilities may be most primitive and unsatisfactory.

Mr. President, again in 1959, I was happy to support legislation to expand the loan program of the Community Facilities Administration. I recall in April of that year the executive secretary of the Tennessee Municipal League testified before the Senate Banking Committee that there was an enormous backlog of projects in Tennessee which needed immediate attention, and could only be helped by low interest Government loans, since these localities had dangerously high municipal indebtedness. The estimate at that time for the need of funding in Tennessee alone was \$180 million. Consequently, Mr. President, if we approve the \$450 million today, and it is added to the \$400 million already invested in the accelerated public works program, it will help the problem and the needs of our people, but will not fully satisfy it. This is true, because of the enormous backlog of projects waiting for attention, and I am sure every Senator knows how extensive this backlog is in his home State.

Turning from the needs of the past to the needs of the present, I note that a great number of projects are either already approved for Tennessee or are being processed at the present time.

Among those already approved are airport facilities and a fire hall at Chattanooga, a courthouse for Bradley County, water systems for Smith County, and the cities of Jasper, Alexandria, Vanleer, and Springfield; sewer facilities for Cocke County, Cookeville, Morristown, and East Ridge; sewer and water facilities for Monterey, Camden, and Livingston; and college housing for the University of Tennessee.

Additionally, there are almost a hundred projects pending consideration from practically every community in Tennessee, and I am certainly hopeful that these people and these communities will not be disappointed, but that their needs for facilities to make their communities better places to live will be satisfied through the appropriation we are considering today. These programs for which we are considering approval of funds will attract industry to needy communities, increase employment, and meet the health, welfare, and safety needs of our people. As one who has been interested in Federal assistance for community facilities for many, many years, I urge the Senate to approve this \$450 million for the accelerated public works program and keep this important program moving right ahead.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr.

EDMONDSON in the chair). All remaining time has been yielded back. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the Saltonstall amendment. The question is on agreeing to that amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT].

If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay," and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "nay" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] is absent because of death in his family.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea" and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is paired with the



Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea" and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 60, as follows:

## [No. 64 Leg.]

## YEAS—26

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Allott	Jordan, Idaho	Saltonstall
Boggs	Kuchel	Simpson
Byrd, Va.	Lausche	Smith
Carlson	McClellan	Thurmond
Cotton	Mechem	Tower
Curtis	Morton	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	Mundt	Young, N. Dak.
Dominick	Pearson	

## NAYS—60

Anderson	Gruening	McNamara
Bartlett	Hart	Monroney
Bayh	Hayden	Morse
Beall	Hill	Moss
Brewster	Holland	Muskie
Burdick	Humphrey	Nelson
Byrd, W. Va.	Inouye	Pastore
Case	Jackson	Pell
Church	Javits	Proxmire
Clark	Johnston	Randolph
Cooper	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Dodd	Keating	Russell
Douglas	Kefauver	Scott
Eastland	Kennedy	Smathers
Edmondson	Long, Mo.	Sparkman
Ellender	Long, La.	Stennis
Engle	Mansfield	Symington
Ervin	McCarthy	Talmadge
Fong	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Gore	McIntyre	Young, Ohio

## NOT VOTING—14

Bennett	Hartke	Miller
Bible	Hruska	Neuberger
Cannon	Magnuson	Prouty
Fulbright	McGee	Yarborough
Goldwater	Metcalf	

So Mr. SALTONSTALL's amendment was rejected.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was rejected be reconsidered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

## ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS—"EXECUTIVE EXCESS"

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], who is absent on official business, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him on the subject of accelerated public works, dealing with "Executive excess."

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR HRUSKA

The \$450 million supplemental appropriation for a second round of so-called accelerated public works is a further case of an Executive excess by an administration responsible only to its own notions of milking real economic distress for all its political potential. It is another invitation for Congress to abdicate our obligation and our authority in our constitutional system of balanced power, simply to let the administration who "always knows best" have its

way, outside the traditional framework of legislative authorization review.

We have before us this request for a \$450 million supplemental appropriation, to support another year of so-called accelerated public works. But these are public works with a difference, a big and dangerous difference. These projects are allocated at executive discretion, in areas defined by formulas of almost infinite flexibility and subject only to Executive fiat, funded and controlled as the Executive sees fit, all put forward in the name of relief that may not be effective, for an emergency that may not exist.

Let's not delude ourselves: the bill of \$400 million was big enough last year; the supplemental is bigger still; and if experience is any guide, this is only the beginning. Indeed, this whole operation got underway as the direct result of a request for fully \$2 billion in "standby" presidential authority, rationalized as an antirecession measure but utterly uncontrolled and entirely outside the limits of detailed congressional authorization and, thus, of effective control.

Is this Nation in fact in the grip of so grave an economic crisis as might conceivably justify another installment in this crash program? If it is, and I do not for one moment, subscribe to any such assumption, does this accelerated public works program provide anything more permanent than short-term relief, if that much? Is it really enough, or just sufficient to provide some useful political pressure in widely scattered marginal constituencies? Is it a way toward lasting solutions for persistent unemployment, or simply an avenue for the dispensation of Executive patronage and partisan preferences?

These are hard questions. They are questions neither the deficit-ridden American taxpayer nor any conscientious Senator can afford to shunt aside. If the answers are satisfactory, well and good. If they are not, then let us fulfill our obligations.

We are told that these public works will generate the equivalent of 100,000 to 120,000 man-years of work and new payrolls of nearly a billion dollars, adding in the State and local matching grants for area redevelopment projects. But at best, this amounts only to a drop in a bucket, about a 2-percent drop in a 5-million-man bucket. And once this money is spent—about half of it for off-the-shelf hardware and not for payrolls at all—what then? Have new skills been created? Have men been trained for permanent jobs in developing labor markets? Once this year's accumulation of projects has been built, what have we to show for our investment, except an ever-mounting burden of debt on generations still to come?

We are told that this program will produce new and valuable community facilities in areas currently depressed. I must note that at least one of the so-called depressed counties in my State is actually one of the most prosperous rural counties in America. But even if the purpose is worth while, then let us by all means argue the matter on its true merits. Why attempt to justify it on trumped-up grounds of emergency relief? Let us, in that case, subject the proposal to calm and deliberate project-by-project analysis, within the traditional framework of Executive proposal and legislative disposal of legitimate public business. Why have we abandoned the traditional procedure in favor of sole Executive discretion? There is before the Senate right now a request for fully \$1.7 billion in public works. Let us subject these emergency projects to the same careful scrutiny of our Public Works Committee and decide each case on its merits.

We are not told, except by the evidence of our own eyes and ears and by reports of

vigorous arm-twisting on the other side of the Capitol of the lengths to which this administration is evidently prepared to go to pressure this program through the Congress. Why, for example, did a district-by-district breakdown, dated March 1, suddenly appear in the halls of the Capitol on April 9 and 10, itemizing favors dispensed and favors promised—a sort of analysis of the futures market in public works? Why the sudden rush of phone calls and wires and special emissaries from State and local officials, and the crude attempt to wrap this program in the mantle of welfare for the needy and aid for the downtrodden?

We are not told, in all the glowing statistics of jobs created, that as of mid-February every single man-year of "made" work represented a governmental outlay of nearly \$10,000. Even using the projections for the whole program the cost per job is about \$8,200. And that is only the average. The cost per job for one Forest Service project in Alabama was a fantastic \$250,000, for "recreational facilities," mind you; for a "land treatment" project in Arkansas, \$96,000; and for yet another Alabama "recreational facility," \$132,000. At this rate, one of our hardworking and hardheaded colleagues in the other body calculated it would cost at least 30 billions of tax dollars to whip the unemployment problem nationwide.

But that is precisely the point, of course. This is no proper or effective attack on joblessness at all. What is needed, clearly, is stepped-up private capital investment which alone will generate new jobs, jobs that are permanent and that improve the quality of our labor force. What is needed is a business climate based on confidence, on respect for creative enterprise, and on just rewards for risk and initiative. Adding \$450 million to a projected budget deficit of \$10 or \$12 billion is hardly a contribution to a dynamic free economy; this program amounts to a hobble rather than a spur. It is our responsibility and our opportunity to label it for what it is, not what the press agents of executive excess claim it to be.

It is an open invasion of congressional prerogatives. It is not an effective attack on the national problem of persistent joblessness. And it is not a contribution to fiscal sobriety or to business confidence, which alone provide the dynamic spark in a free market economy.

One of our national news magazines, in a cynical account of the pressure politics that revived this program in the other body after an initially unfavorable committee vote, put it this way: "Since when have politicians started voting against the pork barrel?"

The Senate of the United States has all the opportunity it needs to work its will on Government economy and on policies of sound fiscal management. Right here, with this bill, there is both the opportunity and the challenge to restore some measure of balanced good order to our constitutional system.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, without losing the floor, I may yield to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], to call up another amendment, subject to the limitation of time which has been agreed to on in my amendment No. 67, which I now propose to call up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not object, provided I am allowed time to respond.

Mr. JAVITS. That is understood.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, and ask to have considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 9, lines 3 and 4, it is proposed to strike out "to remain available until June 30, 1964," and insert in lieu thereof, "to remain available until January 31, 1964."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I understand the amendment is acceptable to the Senator from Rhode Island, who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, after consultation with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who is chairman of the subcommittee which handles public works appropriations, and also after consultation with the agencies involved, we have reached the conclusion that in the interest of saving time and expediting the passage of the bill January 31, 1964, would be a convenient date. I am willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do the Senators yield back the remainder of their time?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield back the rest of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a number of Senators wish to leave the Chamber to attend to other duties. I expect to speak for about 15 minutes on my amendment. I now call up my amendment numbered 67, as modified, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 11, before the period it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That no part of such additional amount shall be used in any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the programs of the Farmers Home Administration are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of race, creed, or color".

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island. Twenty minutes are available to me on my amendment, and I intend to use perhaps all of that amount of time. My colleague [Mr. KEATING] needs 5 minutes, and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] needs 1 minute. Will the Senator from Rhode Island yield that much time to them, so that I may use all the time available to me?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. President, I believe that at the beginning of the debate on this amendment it should be stated that a motion to lay the amendment on the table will be

made. So the opposition to the amendment will be in a position to yield back some time.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes.

Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to my amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at this time will the Senator from Rhode Island yield 5 minutes to my colleague [Mr. KEATING]?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, who has charge of the time?

Mr. JAVITS. I have control of the time available to those who support my amendment. But I wonder whether the Senator from Rhode Island will yield 5 minutes to my colleague [Mr. KEATING] and 1 minute to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. President, at this time I yield 1 minute to the Senator from West Virginia.

#### RURAL HOUSING LOANS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President there could conceivably be a misunderstanding of the statement pertaining to rural housing loans, on page 4 of Senate Report 155 relating to supplemental appropriations for 1963. It could possibly cause some confusion and also overlapping of responsibility between two Federal Government agencies. I refer to the committee's action which would direct "the Secretary of Agriculture to make available immediately necessary loan funds, in addition to those allocated under the regular program, to meet the urgent needs of qualified applicants who have been affected by such local disasters," having reference to rural homes damaged in recent weeks "from floods and fire."

I call to the attention of the manager of the bill, my cherished colleague [Mr. PASTORE] and to the Senate the fact that the Small Business Administration has for several years had a disaster loan program that covers homes and other properties—other than farmers'—damaged "from floods and fire." The program of the Small Business Administration covers those who receive most of their income from operations other than farm operations, irrespective of the size of the community. Moreover, I stress that this program has been administered very vigorously, and has in many areas of the country enabled people whose properties have been damaged to restore fully such properties. I make particular reference to the disaster last year on the east coast of this country, including New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and New York. Presently the Small Business Administration has special disaster offices in rural areas in West Virginia and Kentucky.

In a measure, then, Mr. President, the direction given the Secretary of Agriculture could duplicate the authority already vested in the Small Business Administration, and the effect would be that two agencies would be making loans to the same kind of applicants. This, of course, could be very perplexing to residents of rural areas and small towns throughout the country.

So I should like to have a clarification, for I am sure it was not intended to have overlapping activities by the agencies now engaged in this worthwhile work, inasmuch as the Small Business Administration has been very effective. Therefore, I wish to have an assurance that there is no desire on the part of the committee, let us say, to lessen the efforts of the Small Business Administration in this field.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from West Virginia is absolutely correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at this time will the Senator from Rhode Island yield 5 minutes to my colleague [Mr. KEATING]?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes, Mr. President; I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

#### SUPPORT FOR NONDISCRIMINATION AMENDMENT

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, this amendment deals with only one Federal program, a program of assistance to farmers administered by the Farmers Home Administration. It is only one of dozens of amendments which would be needed to conform every Federal activity to the equal protection requirements of the Constitution. I support this amendment, as I would any other designed to prohibit Federal subsidies for Jim Crow projects.

This subject takes on added significance in view of the recent report of the Commission on Civil Rights on the status of the equal protection of the laws in Mississippi.

A number of observers expressed their shock at what they considered the extreme recommendations of the Commission.

In my judgment, anyone who has read the Commission's report should be far more shocked by the conditions it exposed than by its recommendations for remedial action.

In the Commission's words:

Citizens of the United States have been shot, set upon by vicious dogs, beaten, and otherwise terrorized because they sought to vote. \* \* \* Even children, at the brink of starvation, have been deprived of assistance by the callous and discriminatory acts of Mississippi officials administering Federal funds.

If such conduct does not affront the conscience of the Nation, as the Commission assumed it would, then the Nation certainly needs to engage in some solemn soul searching.

Last year, the residents of States in which constitutional rights are openly flouted received billions in Federal tax funds under various Federal programs. This is several times more than the people in these States contributed to the Federal Treasury. What the Commission recommended was that the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government inquire into the moral and legal considerations arising out of a situation where the lawless conduct and defiance of the Constitution by certain elements in one State are being subsidized by the other States.



This recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission was not the recommendation of an extremist group; instead, it was the thoughtful and unanimous judgment of six outstanding Americans representing every phase of our national life: Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, the president of Notre Dame University; Robert G. Storey, the former dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School; John A. Hannah, the president of Michigan State University; Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the Department of Political Science of Duke University; Spottswood W. Robinson III, dean of the Howard University Law School; and Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School. Their views deserve great respect. If their proposals appear to some to be extreme, it is not because of their lack of merit, but is because of the many years we have condoned the flagrant practices described not only in this report, but also in many other reports of the Civil Rights Commission.

These men who serve on the Commission have confronted discrimination not as an abstract philosophical proposition, but as a tragic challenge to every humane and liberal instinct. They have seen and heard the victims of such practices in face-to-face hearings. Their revulsion against conditions such as exist in Mississippi is not an impersonal expression of morality, but a deeply personal expression of outrage at the treatment to which some of our fellow Americans are subjected.

I have for many years protested the continued contribution of Federal tax funds to State programs and projects carried out on a discriminatory or segregated basis. It is ironical that the Department of Justice has initiated several lawsuits to prohibit just such practices despite the refusal of other Federal agencies to condition Federal grants on a policy of nondiscrimination.

No official sworn to uphold the law can ignore the Constitution in carrying out his authority. It is no more legal or moral for Federal agencies to spend Federal funds on unconstitutional projects than it is for State officials to subsidize white-only schools, parks, transportation, or other public facilities.

On several occasions many of us have requested the issuance of an Executive order to require all Federal agencies to insist upon uniform, nondiscriminatory Federal policies in connection with all Federal grants-in-aid. It seems to me that is the way to deal with this problem. If such an Executive order were issued, there would be no need to resort to such amendments to appropriation bills. But such an Executive order has not been issued; and the indications are that this recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission will not be implemented by Executive order.

Under the circumstances there is no alternative except to follow the course of the adoption of an amendment such as this one. Its provisions would bring this program into compliance with the Constitution. It should not be an affront to anyone, inasmuch as the amendment merely provides that Fed-

eral tax funds, which are taken out of the pockets and out of the pay envelopes of all our citizens, shall not be used in a way which violates the U.S. Constitution.

The Commission's report expresses a sentiment we all share in its statement that the Commission "does not want the people of Mississippi, either Negro or white, to lose benefits available to citizens of other States." Its goal, and the purpose behind amendments such as we are now considering, is rather "that all citizens in the United States be assured the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution." In the words of the Commission:

It is upon adherence to that great charter with its powerful moral premises that our survival as a free society depends.

Mr. President, this amendment would not discriminate against the people of Mississippi. It does not cut off funds to any State or any citizen. What it would do is assure that Federal funds under this program are not used in any part of the country to subsidize segregation. It asks only that those who receive Federal funds—collected from all our citizens without regard to their race—distribute them to the intended beneficiaries without regard to their race. In the simplest, but most compelling terms, it asks only that those who receive Federal funds comply with the Constitution. It discriminates against no State or group of citizens—but it does discriminate in favor of the Constitution and its guarantee of equal protection.

There is nothing shocking about this proposition. What is shocking, is that such a principle still needs to be established at this date in our history. What is even more shocking is the realization that our efforts today probably will be blocked by the same parliamentary devices and legalistic evasions which have doomed past efforts to breathe life into the fundamental law of our land.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself 12 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 12 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, this amendment is the beginning of a process which, unfortunately, may take a little time during this session of Congress and during this entire Congress. Nevertheless, this procedure must be followed. I say it is unfortunate that it may take a little time, because I believe there is growing among the Negroes in the United States an understandable and worrisome degree of frustration, in regard to the relatively slow progress in the legislative branch in dealing with many of the questions which must be dealt with legislatively in the field of race relations and civil rights. Negro writers, thinkers, and intellectuals, on the one hand, are expressing that kind of frustration and almost despair. I see movements such as that of the Black Muslims—which, incidentally, is being covered in a splendid series of articles being published in the New York Herald Tribune—which constitutes further evidence of the dangers involved. We also are familiar with evidences of violence, including the mur-

der on a public highway of a fine man who was making an integration march; and we also have observed the disorders, requiring the presence of troops at Little Rock, Ark., and at Oxford, Miss., in addition to the shootings, the bombings, and the burnings. From all of these, one begins to appreciate that in this field we are not dealing with a tea party and that, unless an outlet is given for expression of the grievances in this field which men have felt for decades, our country will be in for a very difficult time.

What is being attempted with my amendments is to operate with the scalpel rather than a sword on every particular part of the Federal Establishment which is channeling money to the States, in instances in which the States use the money for purposes which either are themselves segregated or lend themselves to segregation.

Let us take the pending amendment as a practical example. The amendment is directed to the appropriation in the amount of \$1,222,900 for the Farmers Home Administration. The Farmers Home Administration is a Federal agency which makes available loans to tenants, laborers, and sharecroppers for farm ownership. It makes available operating loans to farmers and stockmen. It also makes available soil and water conservation loans to farmers and associations. It makes available farm housing loans for construction and improvement of dwellings and other buildings. The Farmers Home Administration program is administered essentially through county committee, usually composed of three local farmers. It is they who decide who is or who is not entitled to credit. So far as can be ascertained by authoritative studies which have been made in the field there is no Negro member on any county committee anywhere in the United States.

Mr. President, the words "never" and "no" are always big words; so I am willing to say there might be one somewhere. I do not know. But so far as we have been able to find out, there are none.

A specific study upon this subject was recently made in South Carolina by the Southern Regional Council. It dealt with nine rural counties in that State: Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Clarendon, Hampton, Jasper, Lee, and Williamsburg.

The study was made of counties in which Negroes constituted 50 percent of the total population. In eight of the counties, Negroes constituted more than 50 percent of the population. In none were Negro farmers less than 39 percent—roughly 40 percent—of the population. In those counties there was no county committee member who was a Negro.

Nevertheless it is the county committee members who determine who shall receive credit and who shall not.

We now know that one of the worst sanctions imposed upon—and one of the prime weapons used against—Negroes in the South who have the temerity to want to vote or get out in registration drives or show any signs whatever of being anything other than compliant citi-



zens willing to stand by and see their fundamental rights as Americans denied to them, is the denial of credit—an economic weapon, an economic sanction.

Also the system of white county committees lends itself to the system which is called in the South sponsorship. If a Negro does not have the sponsorship of some respectable and responsible white citizen in a community, he finds it very difficult to get a job, to get a loan, or to get along at all.

One can never implement situations of this character with the detailed application of farmer A on farm A who suffered this particular type of denial. The problem becomes fuzzy with questions as to whether the applicant's credit was good or bad, or whether he ought to be a farm owner or not. But I would like to give some figures for the RECORD from the recent study by the Southern Regional Council with respect to the nine rural counties in South Carolina.

Over the 3-year period ended June 30, 1962, only nine loans under Federal programs in the entire nine counties were made to Negroes for the purpose of en-

abling them to acquire their own farms. Five of the nine loans were made in fiscal year 1961.

Of loans either to build or to improve farm housing, only 14 loans were made to Negroes, 5 of those having been made also in fiscal year 1961.

Moreover, out of \$1,222,630 advanced by the Farmers Home Administration for farm land acquisition in those countries—fundamental farm ownership—during that period, only \$55,550 went to Negro families, and out of \$1,328,915 advanced for farm housing, only \$81,955 went to Negroes.

In short, in the first case, it was under 5 percent. In the second case it was under 7 percent. When we are dealing with a population juxtaposition in any of those counties, of not less than 40 percent, which the Negro farmer bears to the white and, as we very well know, the Negroes are frequently those who are most in need of loans—

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. My time is limited.

Mr. PASTORE. I will be happy to yield additional time.

Mr. JAVITS. I am happy to yield a minute to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I should like to ask the following question: How many Negroes in the counties of South Carolina to which the Senator has referred asked for loans and did not receive them?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have already said that I cannot testify as to that. In giving the facts and figures, I have said that one must draw a conclusion from the overall situation. I ask unanimous consent to include at this point table 4 of the Farmers Home Administration program for South Carolina giving for the years 1959, 1960, and 1961 operating loans, farm ownership loans, farm housing loans, soil and water conservation loans, and giving records for white and Negro applications received and loans made, so that it will be very clear, as I say to my colleague, what was applied for and what was granted.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE IV.—Farmers Home Administration program for South Carolina

Fiscal year	Operating loans				Farm ownership				Farm housing				Soil and water conservation			
	Applications received		Initial loans made		Applications received		Initial loans made		Applications received		Initial loans made		Applications received		Initial loans made	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
1959.....	919	1,377	570	1,135	287	53	68	3	539	59	298	17	25	0	9	0
1960.....	773	929	516	670	292	63	76	12	354	47	158	15	36	0	21	0
1961.....	928	1,259	564	985	365	60	81	4	491	50	299	22	37	1	9	0

Mr. JAVITS. First, I base my argument on the fact that no Negroes are on the county committees which control that kind of credit, which is almost inconceivable when we are dealing with a county 42 percent of whose farmers are Negroes, unless there was a discriminatory pattern.

Second, I base my argument on the overall grant of credit for certain purposes, especially farm ownership, which shows again a complete and radical disproportion between the Negro and the white farmers in that particular set of counties and the figure on home ownership loans granted.

I point out that even the courts in similar situations are willing to accept that kind of evidence—not as conclusive, final or determinative—but as evidence. That is the sense in which I submit it.

In view of those figures, it is beyond reasonable expectation that there should be other than some form of discriminatory pattern, unless an effort is made to come forward and explain why those figures are as heavily loaded as they are against Negro farmers.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Does the Senator from New York know how many loans made to white people went indirectly to colored people?

Mr. JAVITS. As I pointed out previously, I do not know that. I doubt very

much whether anyone would know what loan money to white people went indirectly to colored people. But I point out again that that is a fundamental vice in the whole situation. The theory behind it is that the Negro is not an adult, an American citizen like the rest of us who, who if he is entitled to a loan, is entitled to one. He does not have to get it through some channel or through the sponsorship of a white family in the community.

We are all beginning to understand the power of the economic sanction, which has contributed greatly to holding Negroes in subjection in the South.

I should like to make my fundamental thesis, if the Senator will allow me. My fundamental thesis is as follows: We should take an across-the-board position, as the U.S. Civil Rights Commission did in asking the President to cut off all Federal money to Mississippi. If we did that—and the facts indicate they did not—we would be asking the President to lay on with a broadsword, and whatever may have been the evils which Mississippi, by its intransigent position on this subject, has brought down on its head, one can understand—though one may not agree—why a President would not feel that he could do that. But I feel that to require every Government department to go through the list of its programs in detail and to see whether or not there is segregation within the programs for which the Federal Government is putting up the money to account

for that to the Congress case by case and program by program is what the Federal Government ought to do and is its duty to do under the Constitution.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] and I have asked each Federal department, by specific letter questions, what is happening in each specific program based upon information that we have of segregation practices, program by program.

We have not yet heard from any Government department. I expect that we shall.

In the meantime, as the appropriation bills come before the Senate, I think it is our duty to pinpoint for the people of the country how the money is to be used. It is our duty to make this fight. This is, in my opinion, the way in which, at long last, we can begin to implement the constitutional guarantees.

I have pointed to our case. There is not a great deal of money involved. The money which is to be provided is \$1,222,900, which is to be provided for salaries and expenses; but we all know that if an amendment such as this is adopted with respect to a routine appropriation of this character, as to which the derivative evidence is as crystal clear as it is in this case—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 more minutes.



I repeat, the evidence is crystal clear in this case. It is very clear both on the basis of an example in a State and on the overall basis I have described.

Once we do anything like that, Mr. President—once we indicate that this will be the position of the Congress—then we shall not be dismayed by threats to the effect that "If you do this, the appropriation bill will be hung up forever."

Mr. President, the vote which was taken only a few minutes ago, on the Saltonstall amendment, which was 60 to 26, demonstrates that cloture could be effected if the Senate really had its teeth in a particular measure and felt it was high time to break this pattern of providing Federal money—money derived from taxes on all our citizens, white and black alike—for Federal programs which are segregated in character.

It seems to me that this would also go a long way toward making Negroes who today are so dangerously restless feel that they can get some safeguard and some measure of protection through the legislative process. This is elementary.

President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, and President Truman—all great leaders—have agreed that if there is one area in which we ought to move, morally and constitutionally, it is in the area of not providing Federal money for programs which make a distinction as between black and white, as this program does, and as a whole series of programs do.

It is high time that this battle was fought. We may be beaten time and time again, Mr. President, but the reform will be made. It may not be by way of a legislative bill or amendment, but it will happen. This movement is absolutely glacial in character.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has again expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

The only way we can make it happen, before we get into a great deal of trouble—and trouble is the alternative to these efforts to give justice and understanding in this whole problem—is to begin this fight in a specialized, detailed way, directing it to specific programs with specific amounts of money, as to which the evidence can be marshaled and controverted, if it can be.

I respect my friends from the South. I assume that either today or at some other time of their choice, they will present their evidence. So much the better. This is a case to be tried before the conscience, the morality, and constitutional instincts of the American people. It is in that sense I present it to the Senate.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be adopted, as it richly and justly deserves to be.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, and that the time necessary for the calling of the roll not be charged to either side, on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator

from Rhode Island? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, what is the situation on the time allotment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has 5 minutes remaining; the opponents have 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator in charge of the bill had to leave the floor on other business, and he asked me temporarily to handle the bill on the floor. Does the opposition wish to use its 5 minutes?

Mr. JAVITS. I have 5 minutes remaining, but if the motion to table is defeated, that is the only time that I will have left. So I would like to reserve that time.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is an optimist. I yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] for the purpose of his making a motion on behalf of the majority leader.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, on request of the majority leader and in his behalf I move that the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from New York. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senators from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE and Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] is necessarily absent.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] is absent because of death in his family.

If present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] would each vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the majority leader, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." Therefore I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 38, as follows:

[No. 65 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Anderson	Hill	Monroney
Bartlett	Holland	Morse
Bayh	Humphrey	Moss
Brewster	Inouye	Muskie
Burdick	Jackson	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Johnston	Pell
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Church	Kefauver	Robertson
Clark	Kennedy	Russell
Eastland	Lausche	Smathers
Edmondson	Long, La.	Sparkman
Ellender	McCarthy	Stennis
Ervin	McClellan	Talmadge
Gore	McGovern	Thurmond
Gruening	McIntyre	Young, N. Dak.
Hayden	McNamara	

NAYS—38

Aiken	Fong	Pearson
Allott	Hart	Proxmire
Beall	Hickenlooper	Randolph
Boggs	Javits	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jordan, Idaho	Scott
Case	Keating	Simpson
Cooper	Kuchel	Smith
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Symington
Curtis	Mechem	Tower
Dodd	Miller	Williams, N.J.
Dominick	Morton	Williams, Del.
Douglas	Mundt	Young, Ohio
Engle	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—15

Bennett	Goldwater	McGee
Bible	Hartke	Metcalfe
Cannon	Hruska	Neuberger
Dirksen	Magnuson	Prouty
Fulbright	Mansfield	Yarborough

So Mr. CHURCH's motion to lay on the table the amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have had printed an amendment similar in character to the one the Senate has just now tabled. The other amendment pertained to the extension services. Some additional problems exist, both as to whether that amendment is to substantive law and whether it would affect the problem of the increase in postal rates.

In view of the mood of the Senate, as just now expressed in connection with this appropriation bill, I feel that the point I wished to make has been made and has been passed upon by the Senate. Therefore, I shall not press for action now by the Senate on the other amendment, but shall proceed along that line when the occasion next presents itself.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators McGEE, COTTON, DODD, and MCINTYRE, I submit the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, in line 5, it is proposed to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Educational television facilities*

For grants to assist in construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of title III of The Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64), and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available until expended \$1,500,000 of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be avail-



able for such salaries and expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, because of a misunderstanding concerning the issuance of the rules and regulations which would apply to the grants to assist in the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by a recent amendment to the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64), the appropriation of \$1,500,000 contained in the supplemental appropriation bill as it passed the House was stricken.

However, it is now clear that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is ready to implement the program immediately. The rules and regulations are complete and will be issued immediately following the appropriation of funds. In fact, the application forms have been prepared and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The reason why it has not been adopted and published is that the Department felt it more appropriate that it not be implemented prior to action by Congress on the appropriation.

Many prospective applicants already have received or are in the process of receiving Federal Communications Commission authorizations. State and local agencies have reported to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare sufficient non-Federal funds available now to require a total of \$11,100,000 in Federal matching grants. In many States non-Federal matching funds which have been raised lapse at the end of the fiscal year. For example, in Ohio it is reported that a total of \$202,990 would lapse, in South Carolina a total of \$125,000 would lapse, in New Mexico it has been reported that \$100,000 would lapse, and in Alabama nearly \$150,000 would be lost if funds are not voted for 1963. A similar situation exists in my home State of Minnesota.

Failure to provide these funds in this appropriation bill would prevent some stations from going on the air in time for the beginning of the academic year 1963-64.

A number of other reasons are set forth in a memorandum which I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

I urge the Senate to restore the \$1,500,000 in the supplemental appropriation as a necessary and important start in implementing the educational television program.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHY THE BUDGET ITEM FOR THE EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES ACT SHOULD BE RESTORED BY THE SENATE

I. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is ready to implement the program immediately.

A. Rules and regulations are complete subject to approval of Secretary and will be issued immediately following the appropriation of funds.

B. The application form is prepared. It has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and is ready for publication immediately after funds are appropriated. (It is not proper for a program to be implemented prior to action by Congress on the appropriation.)

C. Preparations have been made so that approximately one half of the proposed program staff can be on duty immediately. This staff will be sufficiently well rounded to provide for processing of applications within 1 week after funds become available.

D. The opening date for acceptance of applications by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will be no later than 2 weeks following final appropriations action. This is to provide time for the applicants to complete the application form.

II. Many prospective applicants are ready to move ahead immediately.

A. Many prospective applicants already have or are in the process of getting necessary Federal Communications Commission authorizations.

1. Nineteen construction permits have been granted and applicants are authorized to go ahead on construction.

2. Nineteen applications for construction permits are now being processed.

3. There are 324 channels currently reserved for educational television and petitions are pending to add 85 additional channel reservations.

B. State and local agencies have reported to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare sufficient non-Federal funds available now, to require a total of \$11,100,000 in Federal matching grants.

III. In many States, non-Federal matching funds which have been raised will lapse at the end of the current fiscal year. For example:

(a) In Ohio it is reported that a total of \$202,990 would lapse.

(b) In South Carolina a total of \$125,000 would lapse.

(c) In New Mexico it has been reported that \$100,000 would lapse.

(d) In Alabama nearly \$150,000 would be lost.

IV. If funds are not voted for 1963 some stations will not go on the air in time for the beginning of academic year 1963-64. For example in the States mentioned above:

(a) Bowling Green University (Ohio) hopes to activate channel 70 in time for the next academic year.

(b) In South Carolina, channel 29 at Greenville and channel 7 at Charleston hope to be ready for the next academic year.

(c) In Alabama, they hope to have channel 42 at Mobile on the air in time for the school year.

V. Grant funds voted for 1963 can be carried over in 1964. If you cut funds now you slow the whole program down and create a logjam in 1964 because the 1964 budget request (for \$7 million) was prepared on the assumption that \$2 million would be available from the 1963 supplemental budget request.

(a) Prospective applicants have reported intentions to commence construction on 87 educational television stations before June 30, 1964, provided Federal assistance became available. It has been estimated that an average new station grant will total \$175,000. Thus the estimated total need will be far in excess of \$15 million in Federal funds.

(b) In addition, 51 established stations have indicated that they are planned for expansion to serve more people over a wider area, to commence work prior to June 30, 1964. The estimated average expansion project is in excess of \$100,000. Thus the total need is in excess of \$5 million.

(c) Therefore, the request by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for \$7 million in 1964 and \$2 million in 1963 was very conservative.

For the reasons cited above it is important that funds be provided immediately in order that the educational television facilities program may get underway immediately.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, this amendment has been discussed with the

distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Rhode Island, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. The amendment asks the Senate to approve a sum which was recommended; but because of the fact that certain rules and regulations were not ready to be applied by the appropriate agency, the Senate committee did not adopt the \$1,500,000 amount. But I understand that those rules and regulations are now ready.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island, who is fully conversant with this matter.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the original supplemental estimate was \$2 million. We allowed \$1,500,000. But during the markup of the bill before the full committee, question was raised as to whether the rules for the applications had been promulgated. We were informed they had not been promulgated and would not be ready until June 15. Therefore, we voted to delete the entire amount.

However, upon further investigation we found that the rules had been promulgated, but were awaiting the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, who in turn was waiting for action to be taken by Congress. It was because of that misunderstanding that he had not approved them. Thereupon, he immediately approved them.

So the rules are in existence. For that reason, we favor the inclusion of this amount.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in view of the facts which have been presented, I have no objection to the action now proposed. But I have very serious objection to such conduct of the business of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, inasmuch as it advised one Member of the House of Representatives that the rules would not be entered until June 15; and, later, when that information came to me, I gave it to the committee, at the time of the markup of the bill. The committee as a whole agreed to have committee staff call the Department in question and ask just what the facts were.

The Department advised committee staff that the facts were as previously reported; namely, that the regulations would not be ready until June 15, or thereafter.

However, as soon as the Senate committee took the action which it was completely justified in taking, under that information, it appeared that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare suddenly discovered that it had not acted or that it did not propose to act as it had previously advised both a Member of the House of Representatives and the Senate Appropriations Committee that it had acted or intended to act.

I am perfectly willing to accede to the proposed restoration of this amount, if it be needed for this salutary purpose and if the facts are as they are reported to be. Of course, I assume that they are.



However, I wish the RECORD to show that this Department has acted in this manner, which I think is completely of such nature as not to create confidence on the part of the Senate in the Department's action.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I shall be brief, Mr. President.

First, I wish to confirm fully what the Senator from Florida has said. The action of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in connection with this matter is not such as to give anyone confidence in the Department, although I must say that it is difficult to have confidence in the Department, anyway.

I wish to ask the sponsor of the amendment about it. I understand it will cut the amount requested for salaries from \$75,000 to \$40,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. ALLOTT. That means that 23 positions which have been requested—many of them very high grade positions—will also be cut in proportion, does it?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. ALLOTT. Down to 50 percent?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I presume the reduction will be in line with that figure.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, with that understanding, I am perfectly willing to support this amendment, because I do not wish to proceed too rapidly with this program. I do not believe that is our responsibility. Furthermore, I see no necessity for the huge Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to handle this whole program now.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, two letters.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
Washington, D.C., April 26, 1963.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: We have been informed that a question was raised as to the degree of Department readiness for the administration of the educational television facilities program.

This letter is a report on the status of preparations.

Rules and regulations for the program have been completed and are ready for issuance, subject to the approval of the Secretary, immediately following action on the appropriation.

The application form is prepared. It has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and is ready for issuance immediately following action on the appropriation.

The opening date for acceptance of applications by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will be no later than 2 weeks following final action on the appropriation.

On the basis of information provided this office by potential applicants, it is clear that there is a large group of potential applicants who already have necessary authori-

zations from the Federal Communications Commission and are ready to proceed with construction immediately.

Sincerely yours,

IVAN A. NESTINGEN,  
Under Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
Washington, D.C., April 26, 1963.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: This is in response to your request regarding the issuance of regulations for the operation of the educational television program.

The regulations are already prepared and can be issued almost immediately, subject to the approval of the Secretary, upon receiving notice of the availability of funds for the operation of the program. Further, application forms have been prepared and approved by the Bureau of the Budget so that applications could be received and processed in the Department almost immediately after issuance of regulations.

Sincerely yours,

IVAN A. NESTINGEN,  
Under Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it would be difficult to overestimate the value to our country of educational television.

Here is a way by which high level educational discussion can be brought before large numbers of Americans, and it can be done at a reasonable cost.

Congress has recognized the potentials of educational television, and a program of matching funds, to help the individual States to activate new educational broadcast stations, was signed into law on May 1, 1962. Unfortunately there have not been any funds appropriated to date to implement this Educational Television Facilities Act.

The 87th Congress adjourned without taking action on the supplemental appropriations bill containing \$2 million in the House version and \$3 million in the Senate version.

But today we will have a chance to get this program started, if the Senate votes to restore to the pending appropriations bill the \$1.5 million for educational television that has already been approved by the House.

Time is important in this instance, and I do not think we should wait until the annual appropriations bill is considered to make funds available for educational television.

At the State and local level, both public agencies and private groups have undertaken extensive plans to establish educational television stations. Money has been raised, through fundraising drives and from appropriations by State legislatures. In some cases the money appropriated by the States will lapse by the end of June unless Federal matching funds are received.

This particular situation is not a problem in Connecticut, but knowledge that the Educational Television Facilities Act is actually in operation would be helpful to the people who are working on educational television in my State.

Connecticut has had an educational television station operating since October

1, 1962. This is station WEDH, channel 24, located in the State capitol, Hartford. The effective range of channel 24 is approximately 30 miles, and coverage is now given to about 40 towns.

Officials of the nonprofit Connecticut Educational Television Corp. tell me that they would like to improve this and extend service to provide cultural and educational programs to more people over a wider area.

Federal matching funds could speed up plans to expand channel 24 facilities, and could also be helpful in setting up other stations in my State so that people in every section of Connecticut will be able to benefit from and enjoy educational television.

The Connecticut State Board of Education has two construction permits at the present time, one for channel 71 in Bridgeport and one for channel 63 in Norwich. The Greenwich Board of Education has an application which is now being processed, for channel 55.

These activities by State and local groups in Connecticut illustrate the extensive work that is now underway throughout the country, to bring closer the day when educational television will be a reality for all of our cities and towns.

And I have been assured that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is ready with the necessary administrative materials. The rules and regulations are complete, subject only to the approval of the Secretary, and will be issued right after the initial appropriation of funds. An application form is prepared, and is ready for publication as soon as funds are available. And HEW expects to be prepared to accept completed applications within 2 weeks after final action on the appropriation.

The pending amendment, which I have joined in sponsoring with Senator HUMPHREY and a number of other Senators, will provide \$1.5 million in funds for this program, and I am pleased that the Senate seems willing to adopt it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do Senators yield back the remainder of their time?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$550,000" and insert therefor "\$615,000", and on page 27, line 18, it is proposed to add immediately before the period "and \$65,000 for the United States contribution to the International Peace Corps secretariat".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.



Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I am ready to accept the amendment, which provides \$65,000 for the International Peace Corps secretariat. It is a good amendment and should be approved by the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the amendment a little further? I have not been able to follow it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The amendment would provide a sum of money as the U.S. contribution to the International Peace Corps secretariat in the amount of \$65,000. That sum has been requested by Mr. Shriver of the Peace Corps. It is our contribution to a rather substantial operation of an international nature.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CORPS SECRETARIAT

The International Peace Corps Secretariat, or *Voluntarios de la Paz*, *Volontaires de la Paix*, was provided for by unanimous resolution of the 43 countries attending the International Conference on Human Skills in the Decade of Development at San Juan, P.R., from October 10 to 12, 1962.

The Conference brought together the diverse experience of both the developed and developing countries on a broad range of topics related to the special role of the middle-level worker—the surveyor, teacher, builder, foreman—in the 10 critical years which lie ahead. Against a background of postwar economic theory which laid special stress on technical professionalism and capital investment, the conference explored the new ingredient of skilled manpower.

The concept of volunteers as exemplified in the U.S. Peace Corps and in volunteer organizations of other nations was recognized by the delegates as one of the important ways to unlock an enormous pool of skills and talents for development efforts. At the Conference it became clear that among the citizens of the industrialized nations there are thousands of skilled men and women willing to give a few years of effort to share their skills with others.

On January 1, 1963, the Secretariat began operations. In just 3 months it has become evident that the delegates at Puerto Rico had neither underestimated the need nor the potential of the Secretariat to operate in this field. The Secretariat is already cooperating with six countries which have begun to implement plans for programs similar to the Peace Corps.

Denmark, for example, has publicly announced the formation of a volunteer organization to be used in the developing countries and plans to have between 20 and 30 volunteers in their first project with an ultimate corps of 200.

On February 12, 1963, The Netherlands announced the establishment of a Dutch Peace Corps modeled after the U.S. Peace Corps. The Netherlands program already has an initial appropriation of \$555,000 and plans to start the program with a group of 50, with an estimated 200 volunteers when the organization is at full strength.

In West Germany the Bundestag has appropriated approximately \$1.4 million for the initial administrative costs of establishing a peace corps. It has been reported that plans are now underway for a formal announcement in the summer of 1963. Germany plans to send from 200 to 500 volunteers into the field this year and anticipates an eventual expansion to 2,000 volunteers.

Norway has also taken steps to establish a peace corps program and plans to have its first 50 volunteers overseas by next fall.

In New Zealand, Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA) has been established, and Sir Edmund Hillary was named its president.

In addition to these programs, Foreign Minister Muniz, of Argentina, announced recently in a meeting at Peace Corps Washington headquarters the establishment of a program which would send from 200 to 300 teachers from Argentina to other Latin American countries. National peace corps programs are also under serious discussion by the Governments of Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium.

If all of these plans are carried forward, the combined results of these programs will be to have in the field, less than a year after the Puerto Rican Conference, more than 500 volunteers with prospects that the number of volunteers from countries other than the United States will reach 2,000 by the end of 1964.

#### IN-COUNTRY VOLUNTEER GROUPS ORGANIZED

In addition to its work in the industrial nations, the Secretariat is working with those underdeveloped nations which are actively considering the mobilization of their own youth to work in volunteer service organizations within their own countries. The Secretariat is preparing volunteer corps projects in cooperation with the Agency for International Development in El Salvador and Honduras. Discussions are also underway with officials in other countries in Latin America, and plans are developing for similar discussions in Africa.

Both within the industrial nations and the newly developing nations the Secretariat is planning services and assistance along several functional lines:

First. Placement of volunteers: A number of nations have requested the assistance of the Secretariat in a determination of project assignments for their volunteers, and have consulted the Secretariat for project descriptions and placement opportunities. The Secretariat plans to establish a clearinghouse which will correlate requests for volunteers with the supply of various skills arising within the volunteer programs of the industrial nations.

Second. Training of volunteers: Several countries have requested assistance in developing their training programs. Italy has tentatively offered the Secretariat a tract of land in Sicily which could be used by the European countries for a jointly financed and administered training camp.

Third. Selection of volunteers: Several governments have requested assistance from the Secretariat in the important problem of selecting volunteers.

Fourth. Orientation for peace corps. The Secretariat is also planning orientation programs for Peace Corps directors and administrators of new volunteer programs which will offer a full 5-week program of instruction in the various phases of administration. In addition, a 10-day seminar is also being scheduled for Africa which will bring together interested officials from various African governments to discuss the problems of setting up volunteer service groups.

#### WORK WITH PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

While activity in the public sector has received the primary attention of the Secretariat, its cooperation with the private sector is no less significant. The Secretariat is assisting private volunteer organizations throughout the world in recruiting, selection, training and placing their volunteers. Also it has been cooperating with the Business Council on International Understanding, an organization of about 40 leading firms of the United States engaged in oversea activity. Representatives of the Business Council on International Understanding attended the Puerto Rican Conference and agreed to undertake the responsibility of establishing some pilot training programs for nonemployee nationals in several underdeveloped countries.

In addition to these principal activities, the Secretariat maintains a regular and systematic program of distributing information. For example, the final report of the Conference will be printed by Harper & Row in book form.

To implement this program, the small Secretariat staff initially detailed from the U.S. Government will soon be supplemented by full-time delegates from Israel and Germany to be financed by those governments. Along with this, eight governments have detailed members of their Embassies in Washington to serve as participant advisers who meet with the Secretariat to provide counsel and assistance.

#### THE SECRETARIAT COSTS

For the period of January 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963, it is estimated that the total cost of maintaining the Secretariat would be \$150,000. Of this sum, \$80,000 is being contributed by the Department of State from its International Conferences and Contingencies appropriation, covering all costs of the Secretariat except personnel services. The remaining \$70,000 covers the cost of personnel from the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps who are detailed to the Secretariat on a nonreimbursable basis.

It was fitting that the U.S. Peace Corps should play a prime role in the Conference that created the Secretariat. The Peace Corps was conceived on the premise that the middle-level skills are essential to economic development and that these skills can be transferred from one person to another by example as well as in a formal teaching situation. The Conference thus arose directly out of this basic experience of the Peace Corps in the field.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?



Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. This amount was allowed by the House Committee on Appropriations, but was taken out on the floor of the House.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. Shriver took the subject up with me and several other Members of the Senate, and it was decided that the item should be restored to the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield back whatever time is available to the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ALLOTT. Who yielded back the time against the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I was the proponent of the amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. The proponent was the Senator from Minnesota. The Senator in charge of the bill, who naturally would have to be in opposition to the amendment, would yield back the opposition time. If the Senator from Colorado wishes time, I will be glad to yield to him.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator in charge of the bill is not in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, he is in friendly opposition.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I am a friendly opponent.

Mr. ALLOTT. The opposition is too friendly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer my amendment No. 71 and ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendment of Mr. DOUGLAS is as follows:

On page 55, line 12, immediately before the words "The Act" it is proposed to insert "SEC. 401." On page 57 at the end of line 4 it is proposed to insert quotation marks. On page 57, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "SEC. 4. This title" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 402. Sections 401 and 402 of this title". On page 57, immediately after line 6 it is proposed to add the following new sections:

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 403. As used in sections 403 through 415, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise—

(1) The term "election" includes a general, special, or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a convention or a caucus of a political party held for the purpose of nominating candidates;

(2) The term "candidate" means an individual whose name is presented at an election for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Repre-

sentative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is nominated or elected;

(3) The term "political committee" includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or vice presidential electors;

(4) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;

(5) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

(6) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons; and

(7) The term "State" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

#### CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

##### Organization of political committees

SEC. 404. (a) Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen. No expenditure shall be made for or on behalf of a political committee without the authorization of its chairman or treasurer.

(b) Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution, and the date on which received. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to see to it that all contributions received by or for a committee shall be kept separate from any personal funds and deposited in a special account.

(c) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of—

(1) all contributions made to or for such committee;

(2) the name and address of every person making any such contribution, and the date thereof;

(3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and

(4) the name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.

(d) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding \$100 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of two years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.

##### Reports by political committees

SEC. 405. (a) The treasurer of a political committee shall file reports of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on forms to be prescribed by him, and shall transmit a copy of such reports (except as provided in section 410

(b)) to the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which the principal office of the committee is located. Such reports shall be filed, complete as of June 30 and December 31 of each year, and as of the tenth day next preceding the date on which an election is to be held, and as of the thirtieth day following an election, with respect to which contributions were received or expenditures made by such committee. In each instance reports shall be filed not later than the third day following the reporting date as above provided. Each report shall contain—

(1) the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period;

(2) the name and address of each person who has made a contribution to or for such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$100 or more, together with the amount and date of such contribution; and for the purposes of this paragraph the term "contribution", as used herein, shall not include transfers of funds to or from political committees or candidates;

(3) the total sum of individual contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (2);

(4) the name and address of each political committee or candidate from which the committee received any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all such transfers;

(5) the total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year;

(6) the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure has been made by such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$100 or more, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure;

(7) the total sum of all expenditures made by such committee, during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (6);

(8) the name and address of each political committee or candidate to which the committee made any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates of all such transfers; and

(9) the total sum of expenditures made by such committee during the calendar year.

(b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous report only the amount need be carried forward.

(c) The report required to be filed as of December 31 shall cover the entire calendar year.

(d) In the case of political committees supporting candidates for President, Vice President, or Senator, a copy of the report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (a) shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

(e) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a) of this section shall also contain a list of the names of candidates in whose behalf contributions were received or expenditures made. In the case of political committees supporting more than one candidate (and State and local candidates), the amount of the total expenditures allocable to each candidate—

(1) shall be in the same ratio as expenditures on behalf of each candidate for printing and advertising, radio time, and television time bears to the total of such expenditures, or

(2) where no expenditures were made for Federal candidates for any of such purposes there shall be charged to each Federal candidate an amount equal to the full expenditure divided by the total number of candidates, Federal and State;



except that expenditures specifically designated for an individual candidate shall be charged to such candidate.

(f) Whenever any report is filed by the treasurer of any political committee pursuant to subsection (a), such treasurer at the same time shall transmit a true and correct copy of such report to each candidate on whose behalf such report reflects any contribution received, or any expenditure made, by such political committee.

#### *Reports by others than political committees*

SEC. 406. Every person (other than those filing reports pursuant to section 405) who makes an expenditure in one or more items aggregating \$100 or more within a calendar year, other than by contribution to a political committee, for the purpose of influencing, in two or more States, election of candidates, shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, an itemized detailed report of such expenditures in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 405, and shall file a copy thereof (subject to the provisions of section 410(b)) with the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which such expenditures are made, and in the case of any expenditure in support of a candidate for President, Vice President, or United States Senator, shall file a copy of the report with the Secretary of the Senate.

#### *Reports by candidates*

SEC. 407. (a) Every candidate shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, reports of receipts and expenditures and shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Senate if a candidate for Senator, and (except as provided in section 410(b)) to the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which the candidate resides. Such reports shall be complete as of the tenth day next preceding the date on which an election for the office for which he is a candidate is to be held, and as of the fortieth day following such election, and in each instance shall be filed not later than the third day following the reporting date; except that where a candidate in order to qualify for the general election must run in two successive primaries in one party no second report on the first primary will be required for those candidates participating in the second primary if reports filed for the second primary are cumulative and supplementary of the report filed before the first primary. Such reports shall contain a correct and itemized detailed report of contributions received and expenditures made by him in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 405, including amounts expended from his own funds.

(b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous report, only the amount need be carried forward.

#### *Formal requirements on filing reports and statements*

SEC. 408. The reports and statements required by this title to be filed by a candidate, a treasurer of a political committee, or by any other person, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the copies thereof required to be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, and (subject to the provisions of section 410(b)) with the clerk of the United States district court—

(1) shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person filing such report or statement, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths;

(2) shall be deemed properly filed when delivered to the specified recipient, or when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and properly addressed, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such report or statement shall be promptly filed upon notice of its nonreceipt by the officer with whom it is required to be filed; and

(3) a copy shall be preserved by the person filing it for a period of one year from the date of filing.

#### *Duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate*

SEC. 409. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and of the Secretary of the Senate—

(1) to preserve the reports and statements filed under this title for a period of six years from the date of receipt;

(2) to make such reports and statements available for public inspection during regular office hours;

(3) to make such reports and statements available for such inspection within twenty-four hours of their receipt by them; and

(4) to permit copying of any such report or statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as requested by any person, at the expense of such person.

#### *Duties of clerks of United States district courts*

SEC. 410. (a) It shall be the duty of the clerks of United States district courts—

(1) to receive and maintain in an orderly manner all reports and statements required by this Act to be filed with such clerks;

(2) to maintain such reports and statements for public inspection for a period of six years from the date of receipt;

(3) to make such reports and statements available for public inspection during regular office hours;

(4) to make available for public inspection each report and statement within twenty-four hours of its receipt; and

(5) to permit copying of any such report or statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as requested by any person, at the expense of such person.

(b) In States where the secretary of state or other State official is authorized to perform the duties specified in this section, the filing of reports and statements under the title shall be with such State official in lieu of the filing with the clerk of the United States district court.

#### *General penalties for violations*

SEC. 411. (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this part shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this part shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

#### *Expenses of election contests*

SEC. 412. This Act shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make contributions or expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

#### *Effect on State laws*

SEC. 413. This Act shall not be construed to annul, or to exempt any candidate from complying with, the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless such laws are directly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

#### *Partial invalidity*

SEC. 414. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application

of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

#### *Repealing clause*

SEC. 415. All other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

#### *PART III—AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL CODE*

##### *Definitions*

SEC. 416. Section 591 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

##### *"§ 591. Definitions*

"When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 608, 609, 610, and 612 of this title—

"(1) The term 'election' includes a general, special, or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a convention or a caucus of a political party held for the purpose of nominating candidates;

"(2) The term 'candidate' means an individual whose name is presented at an election for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Representative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is nominated or elected;

"(3) The term 'political committee' includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or vice presidential electors;

"(4) The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;

"(5) The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or anything of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

"(6) The term 'person' includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons;

"(7) The term 'State' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia."

#### *Publication or distribution of election materials*

SEC. 417. Section 612 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the word "names" wherever it appears therein the words "and addresses".

#### *EFFECTIVE DATE*

SEC. 418. Sections 403–419 shall take effect on January 1, 1964, except that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to contributions and expenditures made prior to such date; but nothing in this Act shall relieve any person from filing any statements or reports required under the law in force prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 419. Sections 403 through 419 of this title may be cited as the "Federal Elections Act of 1963".

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an amendment to the Fulbright amendment, which was submitted by the Committee on Appropriations. The Fulbright amendment deserves support because it was a proper effort on the part of the eminent Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to strike at the abuses which have been revealed in investiga-



tions concerning the passage of the Philippine war claims bill of last year. The eminent Senator from Arkansas, in an effort to prevent Mr. John O'Donnell from receiving fees, has proposed two vital changes in this act which the Congress passed last year at the recommendation of the administration and with nearly unanimous newspaper approval.

The first is that the amounts of the claims are to be paid by the American Government to the Philippine Government, and the Philippine Government will then settle directly with the claimants, instead of the American Government making its payments to the claimants.

Second, a proviso is attached that none of the money is to be paid as fees to those who have served as attorneys or agents in connection with any such claims.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] deserves all praise for his efforts.

I presume that a point of order could legitimately be made against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriations bill. But I shall not make such a point of order, and I hope that no other Senator will.

It is also possibly true that the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas may ultimately cost the American Government more money because a lump sum of \$73 million will be paid to the Philippines and, to the degree that individual claims are unjustified, this will mean that the money in question will, in all probability, go into the Philippine treasury and not be retained in the American Treasury. In the case of people who have died or moved or for one reason or another do not push their claims, the Philippine Government will nevertheless get the money.

Estimates have been made that the loss may amount to several millions of dollars. It may also be quite possible that the amendment will not affect to any great degree the ultimate amounts which Mr. O'Donnell will receive. Despite the language on lines 7 to 11 of page 56, to the extent Mr. O'Donnell has a legal agreement with the private claimants, in all probability he may well recover the amounts. But whatever the technical faults of the amendment may be, the purpose of the amendment is good. The abuse against which the eminent Senator from Arkansas is striking is real. What he is trying to do is to raise to a higher level the financing of campaigns and the passing of legislation by the Senate and House of Representatives. I heartily agree with that purpose. My amendment is designed to assist the Senator from Arkansas in more fully carrying his laudable desires.

There are at least three weaknesses in our present laws governing the declarations of expenses incurred in political campaigns.

The first is the excessively stringent limitation on the total amounts which a candidate may directly expend in the large States. The limit is \$25,000. That may be enough in a small State like Vermont, and possibly enough in a State

like Arkansas, but in a State of 10 million people, with 5 million voters, which is the case in my State, that would amount to only one-half of 1 cent per voter. In the State of New York I believe it would be approximately a quarter of a cent per voter. These limitations are excessively stringent and, of course, in practice they become a dead letter. The device which is used to get around the \$25,000 limitation is, of course, the creation of independent committees with which the candidate is supposed not to have even a speaking acquaintance, but which in all frankness spend most of the money. That device was first used by the Republicans in Wendell Willkie's campaign of 1940 to avoid the \$3 million limitation upon expenditures by presidential candidates.

The Republicans and Mr. Willkie created a host of auxiliary and affiliated committees. No one knows how much they spent. But in the aggregate they probably spent enormous sums, in multiples of the \$3 million allotted to the candidate himself.

The example set by Mr. Willkie and the Republicans has been copied in most States, and is a common device.

I emphasize that neither the contributions nor the expenditures of these committees have to be reported. Therefore, the declared contributions and expenditures of the candidates themselves bear little resemblance to the actual facts.

The third weakness in the existing publicity provisions is that no declaration is required in the case of primary campaigns. The candidates have to declare for the final election, but they do not have to declare the expenditures incurred or the contributions received in the primaries.

A few years ago, of the 48 States in the Union, at least 20 were one-party States, 12 in the South and 8 in the North. The number of one-party States has diminished since then, as the Democratic Party has increased in strength in New England, Oregon, and the Dakotas, and as the Republicans have increased in strength in certain States of the South. But I think it is safe to say that there are at least 15 States in the country which are one-party States, where the real contest does not take place in the final election but instead in the primary of the dominant party.

There is no national requirement for the declaration of contributions and expenditures during the primaries. It is a well-known fact that many of the candidates in the one-party States have been financed in the primaries by utility companies, large oil interests, and various big business groups; and yet no knowledge of this situation is permitted to penetrate to the general public.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the Senator's amendment seek to strike at fraud which may occur under the existing reporting law? For example, there is no reporting required by committees which accept money on behalf of the candidate in a general election.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. The

amendment would provide that committees which receive more than \$2,500 must make a full reporting of contributions and expenditures.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Why would the Senator limit it to \$2,500?

Mr. DOUGLAS. So the small committees would not be burdened by heavy reporting. If the Senator from Louisiana is dissatisfied and wishes to move a change with respect to those which accept less than \$2,500, I shall be glad to accept the amendment, but I hope the Senator will not strain at a gnat and swallow the camel.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I was not seeking to amend the Senator's amendment one way or the other. I heard the debate. The thought occurred that if there were to be a \$2,500 exemption a person could have 100 committees and then could proceed to spend a quarter of a million dollars, which would not be reported.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The bookkeeping problem would be very heavy in that case.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Why not have one committee in each county. The average State has nearly 100 counties.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think on the whole this provision which I have suggested, and which the Senate adopted in 1960, is a very good one. What I am seeking to do is to follow in the footsteps of the scholarly Senator from Arkansas and to subject the campaign contributions to pitiless publicity, publicity not merely for the candidate in the general election but also for the candidate in the primary election, and for committees in primaries and in general elections.

This is not a sectional amendment, but it is designed to take away the curtain of secrecy which now operates in this field.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I confess considerable interest in and sympathy with the Senator's proposal. I am wondering if the Senator has introduced it as a bill and had it subjected to the study which the Committee on Rules and Administration would give it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. These features of the bill are taken from another bill introduced by the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], along with the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] and other Senators as cosponsors. What we have done is to take out certain appropriate sections from that bill. We would not raise the limitation with respect to what a candidate can spend. We would simply provide for publicity on contributions and expenditures in primaries and in general elections by the candidates and by the committees as well. That would be a great influence toward purifying politics in the one-party States such as those south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the distinguished Senator's interest in the States south of the Mason and Dixon



Line. I understand that the State which I represent in part has the strongest, most comprehensive, and detailed law in this field that exists in the Nation.

Aside from that, the purpose of my inquiry was to discover whether the bill which the Senator now offers as an amendment—or the portion of the bill which the Senator now offers as an amendment—has been subjected to study by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and whether there is available a report and recommendation by that committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. These measures have a long history, as the Senator from Florida should be well aware. The general idea was put forward by the late senior Senator from Missouri, Mr. Hennings, in 1952, though at that time primary disclosure was not required.

In January of 1953 Senator Hennings filed a report with the Committee on Rules and Administration, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, recommending that primary elections be subjected to the same regulations as general elections.

In 1955 Senator Hennings included political committees in the bill, as well as candidates.

In 1959, in the 86th Congress, 1st session, a bill covering primaries and political committees was introduced. It also included a tax credit, which my amendment does not.

On July 8, 1959, the Committee on Rules and Administration reported a clean bill, S. 2436. This watered down version did not apply to primaries and the revision of the application of the law to committees was not included.

In January of 1960 the Senate took up S. 2436. Senator Hennings, of Missouri, offered the primary amendment, and it was adopted by a rollcall vote of 50 to 30.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point, on my time?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Was not the Senator from Rhode Island recorded as having voted for it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I did not try to find the actual yea-and-nay vote. I did not wish to put my colleagues on the spot.

Mr. PASTORE. It is not a matter of being put on the spot. The Senator from Rhode Island, because of the unique position he holds, being in charge of the consideration of this bill, will be forced, of course, to move to table the amendment.

I think the Senator from Illinois understands quite well why that will be done, but I compliment the Senator for bringing this matter up and for pin-pointing it again. I am in favor of the proposal. I think it is not being brought up in the proper fashion. For that reason, I shall have to move to table it.

It would be good legislation. I was a party to it before. I cosponsored it. I voted for it. I am sorry that I shall have to move to table it today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator will not make the motion to table immediately.

Mr. PASTORE. No. I shall do so when the Senator has concluded his remarks.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me again?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Florida asked for the history, and I should like to complete it.

The Senate passed S. 2436, with its provisions requiring reporting in the primaries and by committees. The bill was sent to the House. It died in the House and, therefore, did not become a law.

In January of 1961, the present junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG] carried on in the tradition of his distinguished predecessor and introduced S. 604, which was similar to the strong version of S. 2436, as passed in the Senate. In May of 1961, hearings were held on S. 604.

The full committee reported a clean bill similar to the watered-down S. 2436, which did not apply to primaries and committees.

In September 1961 the bill was called up on the floor. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG] and the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] offered primary and committee amendments. Both were defeated. A watered-down bill was offered which died in the House.

In this session, the Senator from Missouri and other Senators have introduced the bill from which these two features are carried over in the present amendment.

This measure which has been before the Senate for almost 10 years, has received extensive consideration in hearings and upon occasion it has been favorably reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration. The situation is therefore ripe for action.

I think we should follow the Senator from Arkansas in the fine steps which he has taken, in connection with publicity on contributions; and this is the way to do it.

I hope no motion to table will be made, and I hope the amendment will receive overwhelming support, particularly from Senators from the one-party States, who thus will have an opportunity to show their devotion to the cause of clean elections.

I look to the future with confidence, despite the cold, freezing blasts of the past.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I say again that I have very great sympathy with the Senator's efforts, but I do not want to leave the record unclear as to one part of his statement. I understood the Senator to say that States south of the Mason-Dixon Line were the ones which needed the legislation most.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Most of them need it. Some one-party States north of the Mason-Dixon Line need it, too, but I apply this measure impartially across the country. It so happens that the one-party States are the ones that need it most. As a matter of impartiality, this measure would apply to committee contributions as well as primary election

contributions and would hit the North, the East, and the West as well as the South.

Mr. HOLLAND. I want the record to show that various students of politics whom I have seen quoted on this subject all agree that the election laws of the State of Florida, which I represent in part, are the strongest, and go farther, and are the most stringent of those of any of the States; that apply to primary as well as general elections; and that a candidate for a statewide office, in order to protect himself, must obtain a lawyer and secure an accountant to check the expenditures made, because every single expense to be paid must go on a voucher directed to him. While I am perfectly willing to support the effort of the Senator from Illinois, and again confess considerable sympathy with what he is trying to do, although I do not think this is the way to do it, I do not want the record to be unclear on this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. My State, of which I happen to know most—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I point out that most of my time has been consumed by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PASTORE. For that reason I will yield 10 minutes to the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would like to take 5 minutes, and then yield to the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. HOLLAND. I will finish my remarks in 1 minute.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I assign 1 minute to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for yielding me 1 minute, as well as 10 minutes to the Senator from Illinois. I want the record to be clear that all interest in cleanness in policies is not confined to the State of Illinois, so ably represented by the distinguished Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I never intimated that it was.

I thank the Senator for pointing out the good election laws of the State of Florida, most of which were brought about I believe as a result of the efforts of my friend, Mr. Nelson Poynter, editor and publisher of the St. Petersburg Times; but Florida is unique in the one party States in its rigid regulations. I hope States like Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas will fall in line on this matter, so that we may be sustained in our efforts.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I did not mention Louisiana, but if the Senator wants me to do so, I shall be glad to include Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is the Senator offering a motion to suspend the rules?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am offering this amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].



I think a point of order legitimately could be raised against the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas, because it is legislation on an appropriation bill, although it passed muster in the Appropriations Committee, which generally is very rigid on such matters. If the Fulbright amendment is in order, I submit that my amendment to the Fulbright amendment is in order. I am sure the Senator from Louisiana will not take advantage of parliamentary tactics to throw us out of the ball park.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. For some time I have been trying to persuade the House to consider the veterans' insurance bill. It has passed the Senate on several occasions. If the Senator's amendment is in order, mine should be. I would like to have that amendment adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senator's amendment would be very helpful, and as he knows I am a cosponsor of his bill and have supported it many times. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright] may find he has opened a Pandora's box.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GORE. In that regard, what would be the difference in principle between the Fulbright amendment, with respect to the payment to certain Philippine beneficiaries, and the provision on the next sugar bill that no country shall receive a quota whose agents have made campaign contributions or otherwise paid lobbying fees in this country?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I take some pride in the fact that I have led the fight for years against the subsidy paid to foreign sugar producers. I would be glad to support such an amendment.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator see any difference in principle?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not.

Senators are operating under a limitation of time. I am very glad to yield to the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. Keating], the principal cosponsor of the bill introduced by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Long], from which I derived my amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am very grateful for the remarks of the Senator from Illinois.

I applaud the effort of the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] to deal with the broader problems of campaign contributions while public attention is centered on the lobbying activities surrounding the Philippine war damage claims bill.

Many of us, under the leadership of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Long], and his predecessor, Senator Hennings, have been trying for years to obtain a general revision of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act which would discourage the improper use of funds to influence elections. The present laws on this subject—wholly apart from any question of contributions by lobbyists for foreign interests—are grievously inadequate. Efforts at reform have been thwarted many times by some of those same Members who are now expressing such strong concern about Mr. John O'Donnell's activities. Of course, I understand this concern and will sup-

port the corrective legislation initiated by the Foreign Relations Committee. But simply dealing with this one case will not satisfy the urgent demands for a complete overhaul of our election laws.

One of the most compelling demands for reform, which would be covered by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, is the extension of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to primary elections. Any effort to revise our elections laws that fails to extend them to primary elections is about as effective as an appendectomy in which only half of the appendix is removed.

The primary election is the only election that counts in almost one-third of our States in which nomination is tantamount to election. Under the present law even runoff primaries in such States are completely outside the purview of the Federal law. This means that contributions by any persons in connection with such campaigns, need not be reported and can be unlimited in amount insofar as the Federal laws is concerned. What is most significant in terms of the present situation, is that this will continue to be the case even if the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright] is enacted.

There is no question as to the power of the Congress to deal with primaries for Federal offices. The cases on this point are clear, and there is an obvious precedent in the prohibition in the Labor-Management Relations Act against contributions or expenditures by labor unions, corporations, and national banks in connection with "any primary election or political convention or caucus."

What has been lacking is not power, but desire; and I hope that this missing ingredient has been supplied by the sensational revelations of the Foreign Relations Committee. There is no reason whatever for not striking at this problem now and dealing with it in a meaningful and effective manner. We have had many hearings and debates on this subject. I have joined on many occasions in the sponsorship of legislation substantially identical to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Why should we fear to grasp the nettle? Why should we legislate an illusion? If we want to do something about corrupt practices in elections, but refuse to touch primaries, it seems to me we are more hypocrisy than zeal for reform? There is a crying need for curbing fraud and undue influence in elections, a need which will not be met unless we support with the same enthusiasm and determination the proposal to deal with primary elections as the proposal to deal with the activities of a foreign lobbyist.

We have an opportunity today to do more than respond to recent newspaper headlines. We should use this opportunity to overcome a gap in the laws which has been with us for years and which we cannot afford to neglect any longer. This is the opportunity which the Senator from Illinois has given us. I commend him for his initiative and hope that his amendment will be approved.

If an effort is made to use the parliamentary device of tabling, I hope that such a move will be defeated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from New York who over the years has vigorously pushed for sound clean-elections legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the letter which the President sent to the Congress yesterday on this subject be printed in the RECORD at this point. I call special attention to the last eight paragraphs of the message in which the President recommends, following the recommendations of his Commission on Campaign Costs, that there be established an effective system of disclosure and publicity in primary and general election campaigns.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD recommendation No. 3, contained in the April 1962 report of the President's Commission on Campaign Costs.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 30, 1963.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
*President of the Senate,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: A healthy democratic political system rests on the ability of the electorate to know, understand and judge the attitudes, characteristics, opinions and qualifications of candidates for public office. Clearly, political campaigns are essential to a democracy. But the means by which they are financed have troubled thoughtful observers of the political scene for generations, and the concern has been nonpartisan. The question posed by President Theodore Roosevelt about the propriety of public officeholders being obligated, if only morally, to a comparatively few large campaign contributors is equally pertinent today. Our present system of financing political campaigns is deficient in that it does not insure that candidates, or the parties they represent will have sufficient funds to provide adequate exposure to the electorate, and it has not effectively encouraged small contributions from a very large number of individuals.

To insure candidates will have adequate funds, and to reduce dependence on large contributions of those with special interests, the base of financial support for candidates and parties must be broadened. To accomplish this, improvement of public understanding of campaign finance, together with a system of incentives for solicitation and giving, is necessary.

In October 1961 I appointed a distinguished, bipartisan Commission on Campaign Costs to take a fresh look at the problem of financing presidential campaigns. I was gratified by the enthusiastic bipartisan reception accorded the Commission's unanimous report, made to me last April, and I was pleased to transmit to the 87th Congress legislation designed to carry out its important recommendations. I am transmitting with this letter two of the same legislative recommendations for the 88th Congress.

The first proposed bill is based on the Commission's recommendations of a system of tax incentives for political contributions, providing two alternatives to the taxpayer:

(1) A tax credit against Federal income tax for 50 percent of contributions up to a maximum of \$10 in credits a year; and

(2) A tax deduction for political contributions for the full amount of the contribution up to a maximum of \$500 per tax return per year (the Commission in its report recommended \$1,000).



The contributions eligible for tax benefits would include those made to the national committee of a political party and to one political committee designated by the national committee to receive such contributions in each State. The tax incentive program proposed for an experimental period of two presidential elections is designed to give party solicitors an additional tool to help stimulate individuals to contribute money, in non-election as well as election years.

The Commission stated that if the tax incentive measures it recommended do not accomplish their purposes, alternative approaches would have to be examined, and recommended consideration be given to a matching incentive plan, under which contributions in amounts of \$10 or less per person raised by designated political committees would be deposited by those committees with the U.S. Treasury, where the money would be matched by a like sum from Government appropriations. The combined total would be used to pay types of expenses authorized by law, payments to be made by Government check directly to the suppliers of campaign goods and services. The total sum to be matched could be limited by statute. Though this latter plan is not now being proposed in legislative form, I urge the Congress to study this approach, which would encourage party efforts in broadening the financial base of presidential campaigns.

Although there is general agreement that it is undesirable and improper for a candidate for public office to spend money on his candidacy without limit or for individuals to contribute unlimited amounts to candidates, the existing unrealistic statutory ceilings have failed to produce any practical limitation. Because they have not been effective and because existing practices violate the spirit, if not the letter of the law, the Commission has proposed repeal of the ceilings and, as a substitute, establishment of an effective system of disclosure and publicity to reveal where money comes from and goes in campaigns. In the Commission's view, full and effective disclosure, both before and after elections, provides the greatest hope for effective controls over excessive contributions and unlimited expenditures.

The proposed bill would require candidates for President and Vice President, presently exempt from reporting requirements, to report contributions and expenditures in nominating and election campaigns. In addition, the test of whether political committees campaigning for candidates for President and Vice President must report would be changed from whether they operate interstate to whether they raise or spend as much as \$2,500 in a year. Further, reports would for the first time be required of individuals and families contributing or spending, singly or in combination, \$5,000 or more per year in the aggregate, in connection with the nomination or election of one or more candidates for President or Vice President. Reporting requirements would be extended to include both individuals and groups spending \$5,000 or more for bipartisan or multipartisan political activities in any year.

To make the reporting effective, all reports should be submitted to a Registry of Election Finance, a central repository having responsibility to receive, examine, tabulate, summarize, publicize, and preserve the reported data. The proposed legislation would place the Registry under the Comptroller General, with a Registrar, appointed by him, and with a bipartisan Board of Advisers providing guidance.

Two other legislative recommendations which I proposed last year, based on the Commission report, and which I fully support have already been the subject of congressional hearings this session. One bill would suspend for the 1964 campaign the

equal time requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act for nominees for the offices of President and Vice President; and the other would promote the orderly transfer of Executive power during transitions between administrations.

These proposals based on the constructive report of the Commission on Campaign Costs have received the approval of former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, former presidential candidates Thomas E. Dewey, Adlai E. Stevenson, and Richard M. Nixon, and of the chairmen of both major political parties.

Although the Commission limited its attention to the problems of campaign costs for presidential and vice presidential candidates and its recommendations go only to such campaigns, it pointed out that " \* \* \* it is our view that the measures we propose would have a desirable effect on all political fundraising." The Congress may therefore wish to consider the applicability of any of the recommended practices to campaigns other than presidential or vice presidential.

The people of the United States are entitled to know their candidates for public office and to be free of doubts about tacit or explicit obligations having been necessary to secure public office. I believe the attached draft bills will, if enacted, significantly help in achieving these goals. I hope they will receive prompt and favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY,

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3—EFFECTIVE DISCLOSURE AND ABOLITION OF LIMITS ON CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The present statutory ceiling of \$3 million on the annual receipts and expenditures of an interstate political committee, and the limit on annual individual contributions of \$5,000 per person per committee, in no way limit expenditures or contributions. We recommend that they be repealed.

These purported ceilings on committee receipts and expenditures as well as on individual contributions have, if anything, simply stimulated an increase in the number of committees.

The imposition of "realistic ceilings" or "segmental limitations," the latter designed to limit expenditures for certain purposes, e.g., broadcasting, which has been urged by some, would only create a false impression of limitation. Moreover, there is doubt whether individuals could be prohibited from making certain expenditures, instead of contributions if the latter were effectively limited, in view of constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression.

We see no sure way by statute to restrict the amount of money individuals may put into campaigns. Even if there were a way, and if the limitation were fixed at a nominal sum as has been urged upon us, we doubt that the parties could in the near future organize themselves to collect enough money in truly small amounts to meet necessary campaign costs. Limitation must be accomplished, if at all, by other means.

The dependence of candidates on large contributions can best be dealt with by encouraging a growth in small gifts and by an improved system of disclosure.

Under present statutory provisions, there has been inadequate reporting of campaign receipts and expenditures. This has presented to the public an incomplete and distorted picture of presidential and vice presidential campaign finance. The candidates themselves are not required to report at all, and only committees operating in more than one State in the general election must report.

Full and effective disclosure is the best way to control excessive contributions, on the one hand, and unlimited expenditures, on the other. Publicity has a cleansing and policing

power far more powerful than that of limitations.

We have been asked to recommend improved ways of financing expenditures required by nominees for President and Vice President. Nonetheless, the financing of campaigns to obtain nomination to those offices is so significant in influencing attitudes toward campaign finance in the general election, and the climate in which solicitation occurs, that we have extended our proposals in this instance to campaigns for nomination as well as election.

We recommend—

That all political committees, interstate and intrastate, State and local, party and nonparty, subsidiary and independent, campaigning directly or indirectly for candidates for nomination or election to the offices of President and Vice President, and raising or spending as much as \$2,500 in a year, any part of which aided a candidate for those offices, be required to file campaign finance statements on a regular basis, including reports to be made at a specified time shortly before elections;

That reports should show the totals of receipts (including loans) and disbursements, and should itemize contributions that aggregate \$250 or over from one source (including purchases of tickets to dinners or other fundraising events), expenditures of \$100 or over, all transfers of funds to or from any candidate or group, and all debts;

That candidates for President and Vice President be required to make similar reports of contributions made to them and expenditures made by them in campaigns for nomination and election, both before and after elections;

That delegates and candidates for delegates to the presidential nominating conventions be required to make similar reports;

That any individual or family (husband, wife, and dependent children) contributing to the above committees as much as \$5,000 in the aggregate in a single year, or spending or contributing a combined total of as much as \$5,000 per year on behalf of one or more candidates for President and Vice President, for either nomination or election, be required to submit a report of these disbursements;

That individuals and groups taking part or spending money in bipartisan political activities advocated in recommendation No. 1 be required to report any direct or indirect expenditures by them for these purposes that total \$5,000 or more in a year.

To assure effective publicity for the information submitted in these reports, we recommend that a central Federal repository, with a nonpartisan or bipartisan advisory board, be established, to be called the Registry of Election Finance. We recommend that the Registry be given responsibility to receive, examine, tabulate, summarize, publish, and preserve the reported data; to prescribe the form in which reports are to be made; to fix the dates of their submission (within latitudes fixed by statute); and to determine how best the data in the reports can be disseminated both before and after elections. We recommend, too, that the Registry have the explicit duty to refer apparent infractions of law to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President—

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator from Illinois have sufficient time to yield to the Senator from Missouri? If not, I shall be glad to yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thought I had an informal understanding with the majority leader that he yield sufficient time on the bill so that this subject may be fully discussed.



Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. Is there a limitation on the time in which to debate the bill itself?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time limitation on the bill itself.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois is to be commended for offering this proposal to improve our Federal election law as an amendment to the pending bill. The first bill I introduced on coming to the Senate was a bill to amend the Federal election laws. The present amendment is a part of that bill. However, efforts to bring the nominating process and intrastate political committees within the purview of Federal election laws go back more than a decade.

My predecessor, the late Senator Tom Hennings, worked many years for this needed improvement in the law. His efforts came to a climax in January of 1960 when the Senate approved a clean-elections bill after adopting by large bipartisan majorities amendments offered by Tom Hennings to extend the law to primaries and to require intrastate political committees to comply with Federal reporting requirements. Final congressional action was not forthcoming so in the early days of the 87th Congress, I introduced a bill similar to the one approved by the Senate the year before.

Near the close of the first session, an elections bill was reported by the Senate Rules Committee. This bill was similar to the bill reported by the Rules Committee in the 86th Congress. It did not provide for extending the law to primaries or intrastate committees. When the bill was brought before the Senate, the junior Senator from New York and I joined in offering amendments to correct this inadequacy. However, we were unsuccessful, and these needed changes were not in the bill approved by the Senate. So the provisions of the pending amendment are not new to the Senate. They have been discussed and debated at length in the Senate. They have met with success and failure.

However, I believe this is a most appropriate time to consider this matter again. The recent disclosure of contributions by Mr. John O'Donnell to several Members of Congress points out clearly the need for strengthening the reporting requirements of our present election laws. When campaign contributions come to light under circumstances such as involved in this situation, there is apt to be an air of suspicion aroused in the minds of many people. However, if our election laws were such as to require the reporting of all contributions, then the chances would be lessened that anyone would jump to any false conclusions.

Full and complete disclosure of campaign finances could not help but improve our democratic elective process. It would help the candidate by removing any air of suspicion, and it would help the American voter by providing him with infor-

mation essential to a sound decision at the polls.

The nominating process is an integral part of our election system. In some States, it is in fact determinative of who is elected. Therefore, the American voter is entitled to know the facts concerning the financing of primary campaigns as well as general election campaigns.

As to intrastate committees, I believe everyone will agree that the great bulk of campaign financing in the election of Members of Congress is handled by such political committees. To exempt these committees from the reporting requirements of Federal law makes these requirements in reality a sham.

In 1961, the President appointed a Commission to study the financing of presidential campaigns. This Commission under the able leadership of Dean Alexander Heard, of North Carolina, considered the problem most carefully and on April 18, 1962, made a number of recommendations for changes in the law. Based on the Commission's report, the President sent letters to the 87th Congress recommending the enactment of legislation.

Yesterday, the Senate again received a letter from the President recommending certain election legislation, which the Senator from Illinois has placed in the RECORD. One of the proposals recommended by the President is a public reporting bill. While the bill applies only to presidential campaigns, it is appropriate to our discussion today. The bill would require the filing of reports on campaign financing with respect to the nominating process. Also, it would require the filing of reports by intrastate political committees if they receive or expend more than \$2,500.

This additional recognition of the importance of full disclosure is significant and I hope the Senate will respond by adopting the pending proposal.

Mr. President, the present law as a practical matter could be considered worse than no law. It fails completely to reach the vast bulk of campaign financing. Yet, abstractly, we do have a reporting law. Thus, many people may be misled into believing that campaign finances are regulated. On the other hand, Members of Congress who have complied completely with the law are sometimes accused of violating the law by failing to report a contribution made either in the primary or to an intrastate committee supporting their candidacy.

The situation can only be cleared up and corrected by the enactment of legislation to strengthen the Corrupt Practices Act—legislation which, in fact, will bring about full disclosure of campaign financing. Then, and only then, will the American voter be in a position to reach a sound decision. Then, and only then, can suspicion with respect to money in politics be eliminated. The approval of the pending amendment would make a substantial contribution to the strengthening of our democracy.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, earlier today an amendment was offered with

respect to day care services. I am very appreciative of the fact that the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] and the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] took care of the legislative history on that subject, which concerned me very much.

I was opposed to the amendment, as was stated. I should like to have appeared in the RECORD the reason for my non-appearance in the Chamber earlier today. I was engaged at a hearing of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations. That is the reason I could not be present at that time. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement dealing with the subject of grants to States for day care services.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ALLOTT ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DAY CARE SERVICES

The public welfare amendments of 1962 added an authorization for grants to States for the development and operation of day care centers, authorizing an appropriation of \$5 million for fiscal year 1963, \$10 million for 1964, \$15 million for 1965, and so forth.

The Bureau of Family Services has not at this time issued regulations governing the program. Instructions have gone to the field on the use of funds when they become available and so forth, but the requisite regulations are not issued at this time.

The State plan must require the appointment of advisory committees to advise the State public welfare agency on the general policy involved in the provision of day care services under the State plan. There is no evidence that the advisory committees in all jurisdictions have been appointed and are functioning. It is presumed that funds would be required to pay per diem expenses of such meetings, funds which have not been appropriated.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, what the Senator from Illinois is doing is in line with the desires of all of us. We recognize that there is much to be desired in the present state of the law on this subject. I should like to point out that I have not had an opportunity to analyze the amendment as thoroughly as I would wish.

I notice that the President of the United States has sent his recommendations with respect to a bill dealing with this very subject. In the brief time that I have had a chance to examine the message, I notice that there are some differences between the bill the President proposes and the bill the Senator from Illinois proposes as an amendment to the pending bill. One difference is in the area of what is raised by others than political committees. Under the Douglas amendment, any amount of \$100 or more must be reported. Under the proposal of the President of the United States, only amounts aggregating \$5,000 or more must be reported.

I do not know why there is such a big difference, but I believe that the President and his advisers have had an opportunity to study this subject very carefully, and there must be a very good reason for drawing the line at \$5,000,



instead of \$100, as the Senator from Illinois has done.

It seems to me that the pending measure is a rather poor vehicle to which to attach an amendment such as this. I recognize that the Senate is not limited by the rule of germaneness; nevertheless, I believe that a little later in the session, when Senators shall have had an opportunity to digest the recommendations of the President as well as the proposal of the Senator from Illinois, the Senate might be in a little better position to decide upon a more suitable vehicle to which to attach this amendment, assuming that the Committee on Rules and Administration does not see fit to report the type of bill which we wish. So I suggest to the Senator from Illinois that he delay a little longer the offering of his proposal.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we have waited 10 years. Let us act.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. President, I find no fault with the intent, spirit, and substance of the amendment; but I do find fault with the timing of its presentation. I believe that it would only confuse the supplemental appropriation bill and would confuse the resolution which was adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations. For that reason, I move to table the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 69 and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Beginning with line 5, page 8, it is proposed to strike out all to and including line 9, page 8.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, this is a very important amendment. If adopted, it would save the taxpayers \$30 million. On the amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I shall later renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The supplemental appropriation bill now before the Senate contains a provision, inserted by the Senate committee, for \$30 million for civil defense purposes. In its wisdom the other body rejected this item in its entirety, as it should be rejected. However, in the Senate committee report, on page 10, under items for the Department of Defense, there is provision for the expenditure of \$30 million for continuing fallout shelter surveys, and for marking, and stocking them. I was shocked to learn that the Senate committee failed to follow the leadership of the other body, which refused to appropriate 1 cent for this purpose.

In England, there are no fallout shelters whatever. In the Soviet Union, there are no civil defense fallout shelters, no holes in the ground, where people can wait for the conquering paratroopers to come, as some of the political has-beens who are occupying paid civil defense positions would have us do in this country. To the contrary, in the Soviet Union the people are being given first-aid instructions and instructions in street fighting from house to house and cellar to cellar.

In the past few months we have heard much talk in favor of economy in Government. Here is an opportunity for Senators to be counted in favor of economy by supporting this amendment, thereby preventing the utter waste of \$30 million.

In the original supplemental appropriation bill, a request for almost \$62 million was made for this project. This amount was entirely denied by the other body.

Much is said about cutting or pruning Federal expenditures. Here is one place where the taxpayers' money can be saved without in any way curtailing necessary governmental services or jeopardizing the national security. To me, it is unconscionable to wield the meat ax on such budget requests as those for research in communicable diseases and the activities of the Public Health Service, to cite two examples, and then squander \$30 million on a completely ineffective civil defense boondoggle.

Some of the so-called civil defense shelters are located in the Federal building downtown in my home city of Cleveland, where a number of men and women are employed. If there should be a sudden nuclear attack, any man worth his salt would not rush to a shelter in the office building where he was employed. He would immediately seek out his wife and children in the outlying portions of the city. He would try to get his family together, perhaps to pray in that moment of terror.

It is foolish to consider appropriating \$30 million for fallout shelters, because a nuclear attack could be made upon Washington or any other city of our country by Soviet submarines off our shores, submarines which can fire atomic missiles without giving us any warning whatever. At most, there might be a 15-minute warning of the firing from the Soviet Union of an intercontinental missile with an atomic warhead.

The Cuban crisis proved that our best, and probably only, civil defense in the nuclear age is a firm, determined, resolute stand against aggression, plus the nuclear power to back it up. Last October our President's firm, and unyielding policy in dealing with Khrushchev and Castro's Cuba resulted in our greatest cold war victory. This was because of our nuclear power to support the President's unyielding position.

It would be far wiser to appropriate additional funds for missile programs, jet aircraft, and missile-bearing Polaris submarines than for civil defense schemes which are hopeless at their inception.

Nevertheless, the civil defense planners continue to mesmerize the American public with the illusion that we have an effective civil defense program. Although Congress appropriated \$208 million in 1961 and an additional \$38 million in 1962 for marking and provisioning fallout shelters, when the crisis came most of them could not be found, were not marked, or were unusable. Only a handful were provisioned. Rations and medical kits on which millions of dollars had been spent were still stocked in Federal warehouses and arsenals. Warning systems were inadequate and virtually useless. This is probably not too important, because in the event of an attack with nuclear warheads there would be, at most, perhaps 10 minutes warning before intercontinental ballistic missiles fell on American cities.

President Kennedy's image had hardly faded from the television screen last October 22nd when the clamor began for more Government spending for fallout shelters. Sharp salesmen were trying to peddle terror, in order to sell more of these utterly useless shelters. It follows, as the night the day, that any new crisis will renew the agitation for holes in the ground to hide in—mainly under a bundle of taxpayers' money. I am trying very hard to save that money.

The Committee of State Governors, meeting in Washington, urged revival of the \$600 million fallout shelter program which the Congress had rejected a month before. In my opinion, we acted wisely in doing so.

Of course, if the Governors could persuade Congress to appropriate huge sums of the taxpayers' money, in order to build some fallout shelters and to employ more civil defense officials in their cities, that would add to the political payroll in their States.

What might have happened to that huge sum is indicated by a report of the General Accounting Office, released about the time the Governors were meeting. The report revealed that the Federal Government had distributed \$182 million in surplus property to local civil defense units. More than half of this was converted to private use, wasted, or used in the normal operations of local governments to which it had been assigned only for emergency use. That money went down the same drain through which over a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money has been squandered on futile and foolish civil defense projects from 1950 to this good hour.

In the midst of the Cuban crisis, the planners doubled the number of potential shelter spaces, so-called, overnight. By simply using a mimeograph machine, they lowered the suitable safety factor from 100 to 40—meaning that one would supposedly be 40 times safer inside such a shelter than out. Of course, it is highly problematical whether in a nuclear attack lives would be saved, even if a person were 100 times safer in one of these spaces than out of it.

At any rate, signs were hurriedly put up to indicate the shelter areas. Most of the signs were erected after the crisis



had subsided. I suppose the main purpose of these shelter signs was to soothe the anxiety of any worried citizen, inasmuch as they certainly would serve no other worthwhile purpose.

All there is to show for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars are black and yellow shelter signs plastered on every building within sight. Now we are asked to throw away an additional \$30 million, in order to continue the myth that there is an effective civil defense program.

Mr. President, last year and in every previous year since I have been a Member of this body, I spoke out against these appropriations. I will continue to speak out against this utterly worthless boondoggle.

In February 1959 I was alone in this fight against the civil defense boondoggle. But since then, many other Members of Congress have come to take the same view that I take—namely, that this program is an utterly foolish waste of public funds. We should stop it. Today we again have an opportunity to begin doing so.

I shall ask for a yea-and-nay vote on this question, because I want Senators who have been talking about economy to have an opportunity to vote on this very worthwhile amendment.

Those who favor a massive fallout shelter building program have estimated that it would cost anywhere from \$20 to \$200 billion. Even then, there is no guarantee that it will be effective. With extensive advances being made in rockets and nuclear technology, such a fallout shelter program would probably be obsolete before being completed. Unless we are prepared to embark on such a vast gamble and to spend perhaps \$200 billion of the taxpayers' money, we should carefully consider the wisdom of piecemeal appropriations amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, with no really effective purpose.

Mr. President, this amendment gives the Senate an opportunity to make an effective saving of the taxpayers' money. I am not standing alone in regard to this matter. I agree with Gen. Curtis LeMay, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, who, in commenting some months ago on fallout shelters, said:

I don't think that I would put that much money into holes in the ground to crawl into. I would rather spend more of it on offensive weapons, in the first place.

Maj. Gen. John Medaris, now retired, one of the outstanding authorities on missilery, and former chief of the Army Ordnance missile command, gave his view of this matter.

Senators will recall that only during the Eisenhower administration a few years ago, the now discredited theory of mass evacuation of our cities in event of nuclear attack was also being foolishly pushed by civil defense officials.

General Medaris said:

The concept of mass evacuation of high density population centers and the burial of our citizenry in deep shelters would negate any kind of positive reaction to attack. It would convert our people into a horde of

rabbits scurrying for warrens where they would cower helplessly while waiting the coming of a conqueror.

Mr. President, it would be a great mistake for the Senate to add to the bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, \$30 million for furthering the civil-defense shelter program. This is a defeatist psychology. My amendment provides an opportunity to strike out that item, and to manifest to all the world our confidence in the fact that at the present time the United States is the most powerful nation which ever existed under the bending sky of God. Our strength lies in our very great nuclear capacity, not in holes in the ground or shelter signs on public buildings.

Mr. President, the taxpayers have a right to know the truth about civil defense. They are tired of high-salaried officials who think up schemes that will not be of any use in event of nuclear war.

Incidentally, I note that in the budget for the fiscal year 1964 the average salary for paid civil defense employees will be \$9,520 a year, one of the highest in the entire Federal bureaucracy. By comparison, employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will average \$8,383; there will be an average salary of \$9,122 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and there will be an average salary of \$7,589 for the Small Business Administration—to name a few of the many important government agencies where the average salary is less than that for civil defense employees.

It would be difficult to find another agency in the Federal Government in which so many have done so little to earn so much.

Mr. President, before we appropriate additional millions of dollars of taxpayers' money to continue this boundless boondoggle, I urge that we take a good hard look at what all these expenditures will accomplish. I also urge that the administration review its entire civil defense policy. I am certainly one Member of this body who desires at all times to support the administration when I can in good conscience do so. I am proud of the present administration. I am proud of the record being made by President Kennedy. I am proud of his firm, determined and resolute policy which compelled Khrushchev to turn tail and withdraw his offensive missiles and airplanes from Castro's Cuba.

However, I feel that administration officials should review this civil defense policy so that we in the Congress may be aware of the ultimate cost of this program, so we know where we are going in this area. Until that is done, I for one, do not intend to vote for further funds for useless shelters. I shall continue to oppose such squandering of the taxpayers' money to the utmost of my ability and energy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, due to the fact that a commitment was made yesterday to the Senator from Ohio, and in order to honor that commitment, I am about to make an unusual request, with which I hope the Senate on this occasion will concur. I ask unanimous consent for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGovern in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that will not be a precedent. The situation is unusual. It will not be used again except under unusual circumstances.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, has the Senator from Ohio concluded?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Yes. I yield the floor.

Mr. PASTORE. It has often been said—and I believe it bears repeating—that we are living in times of utmost peril and peculiar paradox. Only this week I attended one of the hearings of the Appropriations Committee on Defense. The budget request for the fiscal year 1964 is more than \$52 billion. The \$52 billion will be spent in fiscal 1964 to do what? To make the very things that we pray to God will never be used.

Our appropriations for atomic energy are \$2.5 billion. Where do we find the paradox? We would spend \$52 billion to build a bomb, and yet we would not allot one penny to protect our women and children against the fallout if a bomb were used.

Today the Senator from Ohio tells the Senate that Americans will be scurrying like rats running down into cellars and holes in case a bomb is dropped. The Senator from Rhode Island is willing to concede that if a bomb—God forbid—were to fall on the Capitol today, there is no place that we could go to hide what if that bomb were in the megaton range? If we could go anywhere—God forbid—there would be nothing to come up to.

But if for one moment we could overcome a total surprise attack—and I pray to God that it never comes—there would be an opportunity if our population has a place of refuge to go. We need not spend \$20 billion to give our people that opportunity. We could make it available with the modest program that is before the Senate today.

The program is not a starry-eyed imaginary one. The program does not contain 5 cents for the construction of a shelter. But what have we done? We have had our Defense Department comb the entire Nation. They have gone to every private building owner, the municipalities, and the States, and they have found areas now existing to which people could go.

If a bomb should fall, let us say, on New York and the wind were southward, with the contamination coming towards Washington, a man might not have a chance to leave the Capitol and gather his children and take them home. If he did take them home, where would he put



them when he got them home? Down in the cellar.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for two questions?

Mr. PASTORE. I shall yield for 15 questions.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. If a nuclear warhead were to fall on New York or Washington, it would probably come from a submarine without any warning whatever, would it not?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not care where it might come from. I am concerned with where it might fall. How about the people in Baltimore or elsewhere?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. If it came without any warning, what good would the \$7 million of biscuits we have already bought from large bakery concerns for stocking the shelters be? I assert that is an utter waste of the taxpayers' money. What good would those biscuits be to anyone?

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator asks me that question, I shall be glad to answer.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Then I ask the Senator the question, and also the following question.

Mr. PASTORE. Let me answer the first one.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. My second question is as follows: Does not the Senator from Rhode Island know that there are no shelters whatsoever in England?

Mr. PASTORE. We in America—responsible for America are trying to provide them here in America. That is what the program is all about. We have Mr. McNamara's letter assuring us that the program is in the national interest.

The Senator from Ohio is saying, "Let us roll over and die. Let us do nothing, he suggests because the bomb which the Soviets have is so terrible there is nothing we can do about it."

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator from Ohio repudiates that statement.

Mr. PASTORE. He may, but that is what he implied.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. That is not the attitude of the Senator from Ohio at all. The attitude of the Senator from Ohio is that digging a hole in the ground for a shelter for a man employed in a Federal building so that he might run down in that shelter in a moment of peril, and not go to his wife and children, is not the answer. If he should be saved, he would be the wrong kind of man to be saved.

Mr. PASTORE. I would expect that his wife and children would also have a shelter to which they could go. If the air were contaminated, the worst place for that man or his loved ones to be would be in the streets. One should be underground as soon as possible—in a refuge close by.

The authorities to whom I have referred have combed the United States of America to find places underground.

What would we do with the \$61 million? We talk about a boondoggle. We talk about economy. Economy has nothing to do with it. The program is a matter of life and death.

The question is: Will America awaken and realize that there exists a bomb

which can destroy the world? How do we protect ourselves against that bomb? That is the question before the Senate today. It is not a question of boondoggling.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Does the Senator deny the statements of General LeMay and General Medaris?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not care who said what. But does the Senator from Ohio deny the statement of Secretary of Defense McNamara?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator from Ohio states that a submarine has the capability of striking us, without any warning whatever.

Mr. PASTORE. Is the Senator from Ohio saying that when the Russians get ready to take that action—and I hope and pray they never do—the destruction will be so total no one in America could be saved?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. No, indeed. The Senator from Ohio is saying that our power of instant retaliation—our misilery, and Air Force—cannot be destroyed in one strike or in two strikes, and the Senator from Rhode Island knows that. That is our best defense.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Rhode Island has been connected with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since 1953. With all due deference to every other Senator, when it comes to atomic energy, I have devoted more hours to the study of fallout and the damage that can be wrought by a nuclear war than has any other Senator. I do not make that statement as a boast. I state it as a responsibility. The program is not new to me. I never could propose a program involving the expenditure of \$20 billion if it were unrealistic. But we have presented a reasonable program. We do not propose to build shelters. We will use what we have. The Senator has talked about dog biscuits. We are not putting dog biscuits or any other kind of biscuits down in the shelters.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Seven million dollars' worth has been purchased from the Kroger Co., as the Senator should know.

Mr. PASTORE. We are putting in them clean water that will not be contaminated. There will be lavatories that can be used. We are putting in things that will save American lives. That is what we would provide in the program. The House eliminated the item. I know that.

The House has always eliminated it. I know that. But the Senator from Rhode Island, who has a responsibility in respect to atomic energy, could not sleep tonight if he were a party to eliminating it all. I could not look my children straight in the face if I voted to knock it all out.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator from Ohio has the same responsibility.

Mr. PASTORE. I know that. I have a responsibility to see to it that the Senator from Ohio does not do that. That is my responsibility.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator from Ohio may not prevail.

Mr. PASTORE. That is what I urge the Senate this afternoon. This is a

good program. This is a sound program. This is a modest program. This is a program for the American people and for their safety in this very dangerous world.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator from Ohio thinks that \$30 million is a great deal of money.

Mr. PASTORE. The day when we can bury all of the bombs at the bottom of the sea, where they belong, is the day that the Senator from Rhode Island will stop worrying about civil defense. Until that day comes, I shall not be persuaded or dissuaded by clichés about boondoggling, or by high-sounding phrases like, "if you want economy, begin it here—begin it with civil defense."

Do not begin it here. Do not begin it with civil defense. It could spell utter disaster for the American people. There is a chance to survive. Let us choose that chance.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to my friend.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. May I ask the distinguished Senator, who has served on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for a number of years, if this is not correct: Assuming that the Soviet Union and no other power used atomic weapons on the mainland of the United States, is it not correct to say that we have a great deal of nuclear power and more than we need to defeat them if we decided to use such weapons?

Mr. PASTORE. I have often said, and I repeat today, that there are enough bombs in the stockpiles of the world—that means in the stockpiles of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and possibly France—so that if every bomb were strategically dropped man could destroy everything man has built from the time of beginning. That is how extreme the peril is.

But we are making a little progress. We ask for a little bit of an approach—to do what? It is to recommend to people that there are places to which they can go. It will say that we have found enough spaces in America to protect 100 million people. That is what we are trying to do.

If a person goes to one of those places, and his child says, "May I have a drink of water," there will be clean water. If his child says, "I am hungry. Will you give me a biscuit?" there might be a biscuit available. What is wrong with that?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. What is wrong with it is the advance of science. What might be effective today will be of no effect a year from now.

Mr. PASTORE. That may be so. Today we live. Tomorrow a new generation will provide for that problem. We must meet the situation as it is. I am not ready to quit because technology has not reached its pinnacle.

I do know—and I say this with all the sincerity at my disposal—that there is a chance; all we are talking about is giving America that chance.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator from Ohio is not talking about quitting. The Senator from Ohio voted for every appropriation for the defense of our



country. We have tremendous nuclear power.

Mr. PASTORE. I never said that the Senator from Ohio was a quitter.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. We could annihilate the Soviet Union.

Mr. PASTORE. I never said that. I said that the Senator is untimely in becoming an economizer with civil defense, at the wrong time and in the wrong place.

"Not here," I say to my friend, "Mr. Young, not here."

This is the great chance we have. Let us give it to America.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. As one who once served on the Committee on Armed Services and who presently serves on the Committee on Foreign Relations, it seems to this Senator that the most neglected phase of our entire defense program has been civil defense. We have always known, ever since the first day the Soviet Union had atomic weapons, that it was within their capability to get through with some of the weapons, and we know that today.

I would assume, if we were in a large city and a multimegaton bomb hit that city, the bomb would destroy everything immediately surrounding it, but for those who were not in the immediate area of the blast there would be some possibility of survival.

Mr. PASTORE. There would be a chance for them.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Provided there was a place for them to go.

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. What is the matter with that, if Congress is spending billions of dollars to overkill, to provide a capacity to kill everybody in the Soviet Union three times?

Mr. PASTORE. And not one dime for protection.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That is what I cannot understand.

Mr. PASTORE. That is what is involved. I cannot understand it either.

Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

From an outside source, I happen to have heard recently of the Senator's great assistance in working upon atomic energy and nuclear power problems. The Senator has been working with intelligence and capability and a great deal of persistence. I commend him.

The appropriation recommended is \$30 million. The House struck out this item. The House was asked to provide more than \$60 million, but struck out the whole thing. We would provide \$30 million.

What would that do? At the present time there are a number of shelters in existing buildings. Those would be sufficient for approximately 70 million spaces.

This money would provide the biscuits and the water for the stocking of the existing shelters, up to approximately 70 million spaces if all the money were used. We would not install the full num-

ber at the present time, but would put in enough money to carry the program through the fiscal year.

There are existing contracts with biscuit companies and other providers. If we do not provide at least some of the \$30 million, those contracts will stop. It would cost much more money to bring them back into existence, after the contracts were stopped and the companies had gone on to other business.

As the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Rhode Island have said, we face two kinds of problems. There is the problem of protecting from blast after a nuclear bomb is burst, and there is another problem in protecting from radioactive fallout. We would help people who may be subject to radioactive fallout. To protect them from the actual blast would cost many billions of dollars.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time yielded to the Senator from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me 2 or 3 more minutes?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield the 3 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts may proceed for 3 minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as I have said, there are two great problems. There is the problem of protecting from blast, and there is the problem of protecting from radioactive fallout. It would cost many billions of dollars to protect from blast.

What would we do? We would provide this program, and also put large amounts of money into counteroffensive weapons, to make it impossible for the Soviet Union or any other country to deliver bombs against our country, because we would counterstrike. That is one way of protecting from blast.

What we seek to do by this program is to protect people from radioactive fallout. The shelters, it is believed, would be the best protection. They might be shelters in existing buildings. They might be shelters in private buildings, or in Federal buildings, or possibly in new buildings yet to be constructed.

This money would provide for the stocking of shelters we know are in existence today.

That is all the \$30 million would do. After the first of next year we can re-examine the whole program. There is \$300 million in the budget for the next fiscal year. Whether we want to appropriate all of that is a question. This money would provide for the stocking of the shelters we know to be in existence and for the continuation of contracts through June 30 of this year with the companies which are already providing the biscuits and the clean water.

I hope this proposal will be agreed to. Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield, if I have any time remaining.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Is it not a fact

that many millions of dollars have already been spent for stocking the shelters?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. One hundred and eleven million dollars has already been spent.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Much of that has been spent for stocking shelters.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. If we buy more biscuits and stock more shelters, the only good which will come from that will be that we shall put money into circulation, by giving to to the bakeries.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Oh, no. I have a fine friendship with the Senator from Ohio, and I respect him; but I could not imagine a statement that made less sense.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Does the Senator think that marking shelters in apartment houses makes sense?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The shelters have all been approved by the Federal Government as possible shelters, if stocked; and they are in existing buildings.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. They have been surveyed, but some of them have not been marked or stocked.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. They have been surveyed. This language would provide for 70 million places in such shelters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG]. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mrs. NEUBERGER (after having voted in the affirmative). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." Therefore, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would each vote "nay."

On the vote, the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "nay," and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."



Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] is absent because of death in his family.

On this vote, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea," and the Senator from California would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 65, as follows:

[No. 66 Leg.]

#### YEAS—18

Anderson	Ellender	Mundt
Byrd, Va.	Grucning	Pearson
Carlson	Lausche	Thurmond
Clark	McClellan	Tower
Curtis	Morton	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	Moss	Young, Ohio

#### NAYS—65

Alken	Hayden	Miller
Allott	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Bartlett	Hill	Morse
Bayh	Holland	Muskie
Beall	Humphrey	Nelson
Boggs	Inouye	Pastore
Brewster	Jackson	Pell
Burdle	Johnston	Proxmire
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Randolph
Cannon	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Casc	Keating	Robertson
Cooper	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott
Dodd	Kuchel	Simpson
Domnick	Long, Mo.	Smith
Douglas	Long, La.	Sparkman
Eastland	Mansfield	Stennis
Edmondson	McCarthy	Symington
Ervin	McGovern	Talmadge
Fong	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Gore	McNamara	Young, N.Dak.
Hart	Mechem	

#### NOT VOTING—17

Bennett	Hartke	Neuberger
Bible	Hruska	Prouty
Church	Javits	Russell
Engle	Magnuson	Smathers
Fulbright	McGee	Yarborough
Goldwater	Metcalf	

So the amendment of Mr. Young of Ohio was rejected.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to table that motion.

The motion to table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGOVERN in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I note that title IV of the supplemental appropriation bill is an amendment to

the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1963, an act approved by Congress last year I assume, after thorough consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill having been reported by those committees and acted upon by both Houses. Now, quite suddenly, we find in the supplemental appropriation bill a title which has the effect of significantly modifying that legislation.

So far as I know, there has been no explanation on the floor of the Senate as to why this amendment was included. No justification has been made for it. Senators know that this subject has been under discussion during the past 6 weeks or 2 months, but the Wall Street Journal for April 30 contains an article which I believe raises some significant questions about the wisdom or propriety of the recommended changes.

I should like to ask some member of either the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Foreign Relations, since I assume the amendment was recommended to the Committee on Appropriations by the Committee on Foreign Relations, whether we may have some clarification. The Wall Street Journal, in the opening paragraph of its article, states:

Goaded by charges that generous agents for Philippine war damage claimants subverted the legislative process, the Senate is ready to gamble up to \$25 million to deny a lobbyist legal fees of perhaps \$300,000.

I do not know whether that statement has ever been substantiated. It is said that we are taking a gamble on the possible loss of up to \$25 million out of the Federal Treasury on the proposal that \$73 million be given to the Philippine Government, leaving it up to that government to distribute or use the funds as it sees fit.

What is the judgment of Senators who are members of the Committee on Appropriations or of the Committee on Foreign Relations as to whether that is a proper estimate? Is there a chance that the U.S. Government will lose \$5, \$10, or \$20 million as a result of the proposed change in the law?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, for the answer to that specific question, I shall yield in a moment to the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. However, in explanation of the amendment, I refer the Senator from Minnesota to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, April 26, 1963, when the distinguished junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] made a quite prolonged and detailed explanation of the resolution which was adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations and the recommendation made to the Committee on Appropriations, which was adopted and became title 4 of the bill.

With respect to the article which was published in the Wall Street Journal of yesterday, to the effect that by giving all this money directly to the Philippine Government, rather than by paying the money directly to the claimants, the U.S. Government would necessarily lose thereby approximately \$20 million. I

yield to the distinguished junior Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in that connection, I know of no justification for a figure of \$20 million that the U.S. Government might lose. In all fairness, it should be said that when the subject was before the Senate last year, two bills were considered. One bill provided for the payment of \$73 million directly to the Philippine Government, to be used by that Government as it saw fit. That was in keeping with the original act of 1946, which provided for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, rather than for the settlement of individual claims. However, the administration of the fund that was originally made available was on the basis of individual claimants.

Therefore, when we came to consider the supplemental amount of \$73 million, there were two divergent views. One was that we should pay that amount directly to the Philippine Government and let that Government use it as it saw fit, upon the original basis of its being for the rehabilitation of the Philippines.

There was another school of thought which held that since individual claimants had already established their claims, the money should be made available to the individual claimants.

Mr. Harriman, who was Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East at that time, testified before our committee that the State Department was willing to accept either bill. We were told that the Philippine Government was willing to take either bill. Mr. Harriman said it was believed that some of the claimants may have moved or died, their claims may have expired, and that the U.S. Government might save a few million dollars. I do not remember that he gave an exact amount.

Mr. MCCARTHY. He said \$4 to \$5 million.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is the reason why there is no basis for a figure of \$20 million. I do not know where that figure came from.

At that time we did not know that there had been active agitation on the part of two former Commissioners and I believe the counsel or comptroller of the Commission to get the names and addresses of claimants and the amounts they were claiming, so that they would be ready to present their claims as soon as the bill became law. It was not until, incident to the investigation carried on by the Committee on Foreign Relations into the nondiplomatic activities of foreign governments, that it was discovered that large fees had been made payable as a result of the agitation and trumping up of business by two former Commissioners and a third official of the Commission.

Frankly, the committee was shocked. As it happened, I was presiding over the committee when the original bill was considered. I myself preferred the claimant bill, but I did so on the basis of what Mr. Harriman testified, namely, that the U.S. Government might save money by it. However, in all frankness, had I known that the former Commissioners were taking advantage of the



positions they held and the information they had obtained as Commissioners, together with the other officials, I certainly would not have voted for that bill; I would have voted for the bill which would have provided payment directly to the Philippine Government.

Mr. McCARTHY. Does the fact that that kind of promotion took place in any way change the substance or merit of the bill which was passed last year? Are we to accept this proposal because it has been discovered that someone who was involved in promoting the bill withheld information from us or has not been a good man—if that is the case? Is this proposal intended to make null and void everything that has been done? Are we to say that because we do not like the lobbyist, even though the idea is a good one, we will reverse ourselves and retract what we did, after full consideration and belief that it was the right thing to do? Is it that we have found a Jonah, so we will throw him overboard?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It was not with full information that the committee acted last year. One of the former commissioners testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations. None of us knew that he was representing the claimants. In fact, I asked him the question. He said he was representing sugar planters.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think that is incidental. The fact that the committee did not have full information about him does not in any way affect the substance of the legislation the Congress approved.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We could have passed either bill. I think the committee could have acted in either way. Our own Government said it was satisfied to have the legislation either way. The Philippine Government made it known to us that they would accept it either way. Certainly, we would not have passed the legislation we passed had we known that this condition prevailed.

The Committee on Foreign Relations decided by a vote of all the members then present—I do not recall the number who were present—in favor of this proposal. I understand that the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the ranking Republican member, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], presented the matter to the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Appropriations made this change.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think the record ought to be crystal clear, regardless of what we do—and no one is being fooled concerning what this is about—that the administration recommended the language of the bill Congress passed in August 1962.

Mr. McCARTHY. Last year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. Last year. The administration did not want to make direct payment to the Philippine Government for reasons that the administration explained in executive session.

The administration recommended the direct payment to individuals because that would permit the Foreign Claims Commission to analyze each claim, rather than turn over a lump sum of \$73 million to the Philippine Government, not knowing how the money would be used. That is why we passed that proposed legislation. So let us not deceive ourselves on this issue.

If this lobbyist is to be chastised—and there is very good reason for doing so—that can be done by means of a resolution providing that none of the money shall go to any lobbyist or to any person formerly employed by the Foreign Claims Commission representing any claimant. But if we seek to prevent a lobbyist from being paid, let us repeal the Sugar Act and similar laws. We need corrective legislation and I shall vote for it; yes, I shall support the committee language but I prefer to strengthen it along the lines I have suggested.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope that will be done.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It was lobbying in connection with the Sugar Act which set off this effort. That is what caused some Senators, including the distinguished Senator from Illinois, to propose that this investigation be made; and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] felt that that should be done. He laid the matter before the Foreign Relations Committee; and then it was laid before the Senate, and the investigation was authorized.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arkansas were now in the Chamber, I am sure he would say that that act was not what set off the investigation. He had begun the work even before the Senate was considering the Sugar Act, although when the Sugar Act was under consideration he had something to say about this matter.

Certainly it could have been handled in the way that similar matters have been handled in the past. But since the administration chose to seek to obtain some 2 million tons of sugar in the open market, that brought up the question here; and I believe we welcomed those who came to testify before our committee in behalf of allocations for various countries. I saw nothing improper in doing so. If we were to deny them the right to appear before the congressional committees, we would then be entirely dependent upon the executive branch for information in regard to a problem of great importance.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I was present in the Appropriations Committee when a very dignified presentation of this matter was made by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who was accompanied there by the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

I remember very well the two prin-

cipal points which were the basis of their request that this amendment be added to the bill. First, it was felt that the conduct of the lobbyist had amounted to a flagrant abuse of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and that it could not be allowed to go unnoticed. Second, the only way that appeared to be open for the enactment of such remedial legislation in time to prevent the payment of the funds, which were ready to be paid in such a way that the lobbyists would be able to capitalize upon their violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, was to add this amendment as a rider to the pending bill; and immediate enactment was needed in order to deal adequately with the various emergency problems which were faced by many governmental agencies.

I am sure that is correct. I see in the Chamber at this time the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]; and if I have misstated the matter in any way, I hope he will correct me. But I believe those were their two reasons; and I believe I am stating correctly the attitude of the Appropriations Committee in connection with its willingness to follow what I understand was the unanimous attitude of the Foreign Relations Committee in connection with the request that this amendment be added as a rider to the appropriation bill. It seemed to me, as one member of the committee, that that situation required the action which was requested.

If I am in error in my statement of the facts, I hope the distinguished Senator from Iowa will correct me.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield, to permit me to reply to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The Senator from Florida is correct.

There are some additional reasons, which would be rather painful to bring up in open session; but in view of the way the situation is developing, I am afraid that some of the details will have to be brought out, so that the public may know the circumstances surrounding the surreptitious actions in connection with this piece of proposed legislation.

But the Senator from Florida is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, as I recall, there was no very serious debate on the floor of the Senate when this matter was presented to us by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. At that time there was no particular movement on the floor of the Senate to have this proposal enacted into law. We accepted that recommendation generally in the way in which it came to us from the Foreign Relations Committee; and I supported it largely on that basis—largely on the belief that the best way to obtain relief in connection with this matter was to proceed in the way proposed, rather than to have the matter go through a foreign government.



Is there any assurance in regard to how the \$73 million would be disbursed by the Philippine Government?

Mr. PASTORE. There is no such assurance.

Mr. McCARTHY. So we do not know whether one dime of this money would be used for the purpose intended. I say such a situation is the height of fiscal irresponsibility. If we wish to provide this much relief to people in the Philippines, let us vote for it directly.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, my answer to that suggestion is that the U.S. Government has never actually acknowledged that it owes the amounts claimed. Those matters were covered in the original act, for purposes of the authorization.

Then this situation was developed, on the ground that this money was owed because of the damage done to property by those who acted for the U.S. Government.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island has stated the situation correctly.

Mr. McCARTHY. But what the Senator has said still does not answer the question of whether we wish to provide the Philippine Government \$73 million to be used for its general purposes, or whether we wish to have the money go to those who suffered the losses. We are told that this proposal does not indicate in any way how the money will be distributed in the Philippines.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Let me ask whether the Senator from Minnesota was as shocked as I was to find that Members of the Senate were smeared by publicity to the effect that they had received campaign contributions in return for supporting this Philippine money bill—a claim which all of us know is false. I know that some of those whose names were publicized in connection with their having received contributions from Mr. O'Donnell never knew the man, and never knew that contributions contributed to their campaign came from him. Yet this investigation of lobbying has resulted in this kind of smear of some of our colleagues both in the Senate and in the House. I think it is disgraceful.

Mr. McCARTHY. There is no question that that point was raised in the minds of many when the whole subject was presented to the public.

Mr. GRUENING. Those who had any part in bringing it to the press itself owe an apology to the Senators who were smeared.

Mr. McCARTHY. Since we accepted pretty much what the Committee on Foreign Relations presented to us when the amendment was recommended, the information would feed back to that committee from some of the members of the committee.

Mr. President, I make a point of order against the inclusion of the language under discussion in the supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I believe there is a motion at the desk to suspend the rule. In accordance with the written notice which I filed with the Senate on April 24, 1963, I hereby move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI so that I may then propose to the supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, House Resolution 5517, the amendment relating to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, which has just recently been deleted from the bill on a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to suspend the rule. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Chair inform the Senate as to the issue which is now before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to suspend the rule so as to permit the offering of the amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, do I understand that the 40-minute allocation of time applies to the debate on the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Who will control the time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield 5 minutes to me?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, it is, of course, regrettable that the issue must be raised at this time. Having been rather closely associated with the hearings, the facts, the implications, and the connotations behind this particular activity, I shall endeavor to clear the atmosphere.

First, the bill which proposed to appropriate \$73 million to the Philippines was introduced in 1960 under the previous administration. It proposed to pay the money to the Philippine Government. That bill did not clear the Congress. In 1962, under the new administration, the bill was again introduced by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the same form in which it had been filed previously.

This bill had struck a snag in the House for some then unknown reason.

A different bill, one paying claimants, failed to pass in the House and an international incident was created. The President of the Philippines threatened to and did cancel his trip to this country, and relations between the Philippines and the United States were seriously impaired at that time because the Philippines charged us with bad faith.

The administration now in power became greatly concerned that a bill be passed.

A bill providing payment to the Philippine Government was ruled out in the other body. No one knew quite why.

The information that I am about to mention is not yet in the RECORD, but I assure Senators that there is ample reason to know that word went from powerful Members of the other body that unless the State Department and the administration accepted the bill as it was altered to make the \$73 million payments to individual claimants rather than to the Philippine Government, there would be no bill at all, and the international complications that had arisen as the result of the failure to pass the original bill in the House would continue.

Representatives from the State Department said, "We will take that bill then if we cannot get the other one through the House. If we must go the route of paying to individual claimants, we will take it, because the situation is serious."

The bill was passed in the House, came over here, was passed in the Senate, and became the law which is on the books today.

I have in my hands a copy of the Wall Street Journal of the 30th of April. The article on the subject is not factually well based. It states that there is some possibility of saving \$25 million if the bill were to provide payment to individual claimants as against the proposed change in the application of the money. There is not the slightest degree of evidence of that. That idea is completely wrought out of whole cloth and the fiction of someone's imagination.

There is a possibility that \$1 million out of \$73 million might be saved. But there is no assurance whatever. Perhaps slightly more than \$1 million might be saved. Perhaps \$2 million. But the possibility is in a highly speculative field. The latest word on that point is from the Foreign Claims Commission itself no later than today. So where the figure of \$25 million originated, I do not know. But certain Members have taken it as gospel and have alleged it on the floor of the Senate. There is no foundation for that.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was not necessarily looking into this particular case, nor was it examining any particular individual as a target. The Committee on Foreign Relations was looking into the Foreign Agents Registration Act to determine, first, whether or not it was sufficient; second, if it were sufficient, was it being complied with? If the act were not sufficient, in order to protect the international associations between foreign principals and local representatives, corrective measures might be offered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As an incident in some ways to the investigation, the fantastic, interesting, and in many ways reprehensible situation was developed in which thousands of dollars was used by certain lobbyists who were profiting, as the chairman pointed out the other day, and would eventually stand to profit, if the measure were enacted through, in a total amount of over \$1 million for filing and collecting claims, many of which had



already been filed among the so-called church claims, and others of which have been solicited. I do not know whether the claims were solicited by lawyers or lobbyists. If they solicited them as lawyers, those who did so have violated the canon of ethics as lawyers. If they took off their hats as lawyers and put on lobbyists' hats, perhaps they had the right to do so. I do not know. But the claims were solicited by former members of the Commission whose seats had not even become cold when they got off the Commission. They were out drumming up business by international cable, letter, and other contacts to solicit the claims of these people. Then they got busy and stirred up the idea that the United States might be induced to put up \$73 million for rehabilitation purposes, but their purpose was to pay it to individuals on individual claims, because they were developing contracts with the individual claimants, and those contracts have been listed in the RECORD. They used a substantial amount of money.

I do not like to see names of Members of Congress or names of other persons brought in. I think the overwhelming number of Members of Congress who have received contributions from time to time, and who have reported them, have been perfectly honest and have acted in perfectly good faith. Nevertheless, the RECORD shows some \$18,000 flowing into the hands of lobbyists for the purpose of aiding "our friends" in the Congress of the United States. Those facts were not developed in the hearings on the bill.

One of these men came before the committees of the House and Senate, presenting himself as a former member of the Philippine War Damage Commission, and therefore connoting that he was in a special position of sympathy for and knowledge of the poor people in the Philippines—and many of them did suffer—but he never once disclosed that he was a lobbyist who had solicited business for revenue, based upon his service in the Government. So far as I know, the only thing that saves his hide today up to a certain point is the statute of limitations. He never disclosed his own personal interest in this subject or his own pecuniary interest, or that of his fellow member on the Commission who was equally busy in the Philippines soliciting these claims.

The original purpose of the act, as clearly shown, was not necessarily to pay directly to original claimants. In the inception it was said to be impractical at the time to weed out individual claimants, but it was said that the \$73 million should be put into the Philippines as an additional and final rehabilitation contribution.

Yet some place in the bill's travels from that body to this body, and from certain individuals on the other side of the Capitol to the State Department, the story went out that it was necessary to take the individual claim payment route or there would be no bill. Meanwhile, an international incident had occurred when the House failed to pass the original bill and the Philippines charged us with bad faith.

This situation stinks. How any Senator could stand on this floor and defend it I do not know. It is not a case of denying to some poor little claimants their claims. We are talking about \$73 million that the U.S. Government is to provide in addition to the rehabilitation arrangements we made several years ago.

I can well understand that the beneficiaries of this "boodle fund" which came from the Philippines and was passed in conduit through the Philippine Embassy to certain lobbyists, and in turn distributed as largess and bounty, might have a feeling of friendship and cordiality toward the legislation as it was passed. I can understand that, but there are a few other things I still cannot understand.

What was the motivating influence behind the shift in policy in respect to the bill? That is something which certainly the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate did not know and I am quite certain that a majority, at least, of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House did not know.

There were some things which were concealed. This was a racket, and a concealed racket. The administration did not know it. The State Department did not know it. It was not revealed until, almost collaterally and incidentally to a broader investigation by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the facts did turn up, inevitably, in an examination of the record and the conduct of certain registrants who were suspected of having failed to comply with the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

This is a flagrant case. It is a flagrant case of misuse of friendship, a flagrant case of deliberate withholding of personal interest by witnesses before committees of the Congress, which amounts to complete deception so far as the motives and inspiration of the witnesses are concerned when they testify.

It is a case of a few individuals lobbying constantly and I may say effectively—a few individuals who have not only already greatly enriched themselves, but also stand to enrich themselves to a far greater degree unless we alter the legislation. This would not prevent the money from going into the Philippines. The money would go into the Philippines, but the money would be prevented from going through this very questionable route which has now been revealed—the very questionable route of direct payment, based upon which the malefactor in this case will reap great benefit.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I think the Senate and the Congress are obligated to purge themselves from any suspicion of undue influence in connection with this matter.

I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Did the three former officials—two members of the Commission and a chief examiner—who later appeared in the representation of these claimants register as agents of those foreign claimants under the terms of the Act?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The record

shows, from the testimony, that they did not register for the claimants themselves. I think at least one of them registered as a representative of certain sugar interests in the Philippines, but not of the claimants themselves. That was never disclosed.

Mr. President, I do not wish to trespass further on the time of the Senate. I yield the floor, and perhaps will use a minute or so later.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, what is the time situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KENNEDY in the chair). The Senator from Rhode Island has 5 minutes remaining. Twenty minutes remain on the other side.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may need.

I agree with much of what the Senator from Iowa has said about the Foreign Agents Registration Act. There has been an indication of the need for a revision of that act.

I think one of the most serious questions raised as a result of the inquiry and the information which has been developed with relation to it is how money from a foreign country can be used for political contributions in the United States without being subject to the same limitations which would apply, let us say, to an American corporation, or to an American labor union, or to an individual who wished to contribute. To be able to bring in money from a foreign country, to sequester it and to make contributions from it to men who do not know the source, is a serious matter.

But I do not think the findings justify the kind of violent action we are asked to take with a basic claims bill, in regard to which we find ourselves asked to approve the transfer of \$73 million to a foreign government without any indication as to how that \$73 million will be used.

If we are concerned about the action of a lobbyist, about the Foreign Agents Registration Act, or about how money is first gathered and then distributed, those are all matters which deserve the attention of the Senate and of the Congress.

But I do not see that these questions justify the proposal before the Senate today of radically changing the way in which the Philippine Rehabilitation Act is to be carried out.

I believe there are several points about this proposal which should be considered. First, it is not clear that promoting support of this legislation was illegal. Second, there is no reason to believe that the contributions which were made in any way affected the decision of any Member of Congress. Third, this action would indicate a lack of confidence in the Foreign Relations Committee by the Senate, if not by the committee itself. Finally, there is strong testimony that the proposal recommended here to change the method of payment will cost the United States from \$5 to \$25 million more than it would cost if the individual claims were paid directly.

It is my intention, if the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island is defeated—that is, if he does not secure the neces-



sary two-thirds vote—to move that the rule be suspended and that an amendment be adopted to this effect: That, notwithstanding any preceding law, no remuneration shall be paid, directly or indirectly, to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission, as compensation for any services rendered in the future in connection with any application filed under this act.

It seems to me that, as clearly as possible under these circumstances, such language would reach the very point which the Senator from Iowa has been raising and which was raised in the hearings in connection with this whole inquiry.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I am willing to yield back my time if the Senator will yield back his time. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. McCARTHY. I wish to yield to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I take only a moment to let the RECORD show my own difficulty with respect to the vote soon to be had. Unfortunately, I was not able to attend the hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on this subject, and therefore do not express views based upon that hearing. I point out that I was not in favor of the appropriation in the first place.

This particular amendment causes me worry. It seems to me it has some of the elements of an act of attainder. I realize that activities have been engaged in by lobbyists who were former members of the Philippine War Damage Commission which assault our consciences. I am not sure that justifies action which smacks of conviction without trial; which may be considered *ex post facto*.

It seems to me, under all the circumstances, the best course the Congress could follow would be to rescind the appropriation entirely. Then Congress could examine the question *de novo*. Then it could appropriate, or not appropriate, with whatever assurances the Congress might desire with respect to the beneficiaries. I do not now offer that amendment because the question before the Senate is on suspension of the rule in order to enable the amendment to be offered to the bill.

These are not the only lobbyists who perform in a way that shocks the conscience of many people of good will, including many Members of Congress. I call attention to activities with respect to the sugar bill, and many others. I call attention to the need for thoroughgoing legislation with respect to political campaign contributions and expenditures. We need not only regulation of political expenditures, but limitation of political contributions. But it is now proposed that the Senate deal only with a particular element of two or more problems; and I doubt very much if this is a wise course. At least, I shall not vote to suspend the rule. I would vote for an amendment to rescind the appropriation entirely. Then Congress could consider the matter on its merits.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that, if the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island is defeated, as I hope it will be, I intend to ask that the rule be suspended so that I may offer an amendment which will provide that, notwithstanding any existing provisions of law, no remuneration shall be paid, directly or indirectly, to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for any services to be rendered in the future in connection with any application filed under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I hold no brief or sympathy for persons who take advantage of a former position held in the U.S. Government. Particularly, I do not do so in this case, with respect to an appropriation which I did not favor. But I invite the attention of Senators to the fact that many men wearing stars on their shoulders leave the military service and join firms which are heavily engaged in defense contracts. I call attention to the fact that many men leave the employment of the Atomic Energy Commission and other agencies and do so. So this is not the only instance.

Thus we here pinpoint a small part of two or more problems with which we should be dealing on an overall basis. I did not rise with the expectation, or even the desire, that anyone be influenced by what my views are in this regard; but I felt that, since we are to have a rollcall vote, and I held these reservations, I should state my views.

Mr. McCARTHY. I commend the Senator's effort to broaden consideration of this matter so far as concerns persons who were formerly employed by the Government; but persons who were never employed by the Government carry on lobbying activities to the point where they go out and drum up business, as was said, with foreign governments to have certain bills passed. After action is taken, they represent foreign governments before various agencies of the Federal Government. We might name some of the most reputable law firms in the United States who take accounts with representatives of foreign governments for that purpose.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. THURMOND. I think it is despicable that a man would use his former or present Government position for his private gain. If the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island is defeated, I understand the Senator from Minnesota will offer an amendment that will provide that these lobbyists will obtain no funds whatever from this appropriation. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct.

Mr. THURMOND. Is the Senator sure the amendment is tight enough to accomplish that purpose?

Mr. McCARTHY. It would apply to any former commissioner or employee

of the Philippine War Damage Commission, and any compensation he would receive for services rendered in connection with any application filed under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. THURMOND. As I understand, that was possibly the chief motive for including the present provision to the appropriation bill.

It was in revolt to the manner in which these people handled this matter in order to gain the former result.

Mr. McCARTHY. I believe that was the principal argument made. As I understood the remarks of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], that was the burden of the case which he made in the Senate a few minutes ago.

Mr. THURMOND. The amendment the Senator is offering would overcome that difficulty. If that were so, then the amendment would overcome the chief objection that has been raised to the proposal.

Mr. McCARTHY. I believe that would meet the objection, which I believe is a justifiable objection, and it would leave the other question of how the claims shall be adjusted and the procedures in which individual claims shall be received and the manner in which the money shall be paid. It will leave the matter as it has been determined in existing law.

Mr. THURMOND. I have doubts about paying the money to the Philippine Government. It is my feeling that if we can accomplish the purpose of the amendment, as the Senator has suggested, and not change the law so as to pay the money to the government, it might be to our advantage to do so, because we can investigate each claim; whereas I am not sure that that would be done very carefully if we paid the money directly to the Philippine Government. It is probable that we could save several millions of dollars by our examining each claim. It is possible that some claims will never be submitted, and therefore we could save money by paying our money on those claims.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Under Secretary of State, Mr. Harriman, last year testified that we could probably save from \$4 to \$5 million, at least. That was a year ago. If other claims have been settled under existing Philippine claims legislation, the saving might be as high as \$20 or \$25 million. That is the estimate made in the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. THURMOND. If the Senator's amendment will accomplish that purpose, I shall vote for it. As far as the lobbyists are concerned, this is mere chicken feed. I have no sympathy with them, but this is really chicken feed compared with some of the other lobbyists for foreign governments. The present Under Secretary of State was a lobbyist for foreign governments. It might be interesting to the committee if it at some time were to look into the transactions of a former Secretary of State, who is now a lobbyist for foreign governments. These transactions ought to be looked into at some future time, particularly if these governments come before Congress asking for some money.



Mr. McCARTHY. Of course there are a great many big fish in the pond, which we pretend are not there. We have a small one now out in the open, and we suddenly pronounce severe judgment on it.

Mr. THURMOND. I wish it to be clearly understood that the little fish has been exposed and that we ought to punish it. The big fish ought to be punished also. So far as I am concerned, I favor looking into all these situations. However, I do have my doubts about paying this money to the Government of the Philippines rather than letting our own Government handle the claims. By doing so we might save some money and earn friends among the people.

Mr. McCARTHY. That is the most serious consideration connected with the amendment I have offered. The other issue that has been raised, about the lobbyists, I believe will be covered by the amendment which I propose to offer.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota that even if a two-thirds vote on the motion were secured, the Senator would be in the same place that the Senator representing the committee is in now. I mean by that the Senator from Minnesota would have to offer his amendment subject to a two-thirds vote. I suggest, further—and this is the principal reason for my rising—that if the rule is waived the distinguished Senator, with the germane amendment that he has, would have the right to offer it as a substitute for the committee amendment. I suggest that would be the easiest, most direct, and correct way to get his amendment under consideration by the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to suggest that the Senator from Florida is eminently correct, because there is obviously something that needs to be done with reference to the situation. The question is how it should be done. I wish to clarify the RECORD on one or two items. First, the so-called Philippine Rehabilitation Payment Act of August 30, 1962, was an amendment to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946. What did the act of 1946 provide? It provided:

Compensation shall be payable to qualified persons having, on December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and continuously to and including the time of loss or damage, an insurable interest as owner, mortgagee, lien holder, or pledgee in such property so lost or damaged.

What needs to be established is that the act of 1962 was an amendment to the original Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946.

A lump sum payment to the Philippine Government is a variation from the practice and the standard that had been established in 1946.

Second, the request for the legislation did not come from any lobbyist. I never met this lobbyist in my life. The only man I met from the Philippine Islands who ever talked to me about this legislation was the distinguished statesman, patriot, and former Ambassador of

the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, a man who has acceptance in this country second only to the President of the United States. General Romulo is a good man and an honest man. He would not deceive us. He is the only one whoever talked to me about it, other than the Secretary of State.

Two administrations supported compensation or claims legislation—the Eisenhower administration and the Kennedy administration.

I would have my colleagues in the Senate know that in 1959, the State Department—I repeat, in 1959—long before any bill was introduced, in a memorandum following the visit of President Garcia of the Philippines, issued a statement to the effect that the United States would pay the claims which the War Claims Commission had adjudged to be due to Philippine citizens. The Fulbright amendment—section 4 of the bill before us—would grant the \$73 million to the Philippine Government. This may well be the only remedy we have in order to correct the deplorable situation which has been revealed as a result of our inquiry. But I do believe that direct payment to individuals after claims have been examined by the U.S. War Claims Commission—an agency of our Government, not the Philippines—is preferable. I believe it will be more honorable, efficient, and fair. But, I want to be sure that there will be no profiteering, no fixes, no exorbitant fees.

In the memorandum the Department of State said:

The U.S. Government will, at the next regular session of the Congress and in connection with the legislative program for fiscal year 1961, request appropriate legislation enabling the settlement of the Philippine claim for payment of additional war damage compensation in accordance with the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, 79th Cong.). The amount of \$73 million, according to the records of the War Damage Commission, reflects the statutory maximum of such unpaid private claims authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946.

Therefore, Mr. President, let us keep the record straight. No lobbyist talked to HUMPHREY. I did not need any lobbyist to talk to me. What is more, I was not in the Senate in 1946, when the earlier legislation was passed. I did not write the memorandum of 1959 from which I have just quoted. I know of no one that lobbied President Eisenhower, who made the original recommendations, or Secretaries of State Dulles or Herter. And, I don't recall that anyone lobbied President Kennedy or Secretary of State Rusk; nor did they consult with me.

The fact of the matter is—and let us have no doubts about it—that the Government of the United States recommended the legislation that we passed. The Secretary of State strongly recommended the legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, would it be permissible, by unanimous consent, to withdraw the quorum call on the point of order and put title 4 back in the bill

without a point of order, and have it subject to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent that may be done.

Mr. PASTORE. Title 4 would be established without a point of order. It will be subject to amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me understand the request. Is it to consider title IV as properly in the bill, not subject to a point of order, and therefore subject to amendment?

Mr. PASTORE. Under limited debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. So there would be no requirement for a suspension of the rule or for a vote on the suspension of the rule.

My second question is, What amendments are proposed?

Mr. PASTORE. One amendment. Will the Senator from Minnesota read his amendment, on my time?

Mr. McCARTHY. My amendment reads:

Notwithstanding any provision of existing law, no remuneration shall be paid, directly or indirectly, to any former commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation on account of services in connection with any application filed under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, that language is not worth the paper it is written on. Those contracts were made with citizens of the Philippines, which is a sovereign nation. The claims were tested under Philippine law as contractual matters. They cannot be inhibited by action of the U.S. Congress.

Mr. PASTORE. All that is necessary is to reject the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to be certain that we are not going to compound the mistake.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have 4 minutes remaining. I yield the entire 4 minutes to the minority leader.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, is a unanimous-consent request pending?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. What is the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PASTORE. None has been agreed to; but the minority leader wishes to make a speech, and I have yielded him my 4 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, these remarks are not being made on my time. I shall be brief.

Along with the majority leader and other Senators, I was called into conference on this subject. I participated and cooperated in trying to put this situation in a good light, so that everyone would be satisfied. A suggestion was made that we get in touch with the Philippine Government, and that was done.

Second, it was agreed that the original act should be amended.

Third, it was pretty well agreed that one of the objects of the amendment was the man O'Donnell, who had scattered checks rather freely. Let us take the cover off the ball: Quite a number of Senators and Representatives received money. So an attempt was made to put this situation in a good light, knowing that it would break on the front page—and it did break on the front page.



I think the committee acted wisely in filing a motion to suspend the rule and then offering the proposed language, because I believe everyone was pretty well agreed upon the procedure. So there the situation stands now.

If it is proposed to put the knife into this lobbyist—

Mr. PASTORE. No one is going to put a knife into anyone. The Senator from Rhode Island will support the resolution as adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations. All we are doing now is obviating the necessity for a two-thirds vote.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am talking about the language proposed to be offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

Mr. PASTORE. The Senate has a right to repudiate it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly; and that is the only point I am making. The proposal of the junior Senator from Minnesota is not worth the paper it is written on. The man Delgado and the Commissioner, and their associates, made contracts with the claimants.

To begin with, this was not a claimants' bill; it was a rehabilitation bill. So if there is some money left over for the Philippines, that will follow the original principle as determined by the Treasury Department, the State Department, and the Bell Mission. I was a Member of Congress at the time the Philippine Rehabilitation Act was enacted, and had a little something to do with it. So we are not departing from principle. I merely do not want to confuse the situation now.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will yield on the time of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. The danger in the amendment now being proposed is that we would be setting a precedent that when the United States liberates a country—which is what we did in the Philippines—we will subject ourselves to claims. I hope the Senate will not set that precedent this afternoon.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I share the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island. I believe it would be a colossal blunder to adopt the amendment proposed by the junior Senator from Minnesota, because the courts of the Philippines would become clogged with claims. Perhaps the Philippine government would even ask our own Department of Justice to lend counsel as *amicus curiae*.

Mr. President, I prefer to wash the business up right now and follow the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. McCARTHY. The language of my amendment is essentially the same as that of the amendment that was before the committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes, but the insuring language in the amendment is surplusage.

Mr. PASTORE. The fact is that the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota obviates the payment of money directly to the Philippine government. We are confronted with a serious question. It might be true that the amendment in the bill would cost the United States Government \$2 million or \$3 mil-

lion more because some of the supposed claimants are dead, have moved away, or cannot be found. But I ask, What is wrong with that? The United States has gone into many countries and liberated the people. I hope that that will not subject the American taxpayers to damage suits. That is what we did in the Philippines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays on the present proposal be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I shall be glad to vote on this issue.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Very well. Let us vote.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] has asked that his point of order be vacated, which means, in the progression of the legislative process, that the order for the yeas and nays would be vacated.

The majority leader has asked unanimous consent that the Senate forgo a yeas-and-nays vote and that we subsequently merely include in the bill the present title—I believe it is title IV—which will then be subject to amendment. It seems to me that that is the sensible way to proceed. I ask Senators to accommodate us in following that procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is the request inclusive of the rescission of the order for the yeas and nays?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I offer my amendment as a substitute for title IV of the bill now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Notwithstanding any provision in existing law, no remuneration shall be paid, directly or indirectly, to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation on account of services in connection with any application filed under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY]. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] is absent because of death in his family.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 58, as follows:

#### [No. 67 Leg.]

#### YEAS—26

Bartlett	Hart	McNamara
Bayh	Humphrey	Monroney
Byrd, Va.	Inouye	Moss
Cannon	Kennedy	Nelson
Clark	Long, La.	Neuberger
Edmondson	Long, Mo.	Randolph
Engle	McCarthy	Thurmond
Fong	McGovern	Young, Ohio
Gruening	McIntyre	

#### NAYS—58

Aiken	Ervin	Pastore
Allott	Gore	Pearson
Anderson	Hayden	Pell
Beall	Hickenlooper	Proxmire
Bible	Hill	Ribicoff
Boggs	Holland	Robertson
Brewster	Jackson	Russell
Burdick	Johnston	Saltonstall
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Simpson
Carlson	Jordan, N.C.	Smith
Case	Keating	Sparkman
Church	Kuchel	Stennis
Cooper	Lausche	Symington
Cotton	Mansfield	Talmadge
Curtis	McClellan	Tower
Dirksen	Mechem	Williams, Del.
Dominick	Miller	Williams, N.J.
Douglas	Morton	Young, N. Dak.
Eastland	Mundt	
Ellender	Muskie	

#### NOT VOTING—16

Bennett	Javits	Prouty
Dodd	Kefauver	Scott
Fulbright	Magnuson	Smathers
Goldwater	McGee	Yarborough
Hartke	Metcalf	
Hruska	Morse	

So Mr. McCARTHY's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.



If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island regarding the supplemental appropriation request for the public works acceleration program. Am I correct in assuming that the approval of these funds for the public works acceleration program will not be allowed in any way to prejudice building projects which have already been authorized under the General Services Administration program or for which funds will be appropriated in the General Services Administration budget for fiscal year 1964?

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Ohio is absolutely correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations, to which H.R. 5517 was referred, recommended the allowance of \$1 million for the Migrant Health Act—Public Law 87-692—which was passed in the last Congress.

The committee recommendation of \$1 million, is a reduction of \$500,000 from the supplemental estimate, and an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance.

These funds are critically needed for project grants to State health agencies to pay part of the cost of establishing and operating critically needed family health clinics for domestic migratory farm families. I, therefore, wish to express my gratitude to the Appropriations Committee, and to the senior Senator from Rhode Island, for restoring \$500,000 of the \$1 million reduction of the House allowance.

Mr. President, applications for funds under the Health Act received by HEW from 24 States indicate an overall need in excess of \$2 million. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from HEW explaining in detail the need for adequate funds for fiscal year 1963.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1963.

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Migratory  
Labor, Committee on Labor and Public  
Welfare, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: In response to your inquiry, there is demonstrated minimum need for \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1963 for support of health services under the Migrant Health Act (Public Law 87-692).

Applications received to date from agencies in 24 States request Federal support for a total of \$2,135,000. Your attention is called to the attached table. Of this amount, it is estimated that \$1.5 million will be recommended for approval in fiscal year 1963, as indicated above.

In view of these facts, it is apparent that the intent of Congress regarding the Migrant Health Act cannot be carried out without an appropriation commensurate with the need.

We feel that it would be quite inaccurate to assume that the need relates only to the \$200,000 in projects recommended for approval by the review committee at its first meeting in January 1963. The remainder of the \$1.5 million is expected to be approved at the next meeting of the committee on May 9-10.

The delay in appropriating funds for the 1963 fiscal year has already caused great inconvenience and concern to State and local health departments and other applicant agencies. Further delay will make it impossible for some projects to get into operation during the 1963 crop season. This will mean postponement for another full year of health services which are greatly needed by migrants and which the migrant health legislation enacted last year was designed to provide.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL Q. PETERSON, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of Community  
Health Services.

States from which statewide or local migrant health grant applications have been received, Apr. 29, 1963, and total amount requested

Arizona.....	\$66,748
California.....	599,642
Colorado.....	57,433
Florida.....	122,452
Idaho.....	39,805
Illinois.....	67,760
Indiana.....	15,045
Iowa.....	5,800
Maryland.....	21,134
Michigan.....	52,788
Minnesota.....	6,230
New Jersey.....	130,669
New Mexico.....	1,300
New York.....	20,735
North Carolina.....	34,075
Ohio.....	64,649
Oregon.....	393,869
Pennsylvania.....	22,339
Puerto Rico.....	59,950
South Carolina.....	47,214
Texas.....	236,926
Virginia.....	4,920
Washington.....	60,479
West Virginia.....	7,050
Total.....	2,139,012

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the facts presented in this document indicate that further reductions in the appropriation allowance for Public Law 87-692 would make it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for the migrant health program to operate as the Congress intended.

Numerous State and local health agencies have requested funds and have taken great pains to develop health programs to benefit migrant farm families. Thus, a reduction of the present allowance of \$1 million would not only make the migrant health program practically inoperable in the 1963 harvest season, but it would also impose an undue burden upon, and inconvenience, those States intending to participate in this worthwhile program.

In conclusion, let me reiterate my judgment that the \$1 million allowance is absolutely critical to the effectiveness of the Migrant Health Act, and thank those responsible for insuring that this program will be in operation this summer and alleviate the serious, extensive health problems that confront our Nation's migratory farm families.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, as one of those who received a contribution

in the amount of \$100 from Mr. O'Donnell during my 1960 campaign, I want to make my position perfectly clear.

First of all I make absolutely no apology for this contribution. I do not know Mr. O'Donnell, nor did I have knowledge of his contribution to a Committee receiving funds for my campaign.

But even if I had known about this contribution, I would have accepted it.

I strongly resent any implication that by so doing, I would be yielding my judgment on any vote to come before the Senate.

My vote is not for sale on any issue no matter how many contributions I might have received from persons interested in that issue. I serve on the Senate Committee on Agriculture and many farmers have contributed to my campaign, but that does not mean that any particular farmer or farm group controls my vote.

I would not sell my vote for a million dollars to say nothing of selling out for a hundred bucks.

If Mr. O'Donnell has violated any statute, he should be dealt with accordingly. But Members of the U.S. Congress whose campaign committees innocently accepted contributions from him should not be criticized in any manner.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AND ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK NOON TO- MORROW

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, before the final vote on the bill, I should like to query the majority leader about the program for the remainder of the week and, insofar as he can state, for the first part of next week.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the distinguished minority leader has had as much opportunity to look closely at the calendar as I have had, and I believe he has a pretty good idea of what the program is.

At the conclusion of the disposition of the pending business, it is the intention of the leadership to move to consider Calendar No. 127, Senate bill 537 to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States.

Following consideration of that bill, it is the intention to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 136, Senate bill 102 to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for additional commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims and for other purposes.

Following conclusion of the consideration of that bill, it is intended to proceed to Calendar No. 146, Senate bill 874 to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

There will be only a pro forma session tomorrow. There will be no votes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.



ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT FROM TOMORROW UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, MAY 6

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourn tomorrow, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. To repeat, there will be no votes tomorrow. There will be speeches, but nothing controversial.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 5517) was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### COMMENDATION OF SENATOR PASTORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I should like to take this occasion to compliment and commend the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], who, in the past several weeks, has been in charge of a number of pieces of legislation which have been passed by this body. He has shown his usual skill, his usual enthusiasm, and his usual vigor. I desire him to know that the leadership is deeply appreciative to him for the generalship, understanding, and knowledgeability which he has shown. He is indeed a great credit to his State, to our country, and to our party.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader. He is always gracious and generous.

#### MISSOURI FIRST IN BOTH MAJOR LEAGUES

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, from time to time in recent years, the

Senate has properly shown its concern for the vitality of our national pastime, baseball.

Therefore, as evidence that things were never better in major league baseball than they are today, at least from the viewpoint of the State of Missouri, I ask unanimous consent that today's standings in the American and National Leagues, as recorded in the Washington Daily News, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the standings were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STANDINGS				
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City -----	12	7	.632	—
Boston -----	9	6	.600	1
New York -----	8	6	.571	1½
Baltimore -----	10	8	.556	1½
Los Angeles -----	11	10	.524	2
Chicago -----	7	7	.500	2½
Minnesota -----	9	10	.474	3
Detroit -----	8	10	.444	3½
Cleveland -----	5	8	.385	4
Washington -----	6	13	.316	6
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis -----	14	6	.700	—
Pittsburgh -----	11	5	.688	1
Milwaukee -----	12	9	.571	2½
San Francisco -----	11	9	.550	3
Los Angeles -----	10	11	.476	4½
Chicago -----	9	10	.474	4½
Philadelphia -----	8	10	.444	5
Cincinnati -----	6	10	.375	6
New York -----	7	12	.368	6½
Houston -----	7	13	.350	7

#### AMENDMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 127, Senate bill 537.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 537) to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, no action will be taken on the bill tonight. I merely wish to have some business pending.

#### THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND SURVIVAL—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HUMPHREY BEFORE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on March 7, 1963, it was my privilege to address the 40th annual convention of the American Orthopsychiatric Association which met here in Washington.

This great assembly of behavioral scientists from all over the Nation considered, among other issues, the crucial

problem of how best to apply the behavioral sciences in the major issues of war and peace.

#### REORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE STUDY OF FEDERAL RESEARCH

It may be recalled that, for several years, the Senate Reorganization Subcommittee, of which I am privileged to be chairman, has made studies of overall research and development supported by the U.S. Government.

As one phase, we have focused on a relatively underemphasized area of research—the study of man, himself.

We have explored, for example, Department of Defense research on human motivation, human leadership, human reactions in combat, and on other issues. And we have looked in general at how civilian agencies study, how human beings learn, how they think, how they respond to neighbors, how they deal with friendship or hostility on the part of others.

These issues are not what is sometimes labeled "academic." They are issues which may involve the life of every home, every neighborhood, every community, and of the world itself.

It comes as no news to anyone to state that Government research has been essentially concerned with the study of things, rather than the study of man. In the interest of national survival, we have tended to concentrate on weaponry through the physical and engineering sciences.

But, we will prevent world war III not just by rockets, but by influencing what is in the minds of men on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

#### PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S INTEREST

I am pleased to report that the President and his Office of Science and Technology have demonstrated, what I believe to be, the greatest interest ever shown at the highest levels of Government in the behavioral sciences.

A Behavioral Sciences Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee is now actively at work, following up on a previous excellent report which it had made to the President.

I congratulate the president, Dr. Jerome Wiesner, and the latter's staff and associates. They and we know, however, that this Government has a long way to go toward fully mobilizing the behavioral sciences in the interest of man's peace and freedom.

#### TWO TABLES ON SUPPORT OF HUMAN SCIENCES

As an indication, thereof, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD the text of two tables showing how much, or, as it may be properly interpreted, how little, the U.S. Government has been spending for research and development in the behavioral sciences.

These figures were compiled by the National Science Foundation. With that agency's kind cooperation, I am publishing them in advance of their appearance in the forthcoming edition of Federal Funds for Science, the annual report in which the Foundation summarizes Federal science expenditures.

It should be borne in mind that the sums shown are very small in relation to

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1963

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-  
5       mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-  
6       mental Appropriation Act, 1963") for the fiscal year ending  
7       June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, namely:



1 TITLE I  
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
3 EXTENSION SERVICE  
4 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND  
5 EXPENSES

6 Of the amount made available under this head in the  
7 Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropri-  
8 ation Act, 1963, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico",  
9 \$311,250 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for  
10 "Penalty mail".

11 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE  
12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$331,850, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
15 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
16 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

17 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION  
18 SERVICE

19 LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

20 For necessary expenses to promote the conservation and  
21 economic use of land pursuant to the provisions of section  
22 16 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act  
23 (16 U.S.C. 590h, 590p), as amended by the Act of Sep-

1   tember 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 606, ~~(1)\$150,000~~ \$2,000,000, to  
 2   remain available until expended.

### 3                   CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

4       For an additional amount for "Conservation reserve  
 5   program", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

### 6                   FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

#### 7                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 9   ~~(2)\$1,122,900~~ \$1,222,900, to be derived by transfer from  
 10   the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk pro-  
 11   gram", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

### 12   ~~(3)~~RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

13       *For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing*  
 14   *Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat.*  
 15   *671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of*  
 16   *the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of*  
 17   *1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for*  
 18   *such loans, \$2,000,000.*

### 19                   OFFICE OF INFORMATION

#### 20                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 22   \$52,220, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation



1 for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity  
2 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utili-  
6 zation", as follows:

7 "Forest land management", \$17,832,900, of which  
8 \$3,000,000 for forest insect control shall remain available  
9 until June 30, 1964;

10 "Forest research", \$731,500; and

11 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$45,600.

12 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails  
14 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$7,000,000. to re-  
15 main available until expended.

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 (4) OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

18 TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

19 For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the  
20 functions of the Secretary of Commerce under Title III of  
21 the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of tech-  
22 nical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of  
23 passenger motor vehicles, \$25,000.

CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of advancing civilian industrial technology, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, ~~(5) \$500,-~~  
~~000 \$750,000~~, to remain available until expended.

PATENT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 \$1,535,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, \$4,900,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

**(6)**STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

*For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section*



1 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149),  
 2 \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

3 TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

4 For necessary expenses for conducting transportation  
 5 research activities, including services as authorized by section  
 6 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at  
 7 rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of  
 8 passenger motor vehicles, \$625,000, to remain available  
 9 until expended.

10 (7) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL  
 11 FUNCTIONS

12 (8) DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

13 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

14 General Investigations

15 For an additional amount for "General Investigations",  
 16 \$15,000.

17 (9) CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

18 For an additional amount for "Construction, General",  
 19 \$25,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

21 MILITARY PERSONNEL

22 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

23 For an additional amount for "Military personnel,  
 24 Army", \$19,600,000.

1                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

2       For an additional amount for "Military personnel,  
3 Navy", \$12,700,000.

4                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

5       For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Marine  
6 Corps", \$6,700,000.

7                   MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

8       For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air  
9 Force", \$50,000,000.

10                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

12       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
13 nance, Army", \$44,207,000.

14                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

15       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
16 nance, Navy", including an additional amount of not to  
17 exceed \$210,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,  
18 \$28,122,000.

19                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

20       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
21 nance, Marine Corps", \$1,500,000.

22                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

23       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
24 nance, Air Force", \$42,333,000.



1                                   (10) CLAIMS, DEFENSE

2           *Not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be transferred from the*  
 3   *appropriation for "Retired pay, Defense," fiscal year 1963,*  
 4   *to the appropriation for "Claims, Defense," fiscal year 1963.*

5                                   (11) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE

6                                   CIVIL DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH

7           *For an additional amount for research, including con-*  
 8   *tinuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$30,000,000,*  
 9   *to remain available until expended.*

10                               EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11                               OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

12                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13           For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".  
 14   \$240,000.

15                               FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

16                               DISASTER RELIEF

17           For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the  
 18   Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-  
 19   1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local govern-  
 20   ments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available  
 21   until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum  
 22   of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative  
 23   expenses.

## PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

For an additional amount for "Public Works Acceleration", \$450,000,000 (12), to remain available until January 31, 1964: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by any Committee of the (13) Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. *Congress*.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$345,000.

### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", (14) \$5,430,000 \$12,230,000, of which (15)



1 ~~\$5,300,000~~ \$12,100,000 shall remain available until June  
 2 30, 1964, to carry out section 317 of the Public Health  
 3 Service Act.

4 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

5 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-  
 6 tice and research", including carrying out section 310 of the  
 7 Public Health Service Act, ~~(16)\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

8 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

9 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
 10 care", \$1,218,000.

11 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

12 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical  
 13 care", fiscal year 1962, for payments for medical care of  
 14 dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents'  
 15 Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. Chap. 7), ~~(17)\$345,000~~  
 16 \$290,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, the limitation in said  
 17 appropriation as herein and heretofore increased, on the  
 18 amount available for payments for such medical care is  
 19 hereby increased by the amount of any unobligated balance  
 20 as of June 30, 1962, in said appropriation.

21 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

22 BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

23 Grants to States for Public Assistance

24 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-  
 25 lic assistance", \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount

and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

#### Grants to States, Next Succeeding Fiscal Year

The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year", and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

#### Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", ~~(18)\$288,500~~ \$175,000.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

##### Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", ~~(19)\$3,500,000~~, \$1,000,000 of which ~~(20)\$3,000,000~~ \$800,000 shall be available for child welfare services, and ~~(21)\$500,000~~ \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.

#### Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~(22)\$102,500~~ \$90,000.



## 1                                   HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## 2                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3           For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4   (23) ~~\$443,000~~ \$425,850.

## 5                                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 6                                   EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

7           For grants to assist in construction of educational tele-  
8   vision broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of  
9   title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64),  
10   and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available  
11   until expended, \$1,500,000 of which not to exceed (24)  
12   ~~\$75,000~~ \$40,000 shall be available for such salaries and ex-  
13   penses during the current fiscal year.

## 14                                   INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 15                                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

## 16   PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

## 17                                   AUTHORIZATION)

18           For an additional amount for "Payments to air car-  
19   riers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$3,300,000,  
20   to remain available until expended.

## 1           CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## 2   PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY

## 3                           FUND

4       For payment to the Civil Service retirement and dis-  
5   ability fund for financing, during fiscal year 1963, the esti-  
6   mated cost of new and increased annuity benefits as provided  
7   by Part III of Public Law 87-793 (76 Stat. 868),  
8   \$30,000,000.

## 9                           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10      For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
11   \$812,300.

12   INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOY-  
13                           MENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14      For an additional amount for "Investigation of United  
15   States citizens for employment by international organiza-  
16   tions", \$170,000.

## 17   GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES

## 18                           HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

19      For an additional amount for "Government payment for  
20   annuitants, employees health benefits fund", ~~(25)\$955,000~~  
21   \$977,000, to remain available until expended.



1       **(26)COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL**  
2       **RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE**

3               **(27)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

4       *For expenses necessary for the Commission on Inter-*  
5       *national Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$20,000, to be*  
6       *available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available*  
7       *until December 31, 1963.*

8       **(28)FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION**

9               **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

10       *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
11       *\$75,000.*

12       **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

13       **SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS**

14       *For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public*  
15       *buildings projects", \$3,000,000, to remain available until*  
16       *expended.*

17       **HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

18       *For an additional amount for expenses necessary in car-*  
19       *rying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60*  
20       *Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a*  
21       *hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants*  
22       *to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District,*  
23       *\$375,000, to remain available until expended.*

1        OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

2        For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,  
3        Federal Supply Service", \$1,712,000.

4                    GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

5        To increase the General Supply Fund established by the  
6        Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,  
7        as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$25,000,000.

8                    FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

9        To provide initial capital for the Federal Telecommuni-  
10        cations Fund established by the Federal Property and Ad-  
11        ministrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (76 Stat.  
12        1117), \$9,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year  
13        limitation.

14        IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT

15                    NUMBERED 485

16        For expenses necessary to install and erect additional  
17        equipment, facilities, processes, and improvements for the  
18        production of critical industrial components at the National  
19        Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485, including not to  
20        exceed \$20,000 for exercise of the outstanding purchase  
21        option for land and improvements in connection therewith,  
22        \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.



## 1        HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## 2        FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

3        For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano  
4        Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of  
5        August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$25,000, to remain avail-  
6        able until expended.

## 7        WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

8        For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
9        the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), establishing  
10       the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to  
11       remain available until expended.

## 12       HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 13       HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

14       For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-  
15       lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,  
16       as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$25,000,000.

## 17       NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## 18       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
20       \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 21       UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## 22       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
24       \$2,645,000.

1 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-  
3 tion of radio facilities", \$5,800,000, to remain available until  
4 expended.

5 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

6 READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

7 For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits",  
8 \$4,300,000, to remain available until expended.

9 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

10 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-  
11 sions", \$42,000,000, to remain available until expended.

12 LOAN GUARANTY REVOLVING FUND

13 During the current fiscal year an additional amount of  
14 not to exceed \$91,058,000 shall be available in the "Loan  
15 guaranty revolving fund" for expenses for property acqui-  
16 sitions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under  
17 Chapter 37, Title 38, United States Code, except administra-  
18 tive expenses, as authorized by section 1824 of such title.

19 *(29) The Administrator shall not be required to pay interest*  
20 *to the Treasury on transfers heretofore or hereafter made*  
21 *from capital of the "Direct loans to veterans and reserves"*  
22 *revolving fund" to the "Loan guaranty revolving fund"*



1 *and adjustments shall be made for previous payments of*  
2 *interest on such transfers.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

5 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

6 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
7 resources", \$2,900,000.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

10 For an additional amount for "Resources management",  
11 \$1,290,000.

12 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

13 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or  
14 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized  
15 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432), \$176,-  
16 000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for  
17 "Education and welfare services", fiscal year 1963.

18 PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK

19 SIOUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

20 For rehabilitation, relocation and other assistance of  
21 the Crow Creek Sioux and the Lower Brule Sioux Indian  
22 Tribes, in connection with the taking of lands for the Big  
23 Bend Project, as authorized by law (76 Stat. 698, 704),  
24 \$5,771,250, of which \$3,802,500 is for the account of the

1 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and \$1,968,750 is for the account  
2 of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

3 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For an additional amount for "Road construction  
6 (liquidation of contract authorization)", not to exceed  
7 \$2,000,000 to be derived from the appropriation to the  
8 National Park Service for "Construction (liquidation of  
9 contract authorization)".

10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

12 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-  
13 tection", \$960,000.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For an additional amount for "Construction" for ac-  
16 quisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and re-  
17 lated personal property, \$5,000,000, to remain available  
18 until expended.

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 (30) CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

21 *For an additional amount for "Construction and re-*  
22 *habilitation," \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended*  
23 *and to be nonreimbursable.*



1                   UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

2           For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado  
3 River Storage Project", to remain available until expended,  
4 \$4,000,000, which shall be available to the "Upper Colorado  
5 River Basin ~~(31) Fund~~", of which \$300,000 shall be derived  
6 by transfer from the appropriation for "Loan program" and  
7 \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Con-  
8 struction and rehabilitation", Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal  
9 year 1963. *Fund*".

10                               OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

11                   TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

12           For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the  
13 Pacific Islands", \$7,290,000.

14                               FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15                   BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

16           Management and Investigations of Resources

17           For an additional amount for "Management and investi-  
18 gations of resources", \$658,400.

19                               VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

20                               (32)REVOLVING FUND

21           For an additional amount for the "Revolving Fund,  
22 Virgin Islands Corporation", \$3,350,000.

1                    LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

2            The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-  
3    ceed \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the  
4    construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint  
5    Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the  
6    Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

7                    CONTRIBUTIONS

8            For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the  
9    form of grants, as authorized by law, \$480,000, to be de-  
10   rived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appro-  
11   priated for the Virgin Islands.

12            BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

13                    SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14            For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-  
15   tion, ~~(33)\$200,000~~ \$100,000.

16            (34) OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

17                    SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18            *The limitation under this head in the Department of the*  
19   *Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963,*  
20   *on the amount available for administration and coordi-*  
21   *nation is increased from \$525,000 to \$582,000.*



1 THE JUDICIARY

2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

4 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding  
5 Supreme Court reports", \$30,000.

6 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

7 JUDICIAL SERVICES

8 SALARIES OF JUDGES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",  
10 \$188,341: *Provided*, That \$88,341 of the foregoing amount  
11 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred  
12 under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal  
13 year 1962.

14 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous  
16 expenses", (35)~~\$130,000~~ \$70,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

20 AND MARSHALS

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
22 United States Attorneys and Marshals", (36)~~\$1,110,000~~  
23 \$1,054,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of  
3 witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed  
4 \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (includ-  
5 ing expert witnesses) or informants, \$600,000.

6 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

7 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

8 For an additional amount for "Support of United States  
9 prisoners", \$400,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

11 (37) ~~TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES~~

12 For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the  
13 Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,  
14 ~~\$100,000.~~

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

16 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-  
17 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

18 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
19 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen",  
20 (38) ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$22,000,000.



1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation  
4 claims and expenses", (39)\$3,000,000 \$3,300,000.

5 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

6 (40)SENATE

7 (41)For payment to Imelda E. Chavez, widow of Dennis  
8 Chavez, late a Senator from the State of New Mexico,  
9 \$22,500.

10 (42)For payment to Georgia Lowe Dworshak, widow of  
11 Henry C. Dworshak, late a Senator from the State of  
12 Idaho, \$22,500.

13 (43)For payment to Grayce B. Kerr, widow of Robert S.  
14 Kerr, late a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, \$22,500.

15 (44)SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

16 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO

17 SENATORS

18 For an additional amount for administrative and  
19 clerical assistants to Senators, \$7,600: Provided, That the  
20 clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of  
21 California shall be increased to that allowed Senators from  
22 States having a population of over seventeen million, the  
23 population of said State having exceeded seventeen million  
24 inhabitants, that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator  
25 from the State of Georgia shall be increased to that allowed

1 *Senators from States having a population of four million,*  
 2 *the population of said State having exceeded four million*  
 3 *inhabitants, and that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator*  
 4 *from the State of Washington shall be increased to that*  
 5 *allowed Senators from States having a population of three*  
 6 *million, the population of said State having exceeded three*  
 7 *million inhabitants.*

8       (45) *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

9                   *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

10       *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items",*  
 11 *fiscal year 1962, \$5,000.*

12                   *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

13       For payment to Katherine S. Miller, widow of Clem  
 14 Miller, late a Representative from the State of California,  
 15 \$22,500.

16       For payment to Lydia Y. Doyle, widow of Clyde Doyle,  
 17 late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

18                   *OFFICE OF THE CLERK*

19       For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk",  
 20 \$55,730.

21                   *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

22       For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",  
 23 \$88,685.



## 1 REPORTING HEARINGS

2 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",  
3 \$25,000.

## 4 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

5 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-  
6 phone", \$150,000.

## 7 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## 8 EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

9 For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol",  
10 \$300,000.

11 ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIP-  
12 MENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

13 The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construc-  
14 tion, and equipment, Additional House Office Building" shall  
15 hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnish-  
16 ings for such project.

## 17 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 18 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
21 (46)\$6,588,500 \$6,088,500.

# EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$300,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Contributions to international organizations”, \$835,000.

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Missions to international organizations”, \$71,800.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for “International conferences and contingencies”, ~~(47)~~\$250,000, which shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 ~~(Public Law 87-841)~~ *including expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), \$615,000, of which \$18,000 shall be available for official functions and courtesies in accordance*



1 *with said Act and \$65,000 for the United States contribution*  
2 *to the International Peace Corps Secretariat.*

3 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
7 Division of Disbursement", \$1,739,000.

8 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$3,108,000.

12 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
15 \$309,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
18 White House Police", \$308,000.

19 BUREAU OF THE MINT

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
22 \$544,900.

23 COAST GUARD

24 OPERATING EXPENSES

25 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",  
26 \$2,536,000.

## 1 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## 2 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

## 3 OPERATING EXPENSES

## 4 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-  
 6 penses", ~~(48)\$441,000~~ \$413,500, of which \$1,300 shall be  
 7 payable from the highway fund (motor vehicle parking  
 8 account).

## 9 PUBLIC SAFETY

10 For an additional amount for "Public safety", including  
 11 \$19,000 for transfer to the Administrative Office of the  
 12 United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency  
 13 for the District of Columbia, ~~(49)\$3,170,000~~ \$2,902,800.

## 14 HEALTH AND WELFARE

15 For an additional amount for "Health and welfare",  
 16 ~~(50)\$1,300,000~~ \$526,601.

## 17 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

18 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
 19 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of  
 20 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
 21 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,600.

## 22 CAPITAL OUTLAY

23 Not to exceed \$180,000 of funds heretofore appropriated  
 24 under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of  
 25 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for



1 the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School  
 2 and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided  
 3 for such purpose.

#### 4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
 6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
 7 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
 8 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act  
 9 for the fiscal year involved.

#### 10 TITLE II

#### 11 INCREASED PAY COSTS

12 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal  
 13 year 1963, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant  
 14 to law, as follows:

#### 15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

17 "Research", \$2,098,550, which shall be derived by  
 18 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-  
 19 gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year  
 20 1963;

21 "Plant and animal disease and pest control",  
 22 \$1,453,480, of which \$306,230 shall be derived by  
 23 transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk pro-  
 24 gram", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year  
 25 1963;

1       “Meat inspection”, \$909,150, which shall be de-  
2       rived by transfer from the appropriation for “Special  
3       milk program”, Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal  
4       year 1963;

5       Cooperative State Experiment Station Service: “Pay-  
6       ments and expenses”, for necessary expenses of the Coopera-  
7       tive State Experiment Station Service, \$55,950, which shall  
8       be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Reimburse-  
9       ment for special milk program”, Commodity Credit Corpora-  
10      tion, fiscal year 1963;

11      Farmer Cooperative Service: “Salaries and expenses”,  
12      \$22,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
13      priation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
14      Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

15      Soil Conservation Service:

16          “Conservation operations”, \$3,325,000, of which  
17      \$130,790 shall be derived by transfer from the appropri-  
18      ation for “Reimbursement for special milk program”,  
19      Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

20          “Watershed protection”, \$791,350, to remain avail-  
21      able until expended;

22          “Flood prevention”, \$325,850, to remain available  
23      until expended;

24          “Great Plains conservation program”, \$103,550, to  
25      remain available until expended;



1       Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
2     \$339,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
3     propriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
4     Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

5       Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research  
6     and service", \$1,267,870, which shall be derived by transfer  
7     from the appropriation for "Special milk program", fiscal  
8     year 1963;

9       Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
10    \$234,270, which shall be derived by transfer from the ap-  
11    propriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
12    Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

13      Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-  
14    penses", \$38,950, which shall be derived by transfer from  
15    the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk pro-  
16    gram", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

17      Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop In-  
18    surance Corporation fund" (increase of \$185,250 in the  
19    amount available for administrative and operating expenses) ;

20      Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
21    penses", \$418,200, which shall be derived by transfer from  
22    the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural  
23    Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

1 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",  
 2 \$159,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
 3 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
 4 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

5 National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses",  
 6 \$31,820, which shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
 7 priation for "Reimbursement for special milk program",  
 8 Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

9 General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,-  
 10 650, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropri-  
 11 ation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Com-  
 12 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

### 13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",  
 15 \$152,000;

16 Area Redevelopment Administration: "Operations",  
 17 \$166,250;

18 "Export control", \$142,500, of which \$45,600 may  
 19 be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

20 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries  
 21 and expenses", \$118,750;

22 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",  
 23 \$118,750;



1 Bureau of the Census:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000;

3 "1963 Censuses of business, transportation,  
4 (51) ~~maintenance~~ *manufactures*, and mineral industries",  
5 \$71,250, to remain available until December 31, 1966;

6 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$38,000;

7 Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$95,000;

9 International activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
10 \$166,250;

11 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$237,500;

13 National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical  
14 services", \$665,000;

15 Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses: For  
16 necessary expenses of the Office of Technical Services,  
17 \$47,500;

18 Weather Bureau:

19 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,235,000;

20 "Research and development", \$118,750, to remain  
21 available until June 30, 1965;

22 Maritime Administration:

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$299,250, of which \$256,-  
24 500 is for administrative expenses, \$6,650 for mainte-

nance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses,  
and \$36,100 is for reserve fleet expenses;

“Maritime training”, \$19,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: “Limitation on general administrative expenses” (increase of \$1,377,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research) ;

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Operation and maintenance:

“Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies”,  
\$8,656,400;

“Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals,  
Defense”, \$17,100;

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army:

Cemeterial expenses, “Salaries and expenses”,  
\$57,000;

Corps of Engineers—Civil:

“General investigations”, \$214,700, to remain  
available until expended;

“Operation and maintenance, general”, \$2,-  
311,350, to remain available until expended;

“General expenses”, \$585,200;

United States Soldiers' Home: “Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay” (increase



1 of \$144,400 in the amount available for maintenance  
2 and operation to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-  
3 manent fund) ;

4 Ryukyu Islands, "Administration", \$54,150;

5 The Panama Canal:

6 Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses",  
7 \$633,650;

8 Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general  
9 and administrative expenses" (increase of \$171,000 in  
10 the limitation on the amount available for general and  
11 administrative expenses) ;

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$222,300;

15 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",  
16 \$17,100;

17 Office of Emergency Planning:

18 "Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of  
19 Federal agencies", \$190,000;

20 Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and ex-  
21 penses", \$14,150;

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## Foreign aid:

## Economic assistance:

“Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development”, \$1,389,850, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for “Economic assistance”, fiscal year 1963;

“Administrative and other expenses”, Department of State, \$57,000, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for “Economic assistance”, fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: “Salaries and expenses”, \$784,700;

## Public Health Service:

“Foreign quarantine activities”, \$18,050;

“Indian health activities”, \$1,002,250;

## Social Security Administration:

“Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance” (increase of



1       \$5,998,300 in the amount to be expended from the  
2       Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund) ;  
3       “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner”,  
4       \$24,700, together with an additional amount of not  
5       to exceed \$17,100 which shall be derived by transfer  
6       from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust  
7       fund;

8       Special institutions: Gallaudet College: “Salaries and  
9       expenses”, \$20,900;

10      Office of the Secretary:

11       “Salaries and expenses”, \$96,900, together with  
12      an additional amount of not to exceed \$16,150 which  
13      shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age  
14      and survivors insurance trust fund;

15       “Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administra-  
16      tion”, \$125,400, together with additional amounts of  
17      not to exceed \$41,800 which shall be derived by trans-  
18      fer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance  
19      trust fund and not to exceed \$950 which shall be de-  
20      rived by transfer from the Operating fund, Bureau of  
21      Federal Credit Unions;

22       “Surplus property utilization”, \$19,950;

23       “Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Coun-  
24      sel”, \$19,000, together with an additional amount of

not to exceed \$14,250 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Employees life insurance fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,850;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,610;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$122,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$66,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;



1 Federal Aviation Agency:

2 "Operations", \$8,930,000;

3 "Operation and maintenance, Dulles International  
4 Airport", \$26,600;

5 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and  
6 expenses", \$464,550;

7 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

8 "Limitation on administrative and nonadministra-  
9 tive expenses" (increase of \$80,750 in the limitation on  
10 the amount available for certain nonadministrative ex-  
11 penses) ;

12 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal  
13 savings and loan insurance corporation" (increase of  
14 \$20,900 in the limitation on the amount available for  
15 administrative expenses) ;

16 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries  
17 and expenses", \$222,300;

18 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",  
19 \$380,000;

20 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses".  
21 \$190,000;

22 General Services Administration:

23 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",  
24 \$3,486,500, of which \$290,000 shall be derived by  
25 transfer from the appropriation for "Payments, public

buildings purchase contracts" fiscal year 1963, and \$10,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents" fiscal year 1963;

"Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Service", \$256,500;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$416,100;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", \$190,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", \$95,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$55,100;

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$228,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$38,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-



1           trative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing  
2           for the elderly" (increase of \$19,000 in the limi-  
3           tation on the amount available for administrative  
4           and nonadministrative expenses) ;

5           Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limita-  
6           tion on administrative expenses" (increase of \$142,500  
7           in the limitation on the amount available for administra-  
8           tive expenses) ;

9           Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on  
10          administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-  
11          creases of \$332,500 in the limitation on the amount  
12          available for administrative expenses and of \$1,805,000  
13          in the limitation on the amount available for nonadmin-  
14          istrative expenses) ;

15          Public Housing Administration:

16            "Administrative expenses", \$522,500;

17            "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-  
18            trative expenses" (increases of \$522,500 in the limi-  
19            tation on the amount available for administrative  
20            expenses and of \$23,750 in the limitation on the  
21            amount available for nonadministrative expenses) ;

22          Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and ex-  
23          penses", \$6,650;

24          Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and  
25          expenses", \$896,800;

1       National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-  
2       penses", \$779,000;

3       National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",  
4       \$35,150;

5       (52) ~~President's Advisory Committee on Labor Manage-~~  
6       ~~ment Policy: "President's advisory committee on labor-~~  
7       ~~management policy", \$4,750;~~

8       Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries  
9       and expenses" (increase of \$266,000 in the amount to  
10      be derived from the Railroad retirement account) ;

11      Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:  
12      "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence  
13      Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of  
14      \$10,450 in the limitation on the amount available for  
15      administrative expenses) ;

16      Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and  
17      expenses", \$461,700;

18      Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",  
19      \$129,200;

20      Small Business Administration: "Salaries and ex-  
21      penses", \$166,250;

22      Smithsonian Institution:

23          "Salaries and expenses", \$160,550;

24          "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of  
25      Art", \$59,850;



1 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-  
2 penses", \$19,000;

3 Veterans Administration:

4 "General operating expenses", \$3,610,950, of which  
5 \$150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-  
6 priation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philip-  
7 pines", fiscal year 1963;

8 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operating  
9 expenses", \$209,950;

10 "Medical care", \$30,280,300;

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

13 "Education and welfare services", \$1,208,400;

14 "General administrative expenses", \$190,950;

15 National Park Service:

16 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-  
17 ties", \$578,550;

18 "General administrative expenses", \$91,200;

19 Office of Territories: "Administration of territories",  
20 \$28,500;

21 Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-  
22 search", \$1,843,000;

1 Bureau of Mines:

2 "Conservation and development of mineral re-  
3 sources", \$827,450;

4 "Health and safety", \$290,700;

5 "General administrative expenses", \$57,950;

6 Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$26,600;

7 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$10,450;

9 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

10 "General administrative expenses", \$21,850:

11 "Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$19,000, to  
12 be derived by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund;

13 "Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries  
14 loan fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the  
15 amount available for administrative expenses) ;

16 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

17 "Management and investigations of resources",  
18 \$617,500;

19 "General administrative expenses", \$42,750;

20 Bureau of Reclamation:

21 "General investigations", to remain available until  
22 expended, \$232,750, which shall be derived by transfer



1 from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance  
2 for fiscal year 1963";

3 "General administrative expenses", \$366,320,  
4 which shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-  
5 tion for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year  
6 1963";

7 Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and  
8 maintenance", \$413,250;

9 Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and  
10 maintenance", \$29,450;

11 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$177,650;

13 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$132,050;

15 Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administra-  
16 tive expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation" (increase of  
17 \$3.800 in limitation on the amount available for adminis-  
18 trative expenses) ;

19 THE JUDICIARY

20 Supreme Court of the United States:

21 "Salaries", \$9,000;

22 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$8,550;

24 Customs Court:

25 "Salaries and expenses", \$12,350;

1 Court of Claims:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

3 Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial  
4 Services:

5 "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$988,000;

6 "Administrative Office of the United States Courts".  
7 \$30,000;

8 "Expenses of referees", \$47,500, which shall be  
9 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries  
10 of referees", fiscal year 1963;

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 Legal activities and general administration:

13 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
14 \$133,000;

15 "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities",  
16 \$595,650;

17 "Salaries and expenses, antitrust division",  
18 \$230,850;

19 Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and ex-  
20 penses", \$5,225,000;

21 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and  
22 expenses", \$2,222,050;

23 Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau  
24 of Prisons", \$1,427,850;

25 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on



1 administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal  
2 Prison Industries, Incorporated" (increase of \$16,150 in  
3 the limitation on the amount available for administrative  
4 expenses, and of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount  
5 available for vocational training expenses) ;

6 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

7 Bureau of Labor Statistics:

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$432,250;

9 "Revision of consumer price index", \$31,350;

10 Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and  
11 expenses", \$23,750;

12 Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training:

13 "Salaries and expenses", Office of Automation and

14 Manpower, \$10,450;

15 "Manpower development and training activities",  
16 \$147,250;

17 Area redevelopment activities: "Salaries and expenses",  
18 \$19,000;

19 Office of Welfare and Pension Plans: "Welfare and  
20 pension plan reports activities", \$51,300, to be transferred  
21 to "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Labor Standards;

22 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and  
23 expenses", \$186,200;

1 Bureau of Employment Security:

2 "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of  
3 \$435,860 in the limitation on the amount which may be  
4 expended for general administration from the employ-  
5 ment security administration account in the Unemploy-  
6 ment trust fund) ;

7 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-  
8 gram", \$42,750;

9 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries  
10 and expenses", \$19,000;

11 Bureau of Labor Standards: "Salaries and expenses",  
12 \$90,250;

13 Bureau of Labor-Management Reports: "Salaries and  
14 expenses", \$248,900;

15 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-  
16 penses", \$136,800, together with \$2,060 to be derived  
17 from the fund created by the "Longshoremen's and Harbor  
18 Workers' Compensation Act, as amended";

19 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,050;

20 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",  
21 \$558,600;

22 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$100,-  
23 700, together with \$2,850 to be derived from the employ-



1 ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
2 trust fund;

3 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$67,-  
4 450, together with \$3,800 to be derived from the employ-  
5 ment security administration account of the Unemployment  
6 trust fund;

### 7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 (53) *Senate:*

9 (54) *Salaries, officers and employees, \$901,980;*

10 (55) *Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,*  
11 *\$10,110;*

12 (56) *Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential*  
13 *Federal Expenditures, \$1,460, to remain available until*  
14 *expended;*

15 (57) *Contingent expenses of the Senate:*

16 (58) *Legislative reorganization, \$5,935;*

17 (59) *Senate Policy Committees, \$15,630;*

18 (60) *Joint Economic Committee, \$10,590;*

19 (61) *Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, \$11,435;*

20 (62) *Joint Committee on Printing, \$5,255;*

21 (63) *Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,300;*

22 (64) *Inquiries and investigations, \$153,800;*

23 (65) *Folding documents, \$1,705;*

(66) *Miscellaneous items, \$44,640 including \$21,500 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961;*

House of Representatives:

“Salaries, officers and employees”, \$314,350;

“Member’s clerk hire”, \$948,090;

Contingent expenses of the House:

“Furniture”, \$7,070;

“Special and select committees”, \$123,960;

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”, \$15,190;

“Joint Committee on Defense Production”, \$3,060;

“Office of the Coordinator of Information”, \$5,650;

“Folding documents”, \$11,300;

“Revision of laws”, \$970;

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$400;

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$350;

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$350;

Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$6,500;

“Education of pages”, \$4,580;



1 Architect of the Capitol:

2 Capitol buildings and grounds:

3 "Capitol buildings", \$14,250;

4 (67) "Senate office buildings", \$16,150;

5 "House office buildings", \$19,000;

6 Library of Congress:

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$263,950;

8 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$53,860;

9 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-  
10 penses", \$90,820;

11 Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-  
12 penses", \$53,670;

13 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",  
14 \$9,210;

15 "Collection and distribution of library materials  
16 (special foreign currency program)", \$1,900;

17 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of  
18 Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,930;

19 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 (Out of postal fund)

21 "Administration and regional operation", \$3,677,450,  
22 which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation  
23 for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1963;

24 "Operations", \$158,519,850, of which \$13,695,550 shall

1 be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and  
2 equipment", fiscal year 1963;

3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 International commissions:

5 International Boundary and Water Commission,  
6 United States and Mexico:

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$21,850;

8 "Operation and maintenance", \$21,850;

9 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

10 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$175,750;

12 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$82,170;

13 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the Public  
14 Debt", \$546,250;

15 Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses",  
16 \$17,100,000;

17 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$187,150;

18 United States Secret Service: "Salaries and expenses,  
19 guard force", \$14,250;

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

22 Operating expenses:

23 "Education", \$2,256,350;

24 "Parks and recreation", \$204,250;



1       “Highways and traffic”, (68)~~\$125,970~~, of which  
 2       ~~\$95,860~~ shall be payable from the highway fund;  
 3       ~~\$35,775~~, which shall be payable from the highway fund;  
 4       “Sanitary engineering”, (69)~~\$315,020~~ \$289,738,  
 5       of which (70)~~\$74,960~~ \$64,743 shall be payable from  
 6       the water fund and (71)~~\$57,570~~ \$42,505 shall be pay-  
 7       able from the sanitary sewage works fund.

#### 8                                   DIVISION OF EXPENSES

9       The sums appropriated in this title for the District of  
 10      Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
 11      be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
 12      as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,  
 13      1963.

#### 14                                  GENERAL PROVISIONS

15      SEC. 202. Except where specifically increased or de-  
 16      creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained  
 17      within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropria-  
 18      tions or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963,  
 19      limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal  
 20      services, or for purposes involving personal services, or  
 21      amounts which may be transferred between appropriations  
 22      or authorizations available for or involving such services,  
 23      are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet not to  
 24      exceed 95 per centum of the increased pay costs authorized  
 25      by or pursuant to law.

## TITLE III

## CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in (72) *Senate Document Numbered 14 and House Document Numbered 90, Eighty-eighth Congress, (73)* \$16,993,400 \$20,567,545, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## (74) TITLE IV

## (75) PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963

(76) *The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by*



1 the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of  
2 the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to  
3 authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that pur-  
4 pose'', approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is  
5 hereby amended to read as follows:

6        "That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Gov-  
7 ernment of the United States to the Government of the Repub-  
8 lic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the adminis-  
9 trative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act:  
10 Provided, That such payment shall not be made until the  
11 Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory  
12 to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philip-  
13 pines that such sum will be received by the Government of the  
14 Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final set-  
15 tlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war  
16 damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage  
17 Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Re-  
18 habilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Govern-  
19 ment of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no  
20 part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any  
21 former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War  
22 Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered  
23 as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim.

24 (77)SEC. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign  
25 Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims

1 arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for  
 2 internal documents of any agency of the United States, shall  
 3 be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the  
 4 Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.  
 5 **(78)**SEC. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of  
 6 title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropria-  
 7 tion Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative  
 8 expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by  
 9 the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to  
 10 exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims  
 11 Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which  
 12 may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to  
 13 awards for war damage compensation made by the Philip-  
 14 pine War Damage Commission under the terms of the  
 15 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring  
 16 documents in accordance with the second section of this Act.  
 17 **(79)**SEC. 4. This title may be cited as "The Philippine  
 18 Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963."

Passed the House of Representatives April 10, 1963.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments May 1, 1963.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*









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# AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for  
other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1963

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







17. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963. pp. 7253-4. Senate conferees have already been appointed.
18. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Accepted the resignation of Rep. Burkhalter from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and elected Rep. Roybal (Calif.) to that Committee. p. 7254
19. PUBLIC DEBT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Ways and Means Committee "ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 6009, regarding temporary increases in the public debt limit." p. D286
20. BUDGET. Rep. Bow criticized the President for not notifying Congress before the Treasury Secretary announced a brighter revenue outlook for fiscal 1964 than presented in the January budget. p. 7257  
Rep. Harsha complimented Governor Rhodes of Ohio for his "common sense to realize that government, to be successful, must live within its income" which is "in contrast to the policies being advocated today in Washington." pp. 7258-9
21. PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM. Rep. Alger claimed the President's plans would result in "complete Federal control over the lives of every individual citizen and local community" through such plans as the National Service Corps, food distribution and "the tightening controls around our once free farmers." p. 7258
22. WOOL. Rep. Cleveland stated that all the wool industry "asks is the same treatment which was given cotton in 1961." p. 7260
23. CENSUS. Rep. Lesinski urged passage of his bill to authorize a census of population, housing, and unemployment in 1965 only in "States which agree to pay 50 percent of the total costs." pp. 7283-4
24. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5569, to permit the recovery by the Government of amounts due the Government in the settlement of claims under the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 269). p. 7286
25. CONTRACTS. The Education and Labor Committee ordered a clean bill introduced for reporting to the House in lieu of H. R. 404, to include fringe benefits in computing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act. p. D285
26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that H. R. 101, to extend for two years the exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas, and H. R. 40, to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations, will be considered under suspension of the rules on Mon., May 6. He also announced that for Thursday and the balance of the week, H. R. 6009, to temporarily increase the public debt limit, will be considered. p. 7257
27. ADJOURNED until Mon. May 6. p. 7286

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. COOPERATIVES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting his speech, "The Role of Cooperatives in U. S. Agriculture." pp. A2675-8
29. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Leggett inserting Secretary Freeman's testimony before the House Agriculture Committee requesting an additional assistant secretary. pp. A2686-9



30. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger criticizing area redevelopment programs and inserting an article, "Gambling With Jobs." p. A2694
31. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins commending and inserting a summary of legislative proposals and recommendations of the Smaller Business Association of New England. pp. A2696-7
32. PERSONNEL; EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Widnall criticizing White House action concerning the hiring of summer student employees and inserting an article, "CSC to Allow Summer Job Hiring For All." p. A2698
33. FEDERAL AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Abbitt inserting Rep. Tuck's address and stating that he "pointed out the evils of federalism, the danger of looking to the Federal Government for help..." pp. A2708-10
34. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thompson, N. J., inserting a section-by-section analysis of the proposed bill to establish a National Service Corps. pp. A2716-9
35. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. White inserting an article "concerning the practice of the Forest Service in establishing prices on standing timber that are forcing many lumber mills to liquidate." p. A2720
36. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Karth lauding American agriculture for producing food and fiber for our Nation in a measure that is the envy of the world and stating that "recognition must also be accorded the scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." pp. A2722-3
37. WHEAT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bow inserting a U. S. Chamber of Commerce radio question and answer program on the issues of the May 21 wheat referendum. pp. A2723-5

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

38. IMPORTS. S. 1438, by Sen. Carlson, to regulate agricultural and forestry imports; to Finance Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 7177-80  
H. R. 6011, by Rep. Betts, to continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain istle or Tampico fiber; to Ways and Means Committee.
39. HOUSING. H. R. 6010, by Rep. Anderson, to establish the Federal Housing Administration as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author, pp. A2714-6
40. LANDS. H. R. 6015, by Rep. Cleveland, to amend section 124 of title 23, United States Code, to provide for the financing of advance acquisition of rights-of-way for the Federal-aid highway systems; to Public Works Committee.
41. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 6016, by Rep. Davis, Tenn., authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain river basin plans for flood control, navigation; to Public Works Committee.
42. PROPERTY. H. R. 6022, by Rep. MacDonald, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.



dealing with the \$73 million Philippine claims deal.

Now, I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas what his attitude may be toward the solution of this deal?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, may I say to my distinguished friend from Iowa what we are seeking to do now is to appoint conferees, and I have no idea that the House conferees will be able to digest what the gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol have done before Monday morning. I want to assemble with my friends. Frankly, I do not know what is in the bill, but I have been told that the basic philosophy as to what our friends at the other end of the Capitol did is totally opposed to the philosophy of the House when the bill left this body.

Mr. Speaker, I see our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], is present, and I would say if a little guessing is in order, I imagine the House conferees will certainly have a leaning to go along with the original philosophy as expressed in the House bill.

Mr. GROSS. Now, the gentleman is well aware of the fact that there has been a good deal of publicity relating to the charges, the allegations—call them what you will—of some form of payola, pending the passage of the legislation last year. I would like to see a real discussion of this bill on the floor of the House. I would like to have some understanding, if it is possible to have it with the gentleman, that some Members who opposed this bill originally, and others, perhaps, if they care to do so, will have some time in which to express their opinion as to the results of the conference when this matter is reported back to the House.

Mr. THOMAS. Why, certainly we will.

Mr. GROSS. The time is going to be under the control of the gentleman from Texas, but there is one way of getting 30 minutes for the minority for a discussion and that is by an objection now which would send it to the Committee on Rules. I do not want to object if I can be assured that when the conference report comes to the House there will be time for some of us who would like to do so to express our opinions on what has been done.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my friend that a little guessing is in order but I doubt that there will be the slightest difference of opinion on the question of fees; and as far as time is concerned we make a commitment now that our friend from Iowa will have time to express his views.

Mr. GROSS. I am not speaking for myself alone; I am speaking for others who may be interested. I would dislike very much to agree to the unanimous consent request made by the gentleman now, and then see others precluded within reasonable time limitations, from speaking on this subject. I think the \$73 million payment to the Philippine was ill advised from the start. I think deception has been practiced upon the Congress, upon those who supported the bill as well as those who opposed it, and particularly those who opposed it. I

want to see this forced out into the open. I want to see it discussed on the House floor. I want to see as much as possible of the full hour on the conference report used to tell us the story of what has transpired with respect to this mess.

Mr. THOMAS. I think we can assure the gentleman that ample time will be available to discuss this matter in its entirety; I assure the gentleman of that now.

Mr. GROSS. We are running into altogether too many allegations of payola with respect to the operations of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS. I can assure the gentleman now there will be some limitation on that point in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, BOW, and WILSON of Indiana.

#### RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

MAY 2, 1963.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
*The Speaker,*  
*U.S. House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby advise you of my resignation from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Sincerely yours,

EVERETT C. BURKHALTER,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], I offer a resolution (H. Res. 332) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Armed Services: EVERETT G. BURKHALTER, of California.  
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: EDWARD R. ROYBAL, of California.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may sit today while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr.

MILLS], who advises me that he has cleared this matter with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means have until midnight Monday to file a report, including minority and supplemental views, on the bill H.R. 6009, to provide for the period ending June 30, 1963, and August 31, 1963, temporary increases in the public debt limit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture have until midnight tonight to file reports on the following bills: H.R. 101, H.R. 40, and H.R. 3742.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight May 4 to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIFIC PLAN FOR OAS ACTION AGAINST CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the past few weeks have shown that the Organization of American States can be highly effective. A special OAS committee headed by Ambassador deLaval, of Peru, is now completing its recommendations for OAS action against Communist Cuba, and with remarkable speed the OAS dispatched an investigation of the current turmoil in Haiti.

Use of this effective Organization is our most immediate recourse in the Cuban problem short of a direct confrontation with Soviet Russia. We cannot continue at the present rate of inaction. "Peaceful coexistence" with Castro simply means piecemeal takeover in Latin America through Communist salami tactics.

For this reason, U.S. leadership in the OAS must be increased to the same pitch it reached last autumn when we won the entire support of Latin America during the October missile crisis. We can win that support again with the same firm spirit.

I, therefore, urge again that the United States propose the following five-



gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON], in expressing our deep sorrow at the death of Jessica Weis. It is hard for me to realize that Judy has passed on.

I think of her as a lively, fun-loving, bright, attractive person. She had wit and charm, but most of all a supreme dedication to public service and the people that she represented.

The 36th district of New York is most fortunate in the unusually high caliber of Representatives it has had. Since World War II there has been our colleague in the Senate, Kenneth B. Keating, then Jessica Weis, and now Frank Horton. All have lent strength and luster to the district and given great representation to the people of their district.

In Judy we have lost a person who gave standards to her party, loyalty to her friends, and devotion to the free enterprise system. She well understood the energy and effort that is required to keep democracy and freedom alive, and she applied her energies accordingly.

Judy will be missed. Most of all she will be missed by her wonderful family. To my friend and classmate, and Judy's son, Charles M. Weis, and his two sisters, Mrs. Lindsay and I extend our deepest sympathy. I am sure they will be comforted in the realization of the contribution their mother made to America's well-being.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was with a deep sense of sorrow that I learned of the passing of Judy Weis, my dear friend and former colleague.

It was a genuine pleasure to serve with her here in the House, and Mrs. Riehlman and I treasured her friendship. Last year when Mrs. Weis announced her retirement from Congress because of ill health, all of us who worked with her were saddened. I worked with her on both the Government Operations and the Science and Astronautics Committees and can testify to her significant contributions.

She was a devoted and conscientious servant of the people and gracious to all who knew her. She was a fine lady in every sense of the word and an outspoken advocate of women's role in Government and politics.

Mrs. Weis spent many years of her life working for the high ideals in which she believed, and her service will not be forgotten.

My deepest sympathy goes out to her family in their bereavement.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned of the death of my friend of longest standing in the U.S. Congress, the Honorable Jessica McCullough Weis.

Judy was a dear friend, one for whom I had the greatest admiration. The Nation's loss probably can best be stated by others, but my personal loss is very great indeed. Our acquaintance and friendship began back in 1948, and in all of the years that I have known Judy, she has put forth her finest efforts to make this Nation a better place in which to live.

To those of us who have had the honor and privilege of knowing her and working with her over the years, Judy will be sorely missed—and never replaced.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I mourn today the tragic loss to this Nation that occurred yesterday when a distinguished former colleague and friend of mine died at the much too early age of 62. I refer to the passing of Jessica McCullough Weis, who served two distinguished terms in this House and who at all times was generous to me and to my colleagues. She added to this House the charm that was hers in great measure.

The charm that she possessed did not in anyway prevent her from being an outstanding public servant. This charm did not prevent her from seeking the active life. In fact, she decided early to make her influence felt in our national life. It would have been easy for her to simply watch the passing parade. She would not have had to give up countless hours to the political process. But she did, and in living her life, she exemplified the highest ideals of public service.

She will be particularly missed in her adopted State of New York. She will be missed in this Chamber, and she will be missed throughout the land.

To me, she was a dear and devoted friend. I will miss Judy a great deal, and I will never forget her. Her devotion to public life, her enthusiasm and good spirit, made a great impression on all of us. It is good that we pause in memory of this great and good lady.

This morning's edition of the New York Times reviewed Jessica McCullough Weis' career, and I would like to make this part of the body of the Record.

JESSICA MCCULLOUGH WEIS DEAD—GOP COMMITTEEWOMAN, 62—TWO-TERM U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM UPSTATE HELD CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY POST

ROCHESTER, May 1.—Mrs. Jessica McCullough Weis, a two-term U.S. Representative and a Republican national committeewoman, died of cancer this afternoon at her home. She was 62 years old.

Mrs. Weis was elected to the House of Representatives from the 36th District in 1958, succeeding KENNETH B. KEATING, now U.S. Senator. She had served on the House Science and Astronautics Committee. She was reelected in 1960 but did not run last year because of illness.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. William C. Warren 3d and Mrs. Cameron Jameson; a son, Charles McCullough Weis, a professor at Ohio Wesleyan University, and six grandchildren.

#### ENTERED POLITICS IN 1935

Jessica McCullough Weis was a stranger to politics until 1935, long after she began rearing family of a boy and two girls. Her husband, Charles W. Weis, Jr., to whom she was married in 1921 and who died in 1958, was in business and had no political leanings.

In 1935, Thomas E. Broderick, the Monroe County Republican leader, was looking for party workers. He named Mrs. Weis vice chairman of the citizens' Republican finance committee. The taste for politics became a consuming interest and Mrs. Weis led a successful campaign to raise funds for GOP coffers.

The next year she organized motor caravans to boost the candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas, when he ran against Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1936 presidential campaign. The same year she was named an alternate delegate to the Republican State convention.

Through the years, the Chicago-born Mrs. Weis served in various capacities on county committees and later was appointed to the

State executive committee. In 1940 she was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. In all, she was a delegate-at-large at six national conventions.

The same year she was elected president for a 2-year term of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs. Her duties carried her across the Nation, meeting with many of the group's 350,000 members in 38 States.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Mrs. Weis a member of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council in 1953 and reappointed her 3 years later.

Wearing her "lucky dress," a royal blue wool that she had worn at high spots in her 1958 congressional campaign, Mrs. Weis was sworn in as a Member in the 86th Congress. She was reelected in 1960.

Once asked why she had embarked on her career, she replied:

"I really went into politics because I got tired sitting around the sitting room and objecting to the way things were being run. I decided I ought to do something about it or stop objecting."

While in the House, Mrs. Weis conducted a personal poll to help select a national flower. She reported that the rose won by a count of 6 to 1. The rose is the New York State flower.

Active in Rochester civic affairs, she served on the women's board of the Genesee Hospital and the board of the Rochester Convalescent Hospital for Children. Mrs. Weis was a member of the Rochester Business and Professional Women's Club and founder president of the Chatterbox Club there. She also was the author of "Politics—U. S. A."

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the passing of Mrs. Jessica McCullough Weis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—as I understand it this appropriation bill contains a legislative rider put on by the other body







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

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For actions of May 6, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Findley charged Secretary used "inaccurate statistics" to justify feed-grain program. Rep. Vanik criticized increase in price of sugar. House passed experiment station research facilities bill. House committee voted to report Packers and Stockyards bill re deductions for promotion and research activities. House committees reported bills to: Extend Mexican farm labor program; amend Area Redevelopment Act. Senate committee reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Proxmire voiced support for feed grain bill. Senate subcommittee approved (May 3) various migratory labor bills.

## SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee (on May 3, during adjournment) reported with amendments H. R. 5366, the Treasury-Post Office, Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill for 1964 (S. Rept. 168).
2. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Proxmire voiced support of the feed grain bill especially since it contains provisions for voluntary participation in the program. pp. 7332-3
3. MIGRATORY LABOR. The Migratory Labor Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee (on May 3, during adjournment) voted to report to the full committee the following bills: S. 521, to provide financial assistance to the States to improve educational opportunities for migrant agricultural employees and their children; S. 522, to assist States in providing for day-care services



for children of migrant agricultural workers; S. 523, to extend the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to certain children employed in agriculture; S. 524, to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers; S. 525, to establish a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor; and S. 526, to establish a program to assist farmers in providing adequate sanitation facilities for migratory farm laborers. p. D290

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Randolph inserted a speech by Mr. Lilienthal urging continued use of coal rather than continued research on atomic power from electricity, because of the waste disposal problem of atomic energy. pp. 7324-30
5. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Morse inserted an Ore. Legislature memorial asking funds for water pollution research at Oregon State University. p. 7330
6. TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article stating that interest rates will become higher if the proposed tax cut is approved. pp. 7333-4
7. BUDGETING. Continued consideration of S. 537, to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government. pp. 7332, 7338-9
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that on Wed., May 8, "the Senate will consider the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill; the Treasury-Post Office, and Executive Offices appropriation bill; and also the unfinished business, S. 537, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946." p. 7332
9. ADJOURNED until Wed. May 8. p. 7341

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963 (H. Rept. 275) (pp. 7354-6). Attached to this Digest is a table showing action on items in this Department. Restored House language under the public works acceleration item "amended to require a financial contribution from State or local sources for any Federal project except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. The exception for forests is intended to cover National Parks, forest, and Indians." Struck out language proposed by the House to appropriate \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund of the Virgin Island Corporation for expanding power facilities. Appropriates \$100,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House. See Digest 64 for other items of interest.
11. RESEARCH. By a vote of 274 to 30, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 40, to authorize the appropriation of Federal funds, on a matching basis, specifically for the purpose of assisting in the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of buildings, laboratories, and other physical facilities for agricultural research in State agricultural experiment stations. pp. 7369-74
12. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5497, to extend the Mexican farm labor program through Dec. 31, 1965 (H. Rept. 274). p. 7401
13. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4996, to increase the authorizations for programs under the Area Redevelopment Act (H. Rept. 276). p. 7401

BILLS INTRODUCED

39. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 1457, by Sen. Yarborough, to amend section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to facilitate the procurement of certain surplus personal property by State agencies; to Government Operations Committee.
40. LANDS. H. R. 6043, by Rep. Buckley (by request), to authorize reimbursement to owners and tenants of certain lands or interests therein acquired by the United States for certain moving expenses and losses and damages; to Public Works Com.
41. BUDGETING. H. R. 6058, by Rep. Fulton, Pa., to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to Rules Committee.
42. EDUCATION. H. R. 6061, by Rep. Green, Oregon, to improve the provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958; to Education and Labor Committee.  
by Rep. Hawkins,
43. MANPOWER TRAINING. H. R. 6063, to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to remove the 5 percent limitation on expenditures for youth training programs; to Education and Labor Committee.
44. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6068, by Rep. Olsen of Mont., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for dependent parents of deceased unmarried employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
45. CONTRACTS. H. R. 6088, by Rep. O'Hara, Mich., to provide wage standards for persons engaged by Federal contractors or subcontractors to furnish services or maintenance work to Federal agencies; to Education and Labor Committee.
46. TRANSPORTATION. H. J. Res. 399, by Rep. Short, to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the rate structure applicable to the shipment by railroad of grain in carload lots from the upper Midwest region of the United States; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

- May 7: Use of Public Law 480 foreign currencies for international agricultural conferences, H. Agriculture (Eskildsen, FAS, to testify).  
Feed grain bill, S. Agriculture (public witnesses).  
International coffee agreement, S. Foreign Relations (exec).  
Establishment of Ozark National Rivers (Mo.) recreation area, H. Interior.  
Administration's transportation bill, H. and S. Commerce (outside witnesses).  
Establishment of board of public land appeals, S. Interior.  
Registration of crew leaders of migratory farm workers, H. Labor (exec).
- May 14: Amendment of Packers and Stockyards Act re who may engage in retail sales of meats, etc., H. Agriculture (Girard, AMS, to testify).

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Items Included in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1963

Program Supplementals:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:

Land-use adjustment program .....  
Conservation reserve program .....  
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation Service .....

Farmers Home Administration:

Salaries and expenses .....  
Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund .....  
Total, Farmers Home Administration .....

Forest Service:

Forest protection and utilization:

Fighting forest fires .....  
Forest insect control .....  
Forest roads and trails .....  
Total, Forest Service .....

Total, Program Supplementals .....

Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals:

Agricultural Research Service (Salaries and expenses)

Extension Service (Penalty mail) .....  
Cooperative State Experiment Station Service .....  
Farmer Cooperative Service .....  
Soil Conservation Service:

Conservation operations .....  
Watershed protection .....  
Flood prevention .....  
Great Plains conservation program .....  
Total, Soil Conservation Service .....

	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>House Bill</u>	<u>Senate Bill</u>	<u>Conference Report</u>
	\$6,000,000	\$150,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	10,000,000	4,150,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
	270,000	- -	40,900	40,900
	5,000,000	- -	2,000,000	1,000,000
	5,270,000	- -	2,040,900	1,040,900
	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
	37,270,000	26,150,000	30,040,900	29,040,900
	4,695,975	4,461,180	4,461,180	4,461,180
	311,250	311,250	311,250	311,250
	58,900	55,950	55,950	55,950
	23,900	22,700	22,700	22,700
	3,500,000	3,325,000	3,325,000	3,325,000
	833,000	791,350	791,350	791,350
	343,000	325,850	325,850	325,850
	109,000	103,550	103,550	103,550
	4,785,000	4,545,750	4,545,750	4,545,750

	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>House Bill</u>	<u>Senate Bill</u>	<u>Conference Report</u>
<u>Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals - Continued</u>				
Economic Research Service .....	357,000	339,150	339,150	339,150
Statistical Reporting Service .....	347,600	331,850	331,850	331,850
Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Research and service .....	1,334,600	1,267,870	1,267,870	1,267,870
Foreign Agricultural Service .....	246,600	234,270	234,270	234,270
Commodity Exchange Authority .....	41,000	38,950	38,950	38,950
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation .....	a/(195,000)	a/(185,250)	a/(185,250)	a/(185,250)
Rural Electrification Administration .....	440,225	418,200	418,200	418,200
Farmers Home Administration .....	1,182,000	1,122,900	1,182,000	1,182,000
Office of the General Counsel .....	168,000	159,600	159,600	159,600
Office of Information .....	54,500	52,220	52,220	52,220
National Agricultural Library .....	33,500	31,820	31,820	31,820
General Administration .....	143,850	136,650	136,650	136,650
Forest Service .....	3,800,000	3,610,000	3,610,000	3,610,000
Total, Pay Act and Postal Cost Supplementals ....	18,023,900	17,140,310	17,199,410	17,199,410
Total Supplementals .....	b/55,293,900	c/43,290,310	d/47,240,310	e/46,240,310

- a/ Increase in amount of premium income which may be used for administrative and operating expenses.
- b/ Includes additional appropriations of \$47,325,869 and transfers from available funds of \$7,968,100.
- c/ Includes additional appropriations of \$35,322,210 and transfers from available funds of \$7,968,100.
- d/ Includes additional appropriations of \$39,172,210 and transfers from available funds of \$8,068,100.
- e/ Includes additional appropriations of \$38,172,210 and transfers from available funds of \$8,068,100.





## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

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MAY 6, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5517]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 23, 29, 31, 37, 74, 75, 77, 78, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### *RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND*

*For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$1,000,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.



## Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA*

*For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$400,000, to remain available until expended.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

*In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert Congress: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any Federal project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,830,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$966,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION*

*SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,500.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,082,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,338,500; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *including expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), \$400,000, of which \$65,000 shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Peace Corps Secretariat*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 11, 12, 27, 30, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 56, and 76.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW

(except as to amendment No. 47),

EARL WILSON,  
(except as to amendment No. 47),  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN O. PASTORE,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### TITLE I

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service land-use adjustment program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Authorizes \$1,222,900 for salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,122,900 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Farmers Home Administration for the rural housing for the elderly revolving fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Office of Trade Adjustment for trade adjustment assistance as proposed by the House instead of deleting the item as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$625,000 for civilian industrial technology instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Inserts language proposed by the Senate and appropriates \$400,000 for a study of a highway program for Alaska instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 7: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$15,000 for the Department of the Army for rivers and harbors and flood control, general investigations, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Department of the Army for construction, general, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.



## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language amended to require a financial contribution from State or local sources for any Federal project except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. The exception for forests is intended to cover national parks, forests, and Indians.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriate \$8,830,000 for the Public Health Service for communicable disease activities instead of \$5,430,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,230,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$8,700,000 to remain available until June 30, 1964, instead of \$5,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$750,000 for community health practice and research instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$290,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$175,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$288,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21: Appropriate \$1,000,000 for grants for maternal and child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House; and designate \$800,000 for child welfare services and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 and \$500,000 for such purposes as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$90,000 for salaries and expenses of the Children's Bureau as proposed by the Senate instead of \$102,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$443,000 for salaries and expenses of Howard University as proposed by the House instead of \$425,850 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Authorizes \$40,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$966,000 for the Civil Service Commission for the Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund instead of \$955,000 as proposed by the House and \$977,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement. The amount to be proposed for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure is to be the final appropriation to be provided. The con-

ferrees expect the Commission to terminate its affairs with the amount approved.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$37,500 for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Restores language proposed by the House to transfer \$1,000,000 to the upper Colorado River storage project.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out language proposed by the House to appropriate \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund, Virgin Islands Corporation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$100,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

#### THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$70,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,082,000 for salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, instead of \$1,110,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,054,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$100,000 for trade adjustment activities as proposed by the House; the Senate had deleted the entire amount.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$22,000,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$3,150,000 for employees' compensation claims and expenses, instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

##### SENATE

Amendment No. 40: Inserts heading, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41-44: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$5,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$6,338,500 for salaries and expenses, administration of foreign affairs, instead of \$6,588,500 as proposed by the House and \$6,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$400,000 for international conferences and contingencies instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$615,000 as proposed by the Senate; deletes \$18,000 for representation; and allows \$65,000 for the United States contribution to the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$413,500 for general operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$441,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,902,800 for public safety as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,170,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$526,601 for health and welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

Amendment No. 51: Corrects printing error, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Deletes the House proposal to appropriate \$4,750 to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Amendments Nos. 53–55: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 57–67: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$35,775 for highways and traffic (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,970 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 69–71: Appropriate \$289,738 for sanitary engineering (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,020 as proposed by the House; and make corresponding adjustments as to the source of funds.

## TITLE III—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 72 and 73: Appropriate for claims and judgments as set forth in Senate Document No. 14, total of \$20,567,545 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,993,400 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE IV

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75: Delete headings proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 77, 78, and 79: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. Bow (except  
as to amendment No. 47),  
EARL WILSON (except  
as to amendment No. 47),  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*













Foley, Robert F.	Holterman, Gordon C.	McCormack, Michael S.	Reinholtz, Richard K.	Steele, Robert M.	Waller, John S.
Folsom, Spencer A., Jr.	Hotman, Clyde W., Jr.	McCrory, Wiley W.	Rice, Lewis A.	Steinlg, Ronald D.	Walsh, Michael E.
Ford, John N.	Hudson, Roland B., III	McGarlty, Robert L., Jr.	Riceman, John P.	Stennis, William H.	Walsh, Richard R.
Forsythe, Thomas K.	Hughes, James S.	McIntyre, Michael J.	Robbins, John R., II	Stevens, Pat M., IV	Wangsgard, Chris P. L.
Fuller, George D.	Hustead, Stephen C.	McKinnon, Richard A.	Robbins, William Y.	Stewart, Charles W., III	Warder, Hiram W., II
Gallagher, Thomas F.	Ingram, Lionel R., Jr.	McNeill, Robert H., II	Robert, Emile A., Jr.	Stidham, Robert J.	Weber, Richard E., III
Gallahan, Richard C.	Ischinger, Martin M.	McQuary, Ray J.	Roberts, James F., Jr.	Stonehouse, Gerald F.	Westbrook, Joseph A.
Galle, Joe F.	Jackson, David S.	Means, Dale F.	Roberts, Richard H.	Stribling, Roger W., Jr.	Westermeler, John T., Jr.
Gantzler, Fred E., Jr.	James, Richard D.	Medlin, Laurence R.	Robertson, Joe B.	Struble, Daniel O.	Weyrauch, Paul T.
Garvey, Dale M., Jr.	Janof, Lawrence S.	Meler, Arthur C., II	Robey, Lyle G.	Stryker, James W.	Wheeler, John B.
Genetti, Albert J., Jr.	Jaworowski, Joseph J.	Malanson, Ronald A.	Robinson, William A.	Sturbois, Louis J., III	Whidden, David L., Jr.
George, William H., Jr.	Jenison, Raymond L.	Mercer, Carl W.	Rolfe, Charles O., Jr.	Summers, Michael H.	White, Charles T., Jr.
Gibbs, Frank C., III	Jenks, Michael M.	Morrill, Robert K.	Roth, John C. C.	Sutton, Paul D.	Whitehead, William J.
Gideon, Wendell R.	Johnson, Douglas V., I	Merritt, William P.	Rowan, Edmond M., Jr.	Swisher, Arthur H.	Wildrick, Edward W., III
Gilbert, Michael V.	Johnston, Reynold A.	Metzger, Robert S., Jr.	Russell, Thomas A.	Tallie, Dennis K.	Williams, Douglas T.
Gladfelter, Douglas M.	Jones, Alan F.	Miller, Bruce F.	Ruth, James M., Jr.	Tate, Christopher P.	Wilson, Daniel A.
Goldsmith, Richard H.	Jones, Bradley K.	Miller, George M., Jr.	Ryan, Arthur J., III	Tezak, Edward G.	Wilson, John W., III
Goodnow, Walter L., Jr.	Jones, James A., Jr.	Miller, Michael D.	Sage, Terence F.	Thompson, Leon G.	Wilson, Norton B., Jr.
Goorley, John T.	Kanoly, Frank J.	Millerlille, William M.	Sallee, David K.	Thompson, Tommy R.	Wilson, Richard A.
Goth, Stephen C.	Karr, Thomas W.	Mitchell, Kenny D.	Sanchez, Luis T., Jr.	Thomson, Alexander J.	Wilson, Thomas A., II
Gothreau, Andrew F.	Kauza, John J., Jr.	Mock, Phillip W.	Sarn, James E.	Trucks, Robert C.	Wilson, William L.
Grabner, William J.	Keaveney, Michael W.	Moose, Raymond R.	Sartor, William M., Jr.	Turpin, William C.	Winters, Robert F.
Graham, Kenneth R., Jr.	Kelley, William T.	Morehead, Wayne E.	Sausser, Robert G.	Tyler, Tyron S.	Witt, William W.
Green, James A., III	Kelly, Colin P., III	Morgan, John F.	Sawin, Peter L.	Vanneman, Robert G.	Wolz, Donald J.
Gregorczyk, Leonard C.	Kelly, Peter A.	Morris, Henry	Scharf, Richard D.	Varnell, Allan K.	Wood, Robert H.
Greybeck, Edward M.	Kelly, Peter M., III	Moses, George L.	Schaum, Fred W.	Vaughan, Curry N., Jr.	Woods, John M., Jr.
Griffin, Donald K.	Kelly, Thomas J.	Mosler, Douglas K.	Scheidt, Robert E.	Vaughn, Tom J., Jr.	Woods, Luther L.
Griffin, Thomas H.	Keteltas, Gilbert C.	Murff, James D.	Scherrer, George M., Jr.	Venes, Richard A.	Wyrwas, John A.
Griffith, Paul D.	Kilroy, Michael W.	Murphy, Dennis C.	Schmidt, Charles L., Jr.	Virant, Leo B., II	Yamashita, Ted K.
Griffith, Thomas R.	Kingry, Roy L., Jr.	Myers, Douglas V.	Schott, Charles B.	Vogel, Robert A.	Yanagihara, Galen H.
Grogan, Timothy J.	Kinsey, Charles H., Jr.	Myers, Duane H.	Schwartz, Karl O.	Vopatek, Michael J.	Young, Richard G., Jr.
Grolemund, William J.	Knowlton, David W., III	Nahlik, Charles V.	Scott, Alan H.	Voss, Didiik A.	Young, Timothy R.
Gullhaus, Howard H.	Kosevich, Richard S.	Nakashima, Gerald N.	Seidel, Andrew B.	Vote, Gary F.	Zelley, Robert A.
Guthrie, Richard P.	Kunzig, Louis A., III	Natvig, Cliff M., Jr.	Selwert, Anthony J., Jr.	Walker, John S., Jr.	
Hable, Paul R., Jr.	La Fond, Clovis O.	Nelander, James C.	Senecal, Jan L.	Walker, Ralph B., III	
Haines, Palmer S.	Lang, Stephen A.	Nelson, Harold W.	Shepard, John T.	Wall, Kenneth E., Jr.	
Halgus, Joseph D.	Lawn, Michael J., Jr.	Nicholas, Walter D.	Shipe, Alexander P.	Wall, Sandy K.	
Hall, Francis G., Jr.	Leach, Dennis A.	Nolan, James T.	Shotwell, James H.		
Hall, Garrett S.	Lee, Edward M., Jr.	O'Connor, James M.	Siebenaler, Donald L.		
Hall, Peter M.	Lengyel, Joseph W., Jr.	O'Donnell, John R.	Silberstein, Kenneth R.		
Hamilton, George T.	Lennon, Francis L.	O'Sullivan, Kenneth E.	Sill, Louis F., Jr.		
Handcox, Robert C.	Lewis, Arthur C.	O'Toole, Robert E.	Silvasy, Stephen, Jr.		
Hannigan, James R.	Lewsen, Robert F.	Odland, Robert O.	Silvay, William J.		
Hanson, Russell V., Jr.	Little, David R.	Oliver, John E., III	Simmons, Michael D.		
Harman, Thomas E.	Little, William W.	Olsen, Alexander K.	Simonetta, Russell S., Jr.		
Harrington, John M.	Loden, George I. P.	Orlicki, George A.	Sloane, Robert L.		
Harrison, Jerry C.	Lujan, Armando	Orndorf, Harvey W.	Smith, Donald J.		
Hartman, Charles D., III	Lundin, Jon E.	Otis, Malcolm D.	Smith, Emmette W.		
Hawkins, William C.	Lutz, Ward A.	Owen, William J.	Smith, Glenn N.		
Helden, Heidi B.	Lutz, William G.	Palmer, Robert C.	Smith, Patrick R.		
Heim, Bruce K.	Mabardy, David M.	Pappas, George	Smith, Roger M.		
Henderson, Frederick H.	Mallison, Thomas C.	Barker, John E.	Smith, William D., Jr.		
Henning, Paul H., III	Manning, Roger D.	Patten, Lynne M.	Solenberger, Thomas M.		
Hewette, James B., Jr.	Marchand, Gary J.	Perry, George E., III	Sorensen, James E.		
Higgins, Richard G.	Marl, Louis A.	Plerson, Rex F.	Soth, Michael J.		
Hill, Edward F.	Marrow, Alvin J.	Pogorzelski, Jerome A.	Speed, James W.		
Hingston, William E., Jr.	Marrs, Glenn R.	Popelarski, Stephen J., Jr.	Spohn, Larry L.		
Hogg, Charles C., II	Mataranglo, Francis T.	Porper, Henry H., Jr.	Stacy, William A., Jr.		
Holland, Homer J.	Matteson, Richard J.	Prutow, Dennis J.	St. Amant, Philemon A., II		
Hollander, Kenneth N.	Maxwell, Paul F.	Quinlan, Michael M.	Stahl, Steven P.		
	Mayer, Haldane R.	Rasmussen, Ralph J.	Stanley, Paul D.		
	McCabe, Robert L.	Reh, Paul A., Jr.			
	McCarver, James M.	Reilly, Iain			
	McClatchey, Jay J.				
	McCord, Burton K.				

The following-named midshipmen, graduating class of 1963, U.S. Naval Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 541, 3284, and 3287:

Brady, Edward C.  
Eckland, James D.  
Elchorst, Bradley D.  
Farrington, Reed M.  
Gowens, John W., II  
Hecht, Robert G.  
Jacoby, Stephen A.  
McCracken, Robert E.  
McLaury, Jeffrey B.  
Mullen, George M.

Orlowski, Randolph F.  
Polonis, Lawrence L.  
Potter, Jerome W.  
Prangley, Robert E.  
Reid, Tilden R.  
Sim, Alan R.  
Smart, Neil A.  
Thorlin, Phillip S.  
Wall, John C.  
Yeager, Frederick J.

The following-named cadet, graduating class of 1963, U.S. Air Force Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 541, 3284, and 3287:

Wilson, Joe H. R.



# House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, St. James' Episcopal Church, New York City, offered the following prayer:

Lord of all, whose balance trieth the nations to lift up or to cast down, we bless Thee for the great heritage of freedom and of faith conveyed to us by the courage, dedication, and sacrifice of unnumbered predecessors.

We implore anew Thy continuing grace and guidance to all who are charged with important trusts of leadership in this era of critical issues and anxious circumstances.

In giving Americans the spirit to claim their rights Thou hast called them to the dignity of accepting their obligations. Believing that the sovereignty of this people derives from Thee, may we exercise it, not only in obedience to the laws which we enact but to Thy moral law. Grant to us each today absolute loyalty to the absolute end and wisdom to discern the measure of our loyalty to all relative ends.

We entrust to Thee again our Nation and our hopes for the fulfillment of Thy will among all nations upon earth and for the realization of the great peace. And not unto us but unto Thee, O God, be the glory from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 2, 1963, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 762. An act to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tule Lake area of California.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963—H.R. 5517.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 275)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 23, 29, 31, 37, 74, 75, 77, 78, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

"For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$1,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

"For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$400,000, to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert "Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any Federal project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior."; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,830,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$966,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$37,500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,082,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,338,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Including expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841), \$400,000, of which \$65,000 shall be available for the United States contribution to the Interna-



tional Peace Corps Secretariat"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 11, 12, 27, 30, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 56, and 76.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW

(except as to No. 47),

EARL WILSON

(except as to No. 47),

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN O. PASTORE,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I

##### *Department of Agriculture*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service land-use adjustment program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Authorizes \$1,222,900 for salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,122,900 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Farmers Home Administration for the rural housing for the elderly revolving fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Department of Commerce*

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Office of Trade Adjustment for trade adjustment assistance as proposed by the House instead of deleting the item as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$625,000 for civilian industrial technology instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Inserts language proposed by the Senate and appropriates \$400,000 for a study of a highway program for Alaska instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Department of Defense*

Amendment No. 7: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$15,000 for the Department of the Army for rivers and harbors and flood control, general investigations, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Department of the Army for construction, general, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Funds Appropriated to the President*

##### *Public Works Acceleration*

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language amended to require a financial contribution from State or local sources for any Federal project except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. The exception for forests is intended to cover National Parks, forest, and Indians.

##### *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriate \$8,830,000 for the Public Health Service for communicable disease activities instead of \$5,430,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,230,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$8,700,000 to remain available until June 30, 1964, instead of \$5,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$750,000 for community health practice and research instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$290,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$175,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$288,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21: Appropriate \$1,000,000 for grants for maternal and child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House; and designate \$800,000 for child welfare services and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 and \$500,000 for such purposes as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$90,000 for salaries and expenses of the Children's Bureau as proposed by the Senate instead of \$102,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$443,000 for salaries and expenses of Howard University as proposed by the House instead of \$425,850 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Authorizes \$40,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Independent offices*

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$966,000 for the Civil Service Commission for the Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund instead of \$955,000 as proposed by the House and \$977,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement. The amount to be proposed for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure is to be the final appropriation to be provided. The conferees expect the Commission to terminate its affairs with the amount approved.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$37,500 for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

##### *Department of the Interior*

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Restores language proposed by the House to transfer \$1,000,000 to the Upper Colorado River storage project.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out language proposed by the House to appropriate \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund, Virgin Islands Corporation, as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$100,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as pro-

posed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

##### *The judiciary*

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$70,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Department of Justice*

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,082,000 for salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals, instead of \$1,110,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,054,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Department of Labor*

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$100,000 for trade adjustment activities as proposed by the House; the Senate had deleted the entire amount.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$22,000,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$3,150,000 for employees' compensation claims and expenses, instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Legislative branch*

##### *Senate*

Amendment No. 40: Inserts heading, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41-44: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$5,000 for contingent expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Department of State*

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$6,338,500 for salaries and expenses, administration of foreign affairs, instead of \$6,588,500 as proposed by the House and \$6,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$400,000 for international conferences and contingencies instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$615,000 as proposed by the Senate; deletes \$18,000 for representation; and allows \$65,000 for the U.S. contribution to the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

##### *District of Columbia*

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$413,500 for general operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$441,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,902,800 for public safety as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,170,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$526,601 for health and welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

#### TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

Amendment No. 51: Corrects printing error, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Deletes the House proposal to appropriate \$4,750 to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Amendments Nos. 53-55: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 57-67: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$35,775 for highways and traffic (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,970 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 69-71: Appropriate \$289,738 for sanitary engineering (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of



\$315,020 as proposed by the House; and make corresponding adjustments as to the source of funds.

#### TITLE III—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments No. 72 and 73: Appropriate for claims and judgments as set forth in Senate Document No. 14; total of \$20,567,545 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,993,400 as proposed by the House.

#### TITLE IV

Amendments No. 74 and 75: Deletes headings proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments No. 77, 78, and 79: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
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(except as to No. 47),

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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### HON. EMANUEL CELLER

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, and I further ask unanimous consent that all Members who may so desire may extend their remarks on the subject of my speech.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay deep and abiding respect to a great American who, incidentally, is a New Yorker, and perhaps more importantly, coincidentally, is a great Brooklynite, for on this day, 75 years ago, there was born in Brooklyn a man who has been among us for many, many distinguished years and who now is the great chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, Representative EMANUEL CELLER.

His many monuments are enshrined permanently in the statute books of this country. His memory will long remain among us who have been privileged to serve him. I commend him, Mr. Speaker, today on this great occasion. I extend to him my warm and respectful regards and I expressly wish, in which I am sure I am joined by all his colleagues, that he will be among us for many, many fruitful years and will enjoy the loving and devoted companionship of his charming and beautiful wife and family for a great many, many more years.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that the distinguished gentleman from New York has taken this time for this purpose. I desire to associate myself with his remarks. I join him in wishing MANNY CELLER many happy returns of the day and many, many more years of the brilliant and useful service which have characterized his tenure in the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEOGH. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I will be delighted to yield to the majority whip, the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. I should like to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from New York and the distinguished majority leader. The great chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary has distinguished himself over the years. He is not only chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, but he has a judicial temperament, and as a result of that he is admired and respected by every Member of this body on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. KEOGH. With all the gentleman from Louisiana has said I am in complete agreement. I wish I could have said it as well.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to join my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH], in saluting the respected dean of the New York delegation, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

During the 40 years that MANNY CELLER has been a Member of this body, he has been an outstanding leader and one of the great legislators of our time. He is and always has been a foe of injustice, a champion of the people, with a genuine love for his fellow man. I am indeed fortunate to have him as a personal friend. On this occasion, MANNY CELLER has my congratulations on his birthday and my best wishes for many, many more years of good health, great happiness with his lovely wife and family and blessings so well earned.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I want to commend the gentleman from New York for directing attention to the birthday of our great chairman. He has served in Congress well for many years. His kindness and ability to understand problems make him an unusual and outstanding American. It is my hope that he will serve for many years in the future—happy birthday, MANNY."

Mr. KEOGH. I appreciate very much what the gentleman from Colorado has said.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect some would have hoped that this privilege would have been extended to that great Committee on the Judiciary, but I do remind the membership that we from Brooklyn are a provincial lot.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BECKER. I should like to associate myself with the gentleman from Brooklyn [Mr. KEOGH], in his remarks about our distinguished colleague on the

anniversary of his 75th birthday, MANNY CELLER of Brooklyn. I have known MANNY CELLER for at least 35 years and more. Despite the fact that we may not always agree politically, I think he is one of the finest men I have known. I consider him one of my best friends. I hope that he lives many more years to serve his constituents in this House.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, permit me to thank the gentleman from New York and to say to him that his contribution obviously adds great depth to this tribute.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I yield to the gentleman from New York, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, this is the 5th year I have had the privilege to serve on the minority side of the Committee on the Judiciary. I should like to join my colleague, the gentleman from New York, in paying tribute to the chairman of that great committee on this happy occasion. Our senior colleague from New York [Mr. CELLER] has served that committee, the Congress and the Nation with distinction over the years. It is a great privilege for those of us on the minority side of the House Committee on the Judiciary to serve with him under his leadership.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from New York adding to this tribute, and I would only say, I hope he has the great and good fortune for many years to come to serve on the same committee and under the same chairman.

Mr. BOLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, today is the 75th birthday of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York, EMANUEL CELLER, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. For more than half his lifetime, MANNY CELLER has served his constituents, his State, and his country in the House of Representatives. MANNY CELLER came to Congress in March of 1923 and uninterruptedly, for over 40 years, has engaged in every major issue that has come before this body. The marvel of his energy, his grasp of all the intricate problems Congress has had to cope with, together with his kindness and his unlimited patience, have been admitted by all who have had the privilege to serve with him. He has never abused the special privileges that come with senior service nor the power that comes with chairmanship.

I have never known MANNY CELLER to give up a good fight. In antitrust legislation, in immigration, in civil rights, he stands among the foremost in his knowledge and understanding of the subjects and in his persistent pursuit of legislative achievement.

I know of few men who are as free from rancor as is MANNY. The members of his committee have told me how much free give and take there is in dis-







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued May 9, 1963  
For actions of May 8, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: House recommitted supplemental appropriation bill to conference. Sen. Aiken criticized USDA activities regarding wheat referendum. Sen. Burdick opposed FPC jurisdiction over REA coops. Sen. Lausche criticized REA loan for transmission lines. Sen. McGee commended subcommittee investigation on use of pesticides. Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill for registration of contractors of migratory farm labor. Sen. Ellender introduced cotton bill.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 207 to 190, agreed to a motion by Rep. Lipscomb to recommit H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963, to conference with instructions to the House managers to insist upon disagreement to a Senate amendment providing \$65,000 for the International Secretariat Peace Corps. pp. 7570-5
2. PUBLIC DEBT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6009, to provide for temporary increases in the public debt ceiling to \$307 billion from date of enactment of the bill until June 30, 1963, and to \$309 billion from July 1, 1963, to Aug. 31, 1963. p. 7647



3. FARM LABOR. A subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 5060, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers. p. D304
  4. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. Con. Res. 61, to provide that Federal agencies, including this Department, should cooperate in marking and preserving the Lewis and Clark Trail from St. Louis, Mo., to the Pacific Northwest. p. D305
  5. ATOMIC RADIATION. Rep. Lindsay expressed concern over the effects of nuclear fallout and urged that increased efforts be made to develop radiation protection standards and radiation countermeasures and to assign specific responsibilities in the Executive branch for dealing with this problem. pp. 7620-2
  6. FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE. Rep. Keith criticized Food and Drug Administration restrictions on the production and distribution of fish protein concentrate and inserted an article on the matter, "Fish Flour Fracas." pp. 7628-9
  7. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 7646
  8. TARIFF CLASSIFICATIONS. Received from the Tariff Commission the third supplemental report on the tariff classification study. p. 7646
  9. WELFARE. Received the annual report of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 7646
- SENATE
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5366, the Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office appropriation bill for 1964 (pp. 7538, 7541-3, 7550-63). Conferees were appointed (p. 7563). By a vote of 60 to 23, tabled a motion by Sen. Williams (Del.) to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to provide that appropriations for the Treasury Department shall not exceed the appropriations for that Department for fiscal year 1963 (pp. 7555-9). This bill includes appropriations for the White House Office, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, Emergency Fund for the President, and Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The Committee report includes a statement as follows: "The committee again urges that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget create, within the Bureau, a special review panel to screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel and make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the departments and agencies to determine whether the most efficient and effective utilization of existing personnel is being made before approving any request for additional personnel."
  11. WHEAT. Sen. Aiken criticized USDA's activities in connection with the wheat referendum. p. 7486
  12. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Burdick objected to the Federal Power Commission's attempt "to extend its jurisdiction to include REA financed electric cooperatives". pp. 7512-3  
Sen. Lausche criticized the interest rate on REA loans. pp. 7538-9
  13. INSECTICIDES; PESTICIDES. Sen. McGee commended a Government Operations Subcommittee for its intention to hold hearings on the use of insecticides and pesticides. pp. 7515-6



# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Romans 12: 9. *Let love be without dissimulation; abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.*

Eternal God, our Father, fill us now with a deep yearning to enter into a closer fellowship with Thee and with a passionate longing to minister to all who are struggling in a welter of misery and distress.

We are commending unto Thee our beloved country and the great causes of truth, liberty, and righteousness for which so many, in years gone by, gave the "last full measure of devotion."

Grant that in these dark days when the whole world is shaken with strife we may, as citizens of this great Republic, join hands and hearts in a new covenant of love and loyalty, of friendship and fraternity.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 20-26, 1963, AS NATIONAL ACTORS' EQUITY WEEK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 39, designating the week of May 20-26, 1963, as National Actors' Equity Week, with amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this going to cost the overburdened taxpayers of the United States any money?

Mr. CELLER. It will not.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but I would like to ask my good colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], who brings out a resolution here to designate a week National Actors' Equity Week, how soon the gentleman is going to hold hearings on my resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit prayer in the public schools and all public places. I think this is of great importance to the people of this Nation. Many people are waiting for hearings on this so that we may bring it before the House. I ask this question of my colleague now.

Mr. CELLER. This is a matter of weighty importance and is occupying the attention not only of myself as chairman but of other members of the Committee on the Judiciary. Very shortly there will be an announcement.

Mr. BECKER. I sincerely hope so; and I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas Actors' Equity Association was founded on May 26, 1913, by distinguished members of the American theatrical profession; and

Whereas Actors' Equity Association now represents approximately thirteen thousand professional actors who reside and perform in the United States and Canada; and

Whereas Actors' Equity Association was formed in order to "advance, promote, foster, and benefit all those connected with the 'art of the theatre'"; and

Whereas Actors' Equity Association has provided responsible and creative leadership in the field of the performing arts while it has encouraged and reflected the artistic ideals of our country; and

Whereas, in fulfilling its function of protecting and securing the rights of actors and performers in the legitimate theater, Actors' Equity Association has materially enhanced and inspired the cultural life of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the week of May 20-26, 1963, is hereby designated as National Actors' Equity Week, in recognition of the outstanding contribution which Actors' Equity Association has made to the cultural life of our Nation.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the preamble.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MR. TRUMAN

(Mr. RANDALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to our beloved former President, Harry S. Truman. Today is his 79th birthday. This day is a very special day in my home city of Independence,

Mo. It is also a special day across our land. For Harry Truman, at 79, stands at the summit as one of the greatest Presidents our Nation has ever had. At the same time he is one of America's best loved citizens.

Few periods in American history were of more momentous consequence to all mankind than the years that Harry Truman led our Nation. On his shoulders fell some of the gravest responsibilities in the history of civilization.

I shall not call the roll today on all of Harry Truman's brilliant accomplishments. The successful conclusion of World War II, the Marshall plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, the Truman doctrine, the Atomic Energy Act, the point-4 program, his prompt response to aggression in Korea—these are only a few of the lasting monuments he built.

It must be a deep and abiding satisfaction for Harry Truman on his 79th birthday to know that he enjoys, as former President of the United States, the admiration and respect of the free world for his lasting contributions to the progress of freemen. And it must be equally satisfying to him to know that for his courageous and unfaltering dedication to the cause of the freedom and dignity of all men, he is one of America's best loved citizens.

I am sure that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle join me in saying happy birthday, Mr. Truman, God bless you, and may you and your loved ones enjoy many more years of health and happiness together.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDALL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. I am very happy that our distinguished colleague, who has the honor of representing in Congress the district in which former President Truman lives, has taken this time to wish the President a happy birthday. As the history of President Truman's administration unfolds in the light of subsequent developments, the character of the service of the great man from Independence, Mo., as a leader of this country continues to grow with each passing year. I join the gentleman in wishing President Truman a happy birthday.

## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Mr. HARDING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Speaker, the National Council of the League of Women Voters are meeting today in Washington.



I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to this great nonpartisan organization. The League of Women Voters in Idaho and nationally renders a real service to the voters of America in allowing a platform for the candidates of both political parties to explain their stand on issues. They promote candidate meetings, television debates, and even print platforms on an equal time and equal space basis to allow Americans to know their candidates better. We should all be grateful for the efforts of the league in informing the public. Recently a distinguished Member of the other body told of the letters received from people who are writing letters of fear, based on misinformation and false alarm. This could never be said of the members of the League of Women Voters. They write positive letters supporting such meritorious programs as home rule for the District of Columbia, a United Nations, dedicated to peace, prosperity, and progress throughout the world, but at the same time a strong and powerful America. The League of Women Voters have gone on record as supporting a progressive program to eliminate water pollution in the rivers and streams that flow throughout this great Nation.

I think it is fitting that there are two representatives from each of our States visiting with their congressional delegations today and encouraging them to support good and progressive legislation. I am very proud of the work that this great nonpartisan organization has done and today I want to pay tribute to these fine women who give generously of their time, talents, and energy in behalf of our great Nation.

I was privileged to meet this morning with other members of the Idaho congressional delegation and Mrs. Eugene Smith, of Idaho Falls, and Mrs. Ervin Sage, of Nampa, who ably represented the Idaho League of Women Voters. They along with league members in Idaho and throughout the Nation are rendering a very valuable service.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE

(Mr. ALGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, Khrushchev is notifying the world that Cuba is branded, packaged, and delivered to Russia as a full-fledged Communist satellite—and he does not expect the United States to do anything about it. That is the meaning of Castro's mission to Moscow. It is a real victory for Khrushchev, even though he is paying quite a price for it.

Of course, the United States, the leader of the free world, is paying the highest price of all. We are assisting Khrushchev in his announced goal of burying us. Mr. President, do we have a foreign policy, and if so, what is it? What is wrong with reimposing the Monroe Doctrine?

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr.

SMITH], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 6, 1963.)

Mr. THOMAS (during the reading of the statement of the managers on the part of the House). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with, and I will try to explain it to my colleagues.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the membership will recall when this bill left the House, it carried in round figures about \$1,400 million, which represented a reduction of 12.4 percent in the budget estimates. It went to the other body, and may I say I think the other body showed more restraint in approving increases that were requested over the House amounts than I have witnessed in my few years of experience. I believe our able and genial friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will agree with us on that point.

As a matter of fact, there are only 79 Senate amendments. In round figures, the increase amounts to \$49 or \$50 million, involving only about four major items. One item itself involves \$30 million of that amount. Several items put in by the other body involve annuities to widows of distinguished Members of the other body who have passed on.

In conference we came out 11.2 percent below the budget estimates. So as the bill stands, the percentage reduction is only 1.2 percent less than when it left the House.

All in all, I think the other body did the best job it has done in a long time. We ought to commend them for it. We bring back actually 67 items in the conference report. There is only one reservation, and my able friend from Ohio will explain that. There are 12 items we bring back to you in technical disagreement, but in truth and in fact

there is not one item in true disagreement.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I hope I will live to see the day when just one bill comes back from conference with the other body in which the total appropriation is not raised.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman's point is well taken, but the other body did a fine job.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to our beloved chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly concerned and deeply dismayed to read in last night's paper that our beloved colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has announced his intention to retire from Congress at the close of his present term.

Mr. THOMAS is one of the ablest and most efficient, and most indispensable Members of the House. He has had long and eminent service on the Committee on Appropriations, and it would be impossible to replace him on the committee, and especially on the important subcommittees to which he is assigned, without serious disadvantage to the country for some sessions to come.

It is true he is a man of advanced age, and worn down by long hours of unremitting toil. But he is also a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and it is fundamental tradition, hallowed by long and immemorial usage that a Democrat, especially a Texas Democrat, while he may sometimes be defeated, never resigns.

So, Mr. Speaker, on second thought, we inevitably realize, as everyone interested in the many problems confronting us in the immediate future must realize, that Mr. THOMAS is not necessarily the captain of his own fate, that he is not necessarily the master of his own destiny.

He desires to retire. He is entitled to retire after more than a quarter of a century of useful service here.

He undoubtedly wants to retire and expects to retire, but he reckons without his host.

The leadership of the House needs him here, the administration requires his exceedingly valuable service here, and his constituency at home especially cannot be expected to accept the retirement of a Representative who has brought such prosperity to his district, and State, and the country at large.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am joined, I am certain, by other Members of the House on both sides of the aisle when I propose to report to the people of his district and State the unanimous recommendation of his colleagues here on the floor that he be drafted for membership in the 89th Congress and for many succeeding Congresses thereafter.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to our beloved friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join the young man from Missouri in the things that he has said about my dis-



tinguished friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. But, I am sure we cannot take the time today to pay the respects that we have for my distinguished friend. I am sure that the entire membership would want plenty of time to tell the gentleman from Texas what we think of him. And, they would all be good. So, I am going to refrain at this time from paying my tributes to the gentleman from Texas and wait until that day when so many others can join us.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations never spoke truer words when he said the leadership of the House needs the gentleman from Texas; all Members of the House need the gentleman from Texas, that peerless debater, that great Congressman, that great Texan, and great American. I hope that a draft starts this way from Houston that will engulf the gentleman from Texas and carry him back to us, during the 89th Congress and many Congresses thereafter. ALBERT THOMAS is an indispensable Member of the House. He lends luster to this great body. Every Member of the House wants him to change his mind.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. Briefly.

Mr. FLOOD. I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I will be brief. I construe this as a national emergency, and I think that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], a distinguished lawyer, will join me in presenting a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States to sit as a court of original jurisdiction to consider a petition for injunction to prevent this disaster.

Mr. BOW. I might say to my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and I have been discussing this matter, and we will talk to you privately about it.

Now let us go back to the supplemental report. It will be noted that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] and I did not agree to the report in its entirety. We excepted as to one amendment, and that is amendment No. 47.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out why we did not agree to amendment No. 47. The budget request as contained in House Document No. 61 was for an additional \$755,000. There was already appropriated in the present budget \$2,792,000 for the current fiscal year for this item, which is the item of "International conferences and contingencies." The bill as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, the supplemental bill, contains the sum of \$315,000 for this item, a reduction of \$440,000 in the budget estimate. A further reduction of \$65,000 was made here on the floor of the House, making a total for this item in the bill as it passed the House of \$250,000. This was an amendment

offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], which cut out that amount which was earmarked for the "International Secretariat of the Middle Level Manpower."

We have never yet found out just what "Middle Level Manpower" means. But it actually is the secretariat for the Peace Corps in which the United States is paying the expenses of a number of nationals of other countries to go to a meeting of the Peace Corps.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended the sum of \$550,000 but did not include in the recommendation of the Senate committee the \$65,000. The \$65,000 was put in by an amendment on the floor of the Senate. I attempted to have this stricken in the conference. The conference did not go along with it. The action taken by a majority of the conference is to accept the amendment inserted on the Senate floor as to this item and to do the exact opposite of what we agreed to on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me we should have maintained the position of the House on this matter rather than to just yield as we did. As a matter of fact, the proposal that has come before you in this conference report not only contains the additional \$65,000 for the secretariat, but \$85,000 over and above the \$65,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the House figures for this item.

Mr. Speaker, mind you, we had already appropriated \$2,792,000 for the current year. There was one item that we were able to strike out, however, that was an item for \$18,000 for entertainment; that is, \$18,000 over the \$75,000 already allowed for representation allowances.

Mr. Speaker, while we made some progress, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] and I felt that this was too much.

Now this bill has been reported to the Members of the House, and it comes back from a conference with a total of \$1,467 million which actually is \$28 million over the House figure, but \$21 million under the Senate figure.

One item that has been increased here—and some Members of the House were for this increase—as you recall when the bill passed the House, there was no money included in the bill for civil defense. The Senate put in the sum of \$30 million for civil defense. In the conference we were able to have them take out \$15 million so, we have made a savings of \$15 million.

Mr. Speaker, the other item is the one in the Bureau of Reclamation. I should like to point this out to the Members of the House, because although I went along with it, I think it is a poor way in which to appropriate funds. I have reference to the \$6 million in the Bureau of Reclamation which was put in the bill in the Senate and was never presented to the House. There was no testimony in the House at all on this item. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] who is chairman of the Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, had no information

on this item. They did not have the courtesy to consult him about it. When I say this I am talking about the representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation and not the other body.

Mr. Speaker, this \$6 million is put in here because the President, when he was in Mexico City, told them we would try to get some fresh water from the Rio Grande River into Mexico. So the \$6 million is put in to permit the people in Arizona to drill fresh water holes in order to get fresh water into Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my opinion during the 13 years I have been here that I have heard from time to time that Arizona did not have enough water and that they wanted to build huge dams in order to bring fresh water into Arizona. But here we are now tapping the underground water of that area in order to send it to Mexico. There were no hearings held on this matter in the House. It was never presented to us.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me this is a bad way to present a supplemental. I would like to impress upon the Members of the House again that in my opinion we should be very careful about all new starts in supplemental appropriation bills. The supplemental appropriations process should be followed, when they have run out of money in the programs which have already been started. We make a mistake in bringing in large sums for new starts.

Mr. Speaker, there is just one other item, and it is controversial I am sure, and will be discussed further, and that is the way in which we settled the Philippines claim bill. I think the position of the House on this was much better than the Senate position. I think we have locked the door, perhaps, after the horse has gotten out, but it is locked for future horses not to get out. I think it is a good amendment. I think it will protect against the abuses that have gone on. I hope the House will go along with the acceptance of it.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I would like to commend the gentleman from Ohio on the position which the gentleman takes on the amendment No. 47 pertaining to the International Peace Corps Secretariat. This is an amendment that the House should view with great concern. This is a case where the State Department and the International Peace Corps Secretariat are using flagrant budgetary procedures in order to obtain this money.

Here is a case of an international organization set up at a international conference and got the U.S. Government to pay \$150,000 of the expenses of this organization, and now they come to Congress and expect us to pick up the tab. If you will check the testimony during the hearings before Mr. Thomas' subcommittee on March 26, and check the record of the other body on this bill when it came up for debate, and check the press releases now on the streets you will see that there is no relationship at



all to what the House heard and what is taking place today. For example, this organization testified before the Deficiency Subcommittee that they needed this money for a European conference to begin May 6. This conference is taking place now in the United States, in Washington, D.C., not in Europe. This is the way this organization is using its budgetary privileges to violate the intent of Congress. I suggest that we send this conference report back to the committee with instructions to disagree on amendment No. 47.

Mr. BOW. May I ask the gentleman from California if it is not a fact that this travel money, \$65,000, is not travel money for the Americans who are attending this conference, but is to be used to pay the expenses of delegates of other nations to this conference?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. That is true. We are paying the expenses right now of delegates from 12 nations to come to Washington, D.C., to participate in the conference.

Mr. BOW. This is what disturbs me; if we were paying the expenses of our own delegates, that would be one thing. But it seems to me that we should not be embarking upon the job of bringing delegates of other nations to these conferences. Some of these countries are better off than we are financially. May I ask the gentleman what countries are attending?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. There are 12 countries; they are from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, and others.

Mr. BOW. We are picking up the tab to bring these delegates from these countries to this meeting, is that right?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Yes.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. Is either the majority or the minority prepared to discuss the Philippine war claims amendment? I would like to be enlightened concerning what provision is in the bill for that purpose.

Mr. BOW. I will say that that will come in as a separate part of the conference report, as an amendment, and we will have time to debate that separate amendment. I think it would be better to have the debate on it at the time that amendment is offered rather than in this general discussion.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. These foreigners, or those who are sponsoring them, will they file expense accounts as Members of Congress are required to do?

Mr. BOW. No; only Members of Congress are checked on things of that kind. We spend more money on these other people. May I say that when the bill comes up for the Department of State I hope the gentleman will ask the same question. There are some things there I should like to point out.

Mr. GROSS. I will be glad to do that.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY].

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, there has been so much said about the Philippine war claims bill that at this late hour, with an appropriation bill for other branches of the executive department it seems somewhat futile to say anything in opposition to what the conferees have agreed upon. But I could not let this opportunity pass without bringing to the attention of this body that what we will be doing in effect is to stop any infringement through the front door, but allow the possibility of claims being made for services rendered in the processing of these claims, through the back door.

If the Government of the United States were to pay the claims directly we would be paying people who are under a commitment to various associates who have processed these claims.

From a legal standpoint, an amendment to the present act which is under consideration permitting payments to Mr. O'Donnell would not be enforceable. Even if the claimant signed a letter saying he would not pay Mr. O'Donnell and associates, the claimants for the most part are Philippine nationals, and the claimant could be sued in the Philippine courts for collection and could be forced under Philippine law to pay Mr. O'Donnell and associates. The U.S. Government would then have to sue the claimant not in the U.S. courts but in the Philippine courts, and there is a question as to whether or not the United States could sue a Philippine national in his own country and come out the winner.

It seems to me the only practical way is for the U.S. Government to turn this money over to the Philippine Government as provided in the Senate amendment which passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote of more than 2 to 1, or, if this was feared for some reason not to be wise, or for various reasons which the conferees are aware of, then they could act on a bill that has been in the House of Representatives since last year, introduced by me, and again introduced this year, which would make these payments to the Philippine Government under the protection of our grant-aid program, with the safeguards that are in that type of grant aid.

The question has arisen, where will this money go with giving of \$73 million to individual claimants. Will this money remain in the Philippines? Since the original intent of the Philippine Claims Act was to rehabilitate the economy of the Philippine Government and the economy of the Philippine people, I say to you that 3 percent of the recipients under the Philippine Claims Act will receive more than \$50 million. These corporations and individuals have for the most part completed their rehabilitation activity in the Philippine Islands. Therefore this new money undoubtedly will not inure to the best interests of the Philippine people and indeed may not remain in the Philippine economy at all.

Why do I say that? Because our Government has persuaded the Philippine

Government in the last few years to go on a convertible basis, to have a free exchange. If one examines carefully the 1964 balance-of-payments schedule for the Philippine Government he will find on the income side an expectancy by the Philippine Government to receive 73 million of U.S. dollars. I think it is reasonably clear that this money may not remain in the Philippine Government. With a convertible currency, the people who receive this money and especially those who receive the greater amount of it will redirect this money wherever in the world they wish to use it.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. I have asked the gentleman to yield in order to advise the House that the gentleman from New York now addressing the House took the floor to plead with the House to accept his original amendment to the Philippine war claims bill. His amendment would have paid this money at that time directly to the Philippine Government rather than to the individuals that were named in line items in the bill. I voted against the bill, but I am here to advise the House that had it not been for the rejection of the amendment of the gentleman from New York we would not be in this dilemma we are in now. He is to be commended for his position at that time. I hope the amendment to be agreed to today will follow along that same general line.

Mr. BARRY. I wish I could assure the gentleman from Kansas that this was so, but I must say I feel certain that we are letting people in through the back door that we would not let in through the front door.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY] suggested it was my position that this money be paid to the Government of the Philippines. Let me assure this body it was the Eisenhower position that this money be paid to the Government of the Philippines. There were negotiations between the Philippine Government and the United States that this money would be paid to the Government of the Philippines and it was only because it was blocked in the House of Representatives by those who controlled the legislation that this was changed to make payment directly to the claimants. I would like the record to read, and it certainly is well documented, that the position I took a year ago and the position which I take now is the agreement made by and between the Eisenhower administration and the Philippine Government. I have seen the communique between the two countries myself.

I have examined it and I have read it and I know it to be a fact.

On motion to recommit this bill should be returned to the conference committee for a remedy already approved by the other body which is the nearest method devised to carry out the present intentions of the Congress consistent with the memoire handed to the Philippine Ambassador which created the present obligation.



The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], 5 minutes.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to talk a minute about this Philippine war claims amendment. I differ with the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] in one respect. As to the payment, I did not think we should pay any of it to anybody. But since the decision was made to pay some, I then thought that we should pay to the Government of the Philippines.

But let me go back to 1952 and show you what has come out in recent hearings in the other body and show you just how this thing generated. You know, there were two members on that commission—Delgado and Mr. O'Donnell who have profited along with a third fellow to the tune already of about \$1 million in this deal. I want to read to you from a letter from Mr. Delgado to Mr. O'Donnell in 1952. He says:

Your letter of December 23, 1952, was duly received and have noted its contents with great interest. I believe you are quite right in your appraisal of the situation there but I am afraid that enthusiasm on the part of the interested parties and the Government here have cooled off. Nothing has been done and no one seems to be interested enough to take the initiative in having some action by the Government on the matter of additional war damage compensation. However, I am writing today to Mr. Lino Gutierrez, president of the Private Claimants Association, and other interested parties on the subject. In addition, in the broadcast which I am scheduled to make on the 18th of this month over the station DEBB, I will discuss the subject in an effort to arouse enthusiasm and start the ball rolling.

I am of the considered opinion—

And I am leaving out something here that is not pertinent in order to save time. The letter reads further:

I am of the considered opinion that even if the chances of obtaining the \$200 million are not rosy this year, something must be done there to keep up the interest of the administration on the same, as otherwise our probabilities of obtaining additional money next year would be much less.

Then they go on with another interchange of correspondence and at the end of one letter, he says:

It is regrettable that we did not make up this list before we left the Commission, but this is little solace now.

That referred to a list of all the claimants. I agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] that this provision, and I am sure the committee accepted it in good faith because it was kicked in their laps at the last minute, does not really do the job because it is unenforceable. As he pointed out, the money can be collected in the Philippines and can be paid to anybody. I think that with 1 percent of the claimants getting more than 50 percent of the money, that some of these lobbyists are still going to profit.

I would hope that later on in proper legislation, if we cannot come out with some bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs where it is appropriate, that an

amendment can still be put on to pay this money directly to the Philippine Government because if the avowed purpose, as the proponents of the legislation said, was to help the economy of the Philippines, you are not going to help it by paying huge sums of money to many corporations that are not even in the Philippines. I think probably the House regrets its action of last year, and if it is given the chance to vote clearly and make a decision on whether to give the money to these lobbyists and their associates or to give the money to the Philippines, I think I know how the House would vote. I hope the House will get that chance later on in this session.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It is my understanding that a couple of trust funds have been set up in this country from money allegedly flowing at least in part from this Philippine war claims matter. Does the gentleman know anything about that; would he care to comment on it?

Mr. HAYS. All I know is what I read in the late edition of the New York Times. There were two trust funds set up for Mr. O'Donnell in a Scranton, Pa., bank; one in the amount of \$85,000, to be paid out at the rate of \$17,000 per year for 5 years. Another was in the amount of \$60,000, to be paid out in 5 years at the rate of \$12,000 a year.

There seems to be some doubt as to who set them up, but I am sure it has something to do with the Philippine war damage claims bill.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to commend the gentleman for his action in regard to the accelerated public works projects.

Mr. Speaker, many of America's Indians are confronted today with a sort of creeping unemployment which has been coming on and has affected the Indians even more than non-Indians since the peak employment days of World War II. For whatever the cause, automation or whatnot, the technological displacement or disqualification of Indians is comparatively more serious. What is called structural unemployment is, for Indians, a longstanding condition. Whereas this condition has a growing effect on people in areas like West Virginia, it tends to harden, continue, and preserve Indian unemployment.

In contrast to a national unemployment average that has ranged during recent years between 5 and 7 percent, Indian unemployment has been much more general and has ranged from area to area and from time to time from 20 to 90 percent of the labor force with an average of more than 40 percent. In some reservations practically the only employed people work for the agency or the local Indian service representative. Many of the others, and this certainly holds true in Oklahoma, are on relief.

I would hasten to add that there is, operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a very excellent program of relocation and employment assistance which has been helpful in promoting out-migration and adjustment of Indians to employment opportunities. These Indians have, to the extent of their ability and insofar as they can, gone to cities and other places to seek employment. Many industries have been brought to sites on or near reservations. Nevertheless, some 45,000 Indians still remain unemployed out of a total work force which at present slightly exceeds 100,000. It is this 45,000 Indians who primarily can be benefited by the public works program.

I am delighted to know that the conference report insures the continuation of accelerated works projects to aid our Indian people, and feel certain it will prove to be a wise investment.

I trust the ARA will also move aggressively in this area of need.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our beloved colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], 4 minutes.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that a motion to recommit this conference report, with instructions to the managers on the part of the House will be offered. It deals with the \$65,000 for the International Secretariat Peace Corps.

The Members of the House will recall that the \$65,000 was stricken from the bill when it was before the House originally.

I hope the House will sustain the motion to recommit, for the reason that although there is some authority in law for the use of \$65,000—and this is not an enormous amount of money, as money goes around here these days—there is an important principle involved in the expenditure of the \$65,000 to finance an International Secretariat that has never been authorized by Congress. There was a meeting in Washington, D.C., and another in Puerto Rico on so-called Middle Level Manpower as the preliminary for this proposition and for which American taxpayers paid all the bills. I asked the question when the bill was originally before the House for someone to define Middle Level Manpower? Nothing but copious silence has been the answer.

Let us support the motion to recommit and get the \$65,000 out of this bill. Let us say to the executive branch of Government: When you propose to create an International Secretariat for the Peace Corps, come to Congress and get your authority for it.

As the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has said, let us put a stop to these new programs begun under circumstances of this kind.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to our beloved colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI].



Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the conferees on the supplemental appropriations legislation before us have agreed to sustain the judgment of the Congress, and leave unchanged the present U.S. policy of paying off the balance due on the Philippine war damage claims directly to the individual claimants.

I am equally happy that the conferees have agreed on an amendment along the lines I favored, to prevent any former officials or employees of the U.S. Philippine War Damage Commission from benefiting, directly or indirectly, under this legislation.

The decision of the conferees in both instances was sound, sensible and fully justified. It provides a remedy for an irregularity of which the Congress has only lately learned. But it also sustains a decision which the Congress made last year after thorough and meticulous consideration.

I fully support the conference report on this issue. I support it because it is equitable, because it is practical and because—unlike the amendment hastily approved by the other body—it is in the interest of the American taxpayer.

The decision made by the conferees is equitable because it will enable the U.S. Foreign Claims Commission to complete its work on the Philippine war damage claims, and give each qualified claimant the final payment under an obligation made by the United States back in 1946.

It is practical because there is no way to discharge our national commitment to the Filipino people, and to prevent abuses of the type brought recently to light, unless the United States itself administers this program.

And it is in the interests of the American taxpayers because only in this way—only by paying the claimants directly—can we hope to eliminate duplication and to save millions of dollars which will revert to the U.S. Treasury.

This saving has been estimated at between \$5 and \$25 million, and very likely will be at least \$12 million. But whatever amount our Nation saves, it is reason enough for supporting the course which Congress approved last year and which the conference committee has sustained.

Mr. Speaker, last week on April 30, 1963, I took the floor of this House to review the entire background of the Philippine war damage claims legislation. That full story appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 30 on pages 7040 to 7047. Therefore, I will not repeat it. I simply want to take this opportunity to commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and the House conferees for the agreement they have obtained on this legislation before us.

I am gratified by the decision of the conferees and fully support the conference report as presented to the House.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity also to join with my colleagues in urging the distinguished and able gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], to reconsider his decision to retire from the Congress. My good friend, the gentleman from Texas, is one of the most valuable Mem-

bers of this Congress. In his long years of service in this body he has established an enviable record in working for the interests of his district, of his State, and of our whole Nation. His work on the House Appropriations Committee has been particularly outstanding. He has saved the taxpayers millions of dollars while, at the same time, never stinting in his support for projects necessary for the economic growth of our country and for our national security.

I earnestly urge my distinguished colleague from Texas not to deprive the House of his wise counsel and his able leadership. I hope that we will find him here for many years to come.

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am about to move the previous question, but before I do may I respectfully ask my colleagues not to send this conference report back to conference? I hope you will adopt it. By and large it is good. There is not a man in this House that I have a higher regard for than my beloved and distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow]. He tends to his business and works for his people; he works for the Nation. By any yardstick you want to measure him by, he is certainly one of the big, fine, grand men in this House. But, reasonable people can reasonably disagree.

Now, this item was submitted to the Speaker when it was before the House, and the Speaker ruled that it was authorized. I am not going to take the time of the House to read the ruling of the Speaker. I have read the argument. It is all in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that is a matter that is not properly before the House.

There are seven items in the one amendment for conference and contingencies. The budget request was \$755,000. The Senate allowed \$615,000 and we reduced the amount to \$400,000 in conference with the other body. As far as this one item is concerned they wanted \$80,000 for the International Peace Corps Secretariat and we gave them \$65,000. Now, this is saving money, gentlemen. If we can get all of these other nations to set up Peace Corps all over the world, it is going to take that load off our backs. Do not swap a cake for a biscuit.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. It is recognized that the point of order was overruled during the debate, but it is a fact that the House deleted the \$65,000 when they voted on the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. We do not argue about that. That is factual.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I am, Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LIPSCOMB moves to recommit the conference report on H.R. 5517 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist upon disagreement to amendment No. 47.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 207, nays 190, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—207

Abbitt	Fisher	Michel
Abele	Flynt	Miller, N.Y.
Abernethy	Ford	Milliken
Alger	Foreman	Minshall
Arends	Fountain	Moore
Ashbrook	Frelinghuysen	Morris
Ashmore	Fulton, Pa.	Morse
Auchincloss	Fuqua	Mosher
Avery	Gavin	Murray
Baker	Gibbons	Nelsen
Baldwin	Glenn	Norblad
Baring	Goodell	Nygaard
Barry	Goodling	O'Konski
Bates	Griffin	Osmer
Battin	Gross	Ostertag
Becker	Grover	Passman
Belcher	Gubser	Pelly
Bell	Gurney	Pillion
Bennett, Mich.	Haley	Pirnie
Berry	Hall	Poff
Betts	Halleck	Pool
Bolton,	Harrison	Quile
Frances P.	Harvey, Ind.	Quillen
Bolton,	Harvey, Mich.	Reid, Ill.
Oliver P.	Henderson	Reid, N.Y.
Bow	Herlong	Reifel
Bray	Hoffman	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brock	Horan	Rich
Bromwell	Horton	Riehlman
Broomfield	Huddleston	Roberts, Tex.
Brotzman	Hutchinson	Robison
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Rogers, Fla.
Broyhill, N.C.	Johansen	Rogers, Tex.
Broyhill, Va.	Jonas	Roudebush
Bruce	Keith	Rumsfeld
Burleson	Kilburn	St. George
Burton	Kilgore	Saylor
Byrnes, Wis.	King, N.Y.	Schadeberg
Cahill	Knox	Schenck
Cannon	Kornegay	Schneebeli
Casey	Kunkel	Schweiker
Cederberg	Kyl	Schwengel
Chamberlain	Laird	Short
Chenoweth	Langen	Shriver
Clancy	Latta	Sibal
Clausen	Lennon	Siler
Cleveland	Lindsay	Skubitz
Colmer	Lipscomb	Smith, Calif.
Corbett	Lloyd	Smith, Va.
Cramer	McClory	Snyder
Cunningham	McCulloch	Springer
Curtin	McDade	Stafford
Curtis	McIntire	Stinson
Dague	McLoskey	Taft
Derounian	McMillan	Talcott
Derwinski	MacGregor	Taylor
Devine	Mailliard	Teague, Calif.
Dole	Marsh	Teague, Tex.
Dorn	Martin, Calif.	Thomson, Wis.
Dowdy	Martin, Mass.	Tollefson
Downing	Martin, Nebr.	Tuck
Dwyer	Mathias	Tupper
Ellsworth	May	Utt
Findley	Meador	Van Felt



Waggonner  
Wallhauser  
Watson  
Weaver  
Westland  
Whalley

Wharton  
Whitener  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Williams  
Wilson, Bob

Wilson, Ind.  
Winstead  
Wylder  
Wyman  
Younger

## NAYS—190

Addabbo  
Albert  
Andrews  
Ashley  
Barrett  
Bass  
Beckworth  
Bennett, Fla.  
Blatnik  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bonner  
Brademas  
Brooks  
Brown, Calif.  
Burke  
Burkhalter  
Byrne, Pa.  
Cameron  
Carey  
Chelf  
Clark  
Cohelan  
Corman  
Daddario  
Daniels  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Dawson  
Delaney  
Dent  
Denton  
Diggs  
Dingell  
Donohue  
Dulski  
Duncan  
Edmondson  
Edwards  
Elliott  
Everett  
Evins  
Fallon  
Farbstein  
Fascell  
Feighan  
Finnegan  
Flood  
Fraser  
Friedel  
Fulton, Tenn.  
Gallagher  
Garmatz  
Gathings  
Glaimo  
Gilbert  
Gill  
Gonzalez  
Grabowski  
Gray  
Green, Ore.  
Griffiths  
Hagen, Calif.  
Hanna

## NOT VOTING—36

Adair  
Anderson  
Aspinall  
Ayres  
Beermann  
Bolling  
Buckley  
Celler  
Collier  
Conte  
Cooley  
Fino

Fogarty  
Forrester  
Gary  
Grant  
Green, Pa.  
Hagan, Ga.  
Halpern  
Harris  
Harsha  
Healey  
Hoeven  
Hosmer

Philbin  
Pike  
Pilcher  
Poage  
Powell  
Price  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Randall  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Rivers, Alaska  
Rivers, S.C.  
Roberts, Ala.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rooney  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roybal  
Ryan, Mich.  
Ryan, N.Y.  
St Germain  
St. Onge  
Secrest  
Selden  
Sennar  
Sheppard  
Shipley  
Sickles  
Sikes  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Staebler  
Staggers  
Stephens  
Stratton  
Stubblefield  
Sullivan  
Thomas  
Thompson, La.  
Thompson, N.J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thornberry  
Toll  
Trimble  
Tuten  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vanik  
Vinson  
Watts  
Weltner  
White  
Wickersham  
Willis  
Wilson,  
Charles H.  
Wright  
Young  
Zablocki

Mr. Ayres for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.  
Mr. Harsha for, with Mr. Shelley against.  
Mr. Anderson for, with Mr. Cooley against.  
Mr. Hosmer for, with Mr. Sisk against.

## Until further notice:

Mr. Miller of California, with Mr. Hagan of Georgia.

Mr. Steed with Mrs. Kee.  
Mr. Scott with Mr. Ichord.  
Mr. Gary with Mr. Grant.  
Mr. Harris with Mr. Forrester.

Messrs. ROBERTS of Texas, PASSMAN, WAGGONNER, and ROGERS of Texas changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Subcommittee on Education have permission to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

## MILITARY PAY INCREASE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 335 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5555) to amend title 37, United States Code, to increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 335 provides for consideration of H.R. 5555, a bill to increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

The purpose of H.R. 5555 is to provide increases in basic pay and subsistence allowances; to establish a new method of adjusting retirement pay; and to provide other benefits, for members of the uniformed services.

The last basic pay increase for members of the uniformed services became effective on June 1, 1958. Classified employees of the Federal Government received pay increases in 1958, 1960, 1962, and will receive another increase on January 1, 1964.

The average earnings of manufacturing—production workers, a group usually associated with enlisted personnel—has increase by 44.8 percent since 1952. The cumulative average increase for classified civil service employees in the past 10 years totals 39.8 percent. For members of the uniformed services, the overall average increase in compensation since 1952, including the recent increase in basic allowance for quarters, is 16.2 percent. Even with the increases recommended in H.R. 5555, the average increase in total compensation for members of the uniformed services since 1952 will still be substantially less than the increases obtained by workers in private industry and civil service employees.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 335.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DELANEY], a member of the Committee on Rules, has explained this resolution which makes in order the consideration of H.R. 5555, under 2 hours of general debate and an open rule, for the purpose of increasing the base pay of those in the armed services of the United States, for making adjustments in the subsistence allowances and adjustments in some other benefits and allowances due those in the armed services, or who have retired therefrom.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion this legislation is long overdue. There have been several increases in pay granted to the classified employees of this Government, and many increases in pay to the various workers and employees in private industry, since Congress last adjusted the pay of those who bear the arms of the United States in defense of this Republic. In my opinion this action is not only long overdue, but is a very, very meager as far as the total pay increase is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, the average increase in base pay, as provided under this bill for all those in the armed services is about 12.6 percent. In addition, of course, there is some increase provided for the subsistence pay allowances given to enlisted men, and some to officers. In ad-

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Keogh against.  
Mr. Beermann for, with Mr. Walter against.  
Mr. Fino for, with Mr. Green of Pennsylvania against.  
Mr. Conte for, with Mr. Celler against.  
Mr. Morton of Maryland for, with Mr. Fogarty against.  
Mr. Adair for, with Mr. Aspinall against.  
Mr. Halpern for, with Mr. Buckley against.  
Mr. Collier for, with Mr. Rains against.



dition, as I said a moment ago, there are other adjustments being made by this legislation in connection with retirement benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the total cost of this legislation will be a little under \$1 billion for the first fiscal year, and the increases over the next 5-year period will bring the average cost up to about \$1¼ billion annually, which is somewhat less than originally estimated when the legislation was first proposed by the President of the United States, whose message was sent to Congress on the subject.

But in considering this bill, it is my understanding there will be, after general debate is concluded, and the 5-minute rule is put into effect, several important amendments offered which may be far reaching in their effect. Frankly, I have endeavored to study some of the proposed amendments and am somewhat perplexed in my own mind as to just what they may do or may not do if they become a part of the law, as a part of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest very respectfully to my colleagues that they pay close attention to the explanations and to the debate on these particular amendments as the discussion proceeds during the afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CONGRESSIONAL WEEKEND

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to speak about the forthcoming congressional weekend. Therefore, I apologize to the Members of the House for taking this time on a matter of minor importance when we are about to consider a bill of such major importance.

I would like to direct the attention of the House to the fact that this year the congressional weekend will start on Friday, May 17, and continue through Sunday, May 19.

Mr. Speaker, this year, unlike prior years, the New York City congressional delegation will play the part of the host.

I want to emphasize that this costs no money to the Congress or the Government. Members pay their own way as well as that of their families and friends.

Mr. Speaker, we have a full and interesting program arranged for all those who plan to go on the tour.

We will leave here Friday morning at 9:45 and the Members will return Sunday night by train. There is some confusion about reservations because some Members have already contacted members of the New York delegation or myself, as I have been acting as chairman of the group, indicating a desire to go. Others have written directly to the mayor of the city of New York accepting his invitation to be there. That, how-

ever, does not make their reservations firm.

In order to make firm reservations and to get their railroad tickets and their hotel reservations, it is important that Members immediately send in their checks for themselves and as many members of their family and friends as will attend. No reservations can be made except upon payment. Checks should be made payable to "Congressional Weekend" and sent to my office.

I thank the House for its attention.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5555) to amend title 37, United States Code, to increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5555, with Mr. Boggs in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I am honored today to begin debate on the bill H.R. 5555, a bill to increase the basic pay of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

This bill increases the basic pay of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service—all of the uniformed services.

I do not think it is necessary for me to remind this committee that the military pay has not been increased since 1958, nor is it necessary for me to remind this committee that the Civil Service pay was increased in 1958, 1960, 1962, and will be increased again in 1964.

In that regard I would like to remind the committee that the Congress last year, when it passed the Postal and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1962, revised the salary schedule and the effective dates proposed by the President.

I recognize this is not very dramatic, talking about pay. But somebody has to do it, so I am the one, and I will do the very best I can. I am not much to look at but I have a pretty good story for you to listen to. Furthermore, these people of whom I speak have done a pretty good job for your country and mine. So I hope you will listen. I want you to listen.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. My distinguished friend has stated that his remarks are not

dramatic. What the gentleman is saying is dramatic, highly dramatic. He is discussing something essential to the defense of this Nation, and I do not know of any subject more dramatic than the successful defense of America and the free world. The gentleman's committee has brought to the floor a measure which will help to insure that those who wear the uniform of the Nation will be able to keep their heads above water financially, will be able to live as we want Americans to live, to be able to live as other Americans live. Now assuredly this is something they are entitled to, something they have long been entitled to. This bill should have been enacted a year ago, when civilian personnel were given a pay raise. I want to commend the gentleman, who is one of the great leaders of this Congress, for his important work in the field of defense and I commend the Committee on Armed Services for their work in bringing this needed measure to the floor. There is much to be said on the need for a military pay raise—the best way to say it is by a solid vote for passage of the bill.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. When these other pay bills came up they contained an effective date recommended by the President. The House of Representatives paid no attention to that recommendation. They suggested the first day of the month after the bill was passed. We did the same, in the subcommittee, but the full committee decided otherwise, and we have gone along with the full committee, naturally, and made the effective date October 1, 1963, the one suggested by the President.

But listen to the increases they made on civil service pay increases. We went \$280 million over what was suggested by the administration for fiscal 1963, \$227 million over what the administration asked for 1964, and \$111 million over what the administration asked for in 1965, and nobody blinked an eye.

I should also emphasize the fact that the civil service increase last year went to 1,550,000 Federal employees with an eventual cost of \$1 billion annually, whereas our proposal of \$1,191,694,000 annual increase applies not only to 1,368,000 of the 2,700,000 active members of the armed services but also includes pay for 900,000 members of the Reserve components and 411,000 retired personnel. I know we will not now become economy minded to those who maintain our National Guard, particularly since we did not have the same concern last year over another piece of legislation.

The total cost of this bill is \$1,191,694,000. This is \$46,832,000 under the proposal submitted by the administration and the Department of Defense. The President in his budget message requested \$900 million for the remainder of this year for the proposed increase. That was based upon the assumption that the pay increase would take effect on October 1, 1963. We have reluctantly accepted this proposed effective date, and as a result of the reduction we have made in the proposed legislation, the cost for the remainder of 1964, starting October 1, will be \$892 million or \$8 mil-







May 9, 1963

11. FOREIGN AFFAIRS ACADEMY. Sen. Yarborough urged enactment of legislation to provide for establishment of a National Academy of Foreign Affairs and inserted an editorial supporting the proposal. p. 7722
12. ECONOMIC GROWTH. Sen. Dirksen inserted a lecture on economic growth by Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, "The Dialog on Growth Continued." pp. 7718-21
13. RESEARCH; NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Leland J. Hayworth to be Director of the National Science Foundation for a term of six years. p. 7738
14. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. Both Houses received from HEW a proposed bill to authorize additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to S. Labor and Public Welfare and H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. pp. 7705, 7707  
The Finance Committee reported without amendment S. 1359, to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department (S. Rept. 173). p. 7708
15. TARIFF. Received from the Tariff Commission the third supplemental report on the tariff classification study. p. 7707
16. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 7707
17. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 13. p. 7779

HOUSE

18. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a second conference report on the differences between the Senate-and House-passed versions of H. R. 5517," the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963. p. D311
19. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5860, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to provide that the authority of the Secretary shall not apply to deductions from the sales proceeds of financing promotion or research activities relating to livestock, meats, and other products covered by the Act (H. Rept. 284). p. 7705
20. TOBACCO. The Tobacco Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 5930, to extend for two additional years the provisions permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, and H. J. Res. 389 (a clean measure to be introduced), to extend the time by which a lease transferring the allotment may be filed. p. D310
21. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Rep. Sikes "set forth a resume of the significant actions of the President and the Congress during the past 2 years on the textile import problem." pp. 7686-8
22. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The report of the Banking and Currency Committee on H. R. 4996, to amend the Area Redevelopment Act (see Digest 66), states that the bill includes seven major provisions as follows:

"Raise the limit on each of the two industrial loan funds (one for urban areas and one for rural areas) from \$100 million to \$250 million.

"Increase the ceiling on public facility loans from \$100 million to \$150 million.



"Place all ARA loan programs on an appropriations basis and eliminate the authority for direct Treasury financing.

"Increase the amount which may be appropriated for public facility grants from \$75 million to \$175 million.

"Raise the limit on annual appropriations for technical assistance from \$4.5 million to \$10 million.

"Permit the 10 percent of the financing of industrial projects which must be met by a local public or semipublic body to be repaid over the same period as the Federal share of financing. (Existing law requires that this local loan cannot be repaid until the Federal loan is fully retired which may be as long as 25 years.)

"Require that construction workers on any projects financed under ARA be paid prevailing wages as required by the Davis-Bacon Act."

23. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Michel stated that REA "needs a complete shakeup and overhauling" and that "it is time for Congress to recognize its responsibility to the Nation's taxpayers by asserting its control over the REA's activities through the appropriations process." p. 7691

Rep. Holifield stated that the Hanford power project is a success because it passed "the ultimate judgment on the financial feasibility of" the project through the sale of its bonds. pp. 7701-4

24. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Rep. Randall urged passage of H. R. 6160, to authorize lawyers to practice before Federal agencies without special admission to agency bars, as a means by which the legal problems of a client "with the various Federal agencies here in Washington can then be handled by his own local attorney. pp. 7684-5

25. FORESTRY; ROADS. Rep. Cleveland urged that "States having large areas of national forests should be granted the same benefits with respect to Federal-aid highway matching requirements as have been extended to those States with large areas of public domain and Indian lands." pp. 7690-1

26. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. McDowell agreed with the need of a bill similar to that introduced by Sen. Nelson setting standards for detergents. p. 7701

27. PERSONNEL. Received from Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 7705

The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6041, to include fringe benefits in computation of wages of contractors' employees. p. D310

28. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Wed. and the balance of the week H. R. 6009, to provide for temporary increases in the public debt ceiling to \$307 billion, will be considered under a closed rule. p. 7681

29. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 13. p. 7705.

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. CONSUMER SERVICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Burkhalter inserting his statement on the consumer services of this Department and stating that "Too many people are not aware of the daily advantages afforded them by the work and efforts of members of the Department of Agriculture." pp. A2901-2

from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural, and fisheries projects, and passengers; and H.R. 4701, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system. Heard testimony from public witnesses. Hearings continue Friday, May 10.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee No. 5 continued hearings on bills relating to civil rights. Heard testimony from Senator Javits; and Representatives Joelson, Vanik, Ryan, Schwengel, McClory, Osmer, and Mathias.

## COAST GUARD

*Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:* Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation in executive session ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 73, to provide for the merger of certain Coast Guard appropriations for operating expenses, Reserve training, and retired pay.

In open session heard testimony from departmental and public witnesses on H.R. 73 (title above); H.R. 5540, to remove percentage limitations on retirement of enlisted men of the Coast Guard; and H.R. 6012, to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

*Committee on Public Works:* Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program continued hearings on highway construction practices in Arizona, and heard testimony from public witnesses.

## NASA AUTHORIZATION

*Committee on Science and Astronautics:* Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight continued hearings on National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization. Heard testimony from D. Brainerd Holmes, Director, Office of Manned Space Flight; Dr. Joseph F.

Shea, Deputy Director for Systems, Office of Manned Space Flight, both of NASA; and a public witness.

## NASA AUTHORIZATION

*Committee on Science and Astronautics:* Subcommittee on Applications and Tracking and Data Acquisition continued hearings on National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization. Testimony was given by John H. Rubel, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering; and Brig. Gen. Paul T. Cooper, Assistant Director, Range and Space Ground Support, Department of Defense.

## TAXES

*Committee on Ways and Means:* Met in executive session on the President's tax recommendations.

## DUAL DISTRIBUTION

*Select Committee on Small Business:* Subcommittee No. 4 continued hearings regarding dual distribution (when an independent businessman's supplier is also his competitor), and heard testimony from public witnesses.

## Joint Committee Meetings

### ARMY REACTOR PROGRAM

*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:* Subcommittee on Legislation continued, in executive session, its hearings on the Army reactor program, receiving testimony from Dr. Frank K. Pittman, Director, Division of Reactor Development, AEC; and representatives of the Army and Navy.

Hearings continue tomorrow, with testimony from AEC contractors.

## APPROPRIATIONS—SUPPLEMENTAL

*Conferees,* in executive session, agreed to file a second conference report on the differences between the Senate and House-passed versions of H.R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963.

## BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

### New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D269, April 29, 1963)

H.R. 2849, to permit the deposit of funds of the bankrupt's estate in interest-bearing accounts. Signed May 8, 1963 (P.L. 88-16).

H.R. 2833, to permit a court on its own motion to examine attorney fees paid in a bankruptcy proceeding. Signed May 8, 1963 (P.L. 88-17).

## CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

### Week of May 13-18

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

### Senate Chamber

On Monday the Senate's unfinished business will be S. 537, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act. H.R. 4997, proposed Feed Grains Act of 1963, was reported to Senate on Thursday, May 9.



## Senate Committees

*Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:* May 14, Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, to hold hearings on pending dairy legislation, 10 a.m., 324 Old Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Appropriations:* May 13-17, subcommittee, on fiscal 1964 budget estimates for public works, Monday at 2 p.m., room S-126, Capitol;

May 13, subcommittee, on fiscal 1964 budget estimates for the Defense Establishment, executive at 10 a.m., and open hearings at 2 p.m., 1224 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Banking and Currency:* May 14 and 15, Small Business Subcommittee, on S. 298, Small Business Investment Act amendments, and S. 1309, to amend the Small Business Act, 10 a.m., 5302 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Commerce:* May 13-15, Surface Transportation Subcommittee, to continue its hearings on S. 1061 and S. 1062, the administration's transportation bills, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on the District of Columbia:* May 13, full committee, on the nominations of Orman W. Ketcham, to be associate judge of juvenile court for D.C.; Edmund T. Daly, to be associate judge of the D.C. court of general sessions; and Richard R. Atkinson, to be a member of the D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency; to be followed by a meeting of the Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee, on several pending bills (S. 485, 1002, 1082, 1401, and H.R. 5801), 10 a.m., 6226 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* May 13, executive, to receive a briefing on the situation in Haiti from Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, 10:30 a.m., room S-116, Capitol;

May 15, executive, on S. 777, proposing amendments to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, and on other committee business, 10:30 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:* May 16, Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, on S. 1495, Guam rehabilitation bill, 10 a.m., 3110 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on the Judiciary:* May 13, on S. 63 and S. 1057, public defenders bills, to hear Attorney General Kennedy, and others, 10:30 a.m., 2228 New Senate Office Building;

May 15 and 16, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee (chaired by Senator Dodd), on surplus line insurance, 10 a.m., 2228 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:* May 14-16, Subcommittee on Education, to resume its hearings on S. 580, National Education Improvement Act, and related measures, 10 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:* May 14 and 15, Subcommittee on Retirement, on S. 176, providing for retirement on full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service, 10 a.m., 6202 New Senate Office Building.

*Select Committee on Small Business:* May 16, Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution, and Marketing Practices, to hold hearings in connection with the role and effects of technology in the Nation's economy, 10 a.m., 1319 New Senate Office Building.

*Special Committee on Aging:* May 16, ad hoc Subcommittee on Rules, executive, to consider a draft of proposed committee rules of procedure, and other matters, 10 a.m., 4200 New Senate Office Building.

## House Chamber

*Monday*, District day, with the following bills scheduled for consideration:

H.R. 3191, to exempt life insurance companies from the act of February 4, 1913, regulating loaning of money on securities in the District of Columbia.

H.R. 4273, authorizing suspension or dismissal of students in D.C. public schools.

H.R. 4274, authorizing the reasonable use of force by principals and teachers to maintain order in D.C. public schools.

H.R. 4276, Horizontal Property Act of the District of Columbia.

*Tuesday*, the House will act on H. Res. 314, to grant additional travel authority to the Committee on Education and Labor.

*Wednesday and balance of week*, the House will consider H.R. 6009, to provide, for the periods ending June 30, 1963, and August 31, 1963, temporary increases in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act (4 hours of debate).

NOTE.—Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

## House Committees

*Committee on Agriculture:* May 14 and 15, Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains, on H.R. 1706, re vertical integration.

May 16, Subcommittee on Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations, on proposed ARA loan for soybean processing plant at Cambridge, Md.; and H.R. 1642, re sale of animal quarantine station to Clifton, N.J.

*Committee on Armed Services:* May 13 through 17, executive, on H.R. 4825, military construction authorization bill, Monday, 9:30 a.m., 313-A Cannon House Office Building.

*Committee on Banking and Currency:* May 13, 14, and 15, Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Savings Insurance, on H.R. 729, to establish the Federal Deposit and Savings Insurance Board; and H.R. 5874, to establish a Federal Banking Commission, Monday, 10 a.m., 1301 Longworth House Office Building.

May 16 and 17, full committee, on H.R. 799, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

*Committee on the District of Columbia:* May 14, Subcommittee No. 6, hearings on various bills relating to crime in D.C.

*Committee on Education and Labor:* May 13 through 17, General Subcommittee on Education, executive, on vocational education aspects of H.R. 3000, the National Education Improvement Act, Monday, 9:30 a.m., 429 Cannon House Office Building.

May 16 and 17, General Subcommittee on Education, on adult basic education aspects of H.R. 3000, National Education Improvement Act.

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* May 13 through 16, executive, on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963, Monday, 10 a.m., H-322 U.S. Capitol Building.

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:* May 13, Subcommittee on National Parks, on H.R. 976, 1803, and 1694, national parks measures, 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth House Office Building.

May 14, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, on H.R. 5312, 994, 1160, 4071, 4485, and S. 1007, irrigation and reclamation measures.

May 15, full committee, on H.R. 4062, re electric energy generated at Falcon Dam and Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande; and other pending business.

May 16 and 17, Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, on H.R. 5945, 5946, 5947, 5948, 5991, 5047, 6076, and 6083, to establish a procedure for the prompt settlement, in a democratic manner, of the political status of Puerto Rico.

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* May 14, Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, on H.R. 827,







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued May 14, 1963  
For actions of May 13, 1963  
88th-1st, No. 70

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate debated feed grains bill. Senate committee reported International Coffee Agreement. Sen. Talmadge inserted and commended Murphy's New Orleans speech on cotton. House received second conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Olsen (Mont.) questioned right of FPC to regulate rural electrification co-ops. Rep. Smith (Ia.) inserted survey showing Iowa Farmers' support of present feed grain programs. Rep. Dole criticized amount of material sent to farm families by ASCS. Several Representatives debated merits of two-price cotton program. House committee approved bill to register contractors of migrant farm workers.

### SENATE

1. **FEED GRAINS.** Began debate on H. R. 4997, to extend the feed grain program to 1964 and 1965 crops (pp. 7815-7, 7822-47). Sen. Holland objected to a proposed unanimous-consent agreement by Sen. Mansfield to limit debate on the bill beginning Wed. (pp. 7840-1).

Sen. Holland submitted (on May 11, during adjournment of the Senate) the minority views of members of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on this bill, H. R. 4997 (S. Rept. 172). p. 7781

Sens. Miller, Hickenlooper, Dirksen, and Aiken submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill, H. R. 4997. p. 7793

2. **COFFEE.** The Foreign Relations Committee reported the International Coffee Agreement, 1962 (Exec. Rept. 1). p. 7783



3. COTTON. Sen. Talmadge stated that a "new and objective and long-range look at cotton and its future is long over-due," and inserted and commended Under Secretary Murphy's speech in New Orleans reviewing the situation in the cotton industry and proposed legislation on cotton. pp. 7795-6
4. MINERALS; MINING. The Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 164, to provide for the establishment of a national mining and minerals policy. p. D317
5. BUDGETING. Continued consideration of S. 537, to provide for the establishment of a joint Congressional committee on the budget. pp. 7814-5
6. DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS. Both Houses received a S. C. Legislature resolution opposing proposed legislation to provide for the creation of a Domestic Peace Corps (pp. 7782-3, 7867). Sen. Thurmond submitted an amendment to prohibit use of the proposed National Peace Corps in any State except upon the Governor's invitation (pp. 7782-3).
7. NOMINATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination of John Prior Lewis to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. p. 7783
8. LOBBYING. Sen. Kefauver inserted an article dealing "with the dilemma which most Government lawyers face when they must compete with the army of lobbyists representing private interest groups." pp. 7804-6
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Magnuson inserted a list of the ships "from the free world which have been discharging cargoes to Communist Cuba" during the period Apr. 5 through May 8, 1963. p. 7817

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the second conference report on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963. (H. Rept. 290)(pp. 7852-4, ~~7903~~). See Digest 66 for summary of items of interest to this Department.
11. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Olsen (Mont.) questioned the right of the Federal Power Commission to "extend its jurisdiction to regulate rural electric cooperatives." p. 7868
12. FEED GRAINS. Rep. Smith (Iowa) inserted a survey showing that Iowa farmers prefer the current feed grain program. pp. 7868-9
13. FARMING PUBLICATION. Rep. Dole criticized the amount of material sent to farm families by ASCS and inserted a letter from a farm family on the matter. p. 7870
14. COTTON. Several Representatives urged that changes be made in the two-price cotton system (pp. 7870-84). Rep. Gross stated that he preferred to do something to "eliminate the punishment to the other industries rather than the textile industry alone" (p. 7880).
15. MIGRANT LABOR. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "approved H. R. 6158, to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers (a clean bill to be introduced)." p. D318

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

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MAY 13, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5517]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 23, 29, 31, 37, 74, 75, 77, 78, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### *RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND*

*For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$1,000,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### *STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA*

*For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$400,000, to remain available until expended.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert: *Congress: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any Federal project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$8,830,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$8,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$966,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION*

*SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,500.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$1,082,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$3,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$6,338,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$325,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 11, 12, 27, 30, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 56, and 76.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
EARL WILSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN O. PASTORE,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
By J. O. P.

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
By J. O. P.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
MILTON YOUNG,  
By L. S.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### TITLE I

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service land-use adjustment program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Authorizes \$1,222,900 for salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,122,900 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Farmers Home Administration for the rural housing for the elderly revolving fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Office of Trade Adjustment for trade adjustment assistance as proposed by the House instead of deleting the item as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$625,000 for civilian industrial technology instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Inserts language proposed by the Senate and appropriates \$400,000 for a study of a highway program for Alaska instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 7: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$15,000 for the Department of the Army for rivers and harbors and flood control, general investigations, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Department of the Army for construction, general, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.



## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language amended to require a financial contribution from State or local sources for any Federal project except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. The exception for forests is intended to cover national parks, forests, and Indians.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriate \$8,830,000 for the Public Health Service for communicable disease activities instead of \$5,430,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,230,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$8,700,000 to remain available until June 30, 1964, instead of \$5,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$750,000 for community health practice and research instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$290,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$175,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$288,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21: Appropriate \$1,000,000 for grants for maternal and child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House; and designate \$800,000 for child welfare services and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 and \$500,000 for such purposes as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$90,000 for salaries and expenses of the Children's Bureau as proposed by the Senate instead of \$102,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$443,000 for salaries and expenses of Howard University as proposed by the House instead of \$425,850 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Authorizes \$40,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$966,000 for the Civil Service Commission for the Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund instead of \$955,000 as proposed by the House and \$977,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement. The amount to be proposed for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial

Procedure is to be the final appropriation to be provided. The conferees expect the Commission to terminate its affairs with the amount approved.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$37,500 for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Restores language proposed by the House to transfer \$1,000,000 to the upper Colorado River storage project.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out language proposed by the House to appropriate \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund, Virgin Islands Corporation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$100,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

#### THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$70,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,082,000 for salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, instead of \$1,110,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,054,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$100,000 for trade adjustment activities as proposed by the House; the Senate had deleted the entire amount.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$22,000,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$3,150,000 for employees' compensation claims and expenses, instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

##### SENATE

Amendment No. 40: Inserts heading, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41-44: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$5,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$6,338,500 for salaries and expenses, administration of foreign affairs, instead of \$6,588,500 as proposed by the House and \$6,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$325,000 for international conferences and contingencies instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$615,000 as proposed by the Senate; and deletes the Senate language earmarking \$18,000 for official functions and \$65,000 for the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$413,500 for general operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$441,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,902,800 for public safety as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,170,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$526,601 for health and welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

Amendment No. 51: Corrects printing error, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Deletes the House proposal to appropriate \$4,750 to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Amendments Nos. 53-55: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 57-67: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$35,775 for highways and traffic (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,970 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 69-71: Appropriate \$289,738 for sanitary engineering (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,020 as proposed by the House; and make corresponding adjustments as to the source of funds.

## TITLE III—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 72 and 73: Appropriate for claims and judgments as set forth in Senate Document No. 14, total of \$20,567,545 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,993,400 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE IV

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75: Delete headings proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 77, 78, and 79: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
EARL WILSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*





ORIGINAL ARTICLES

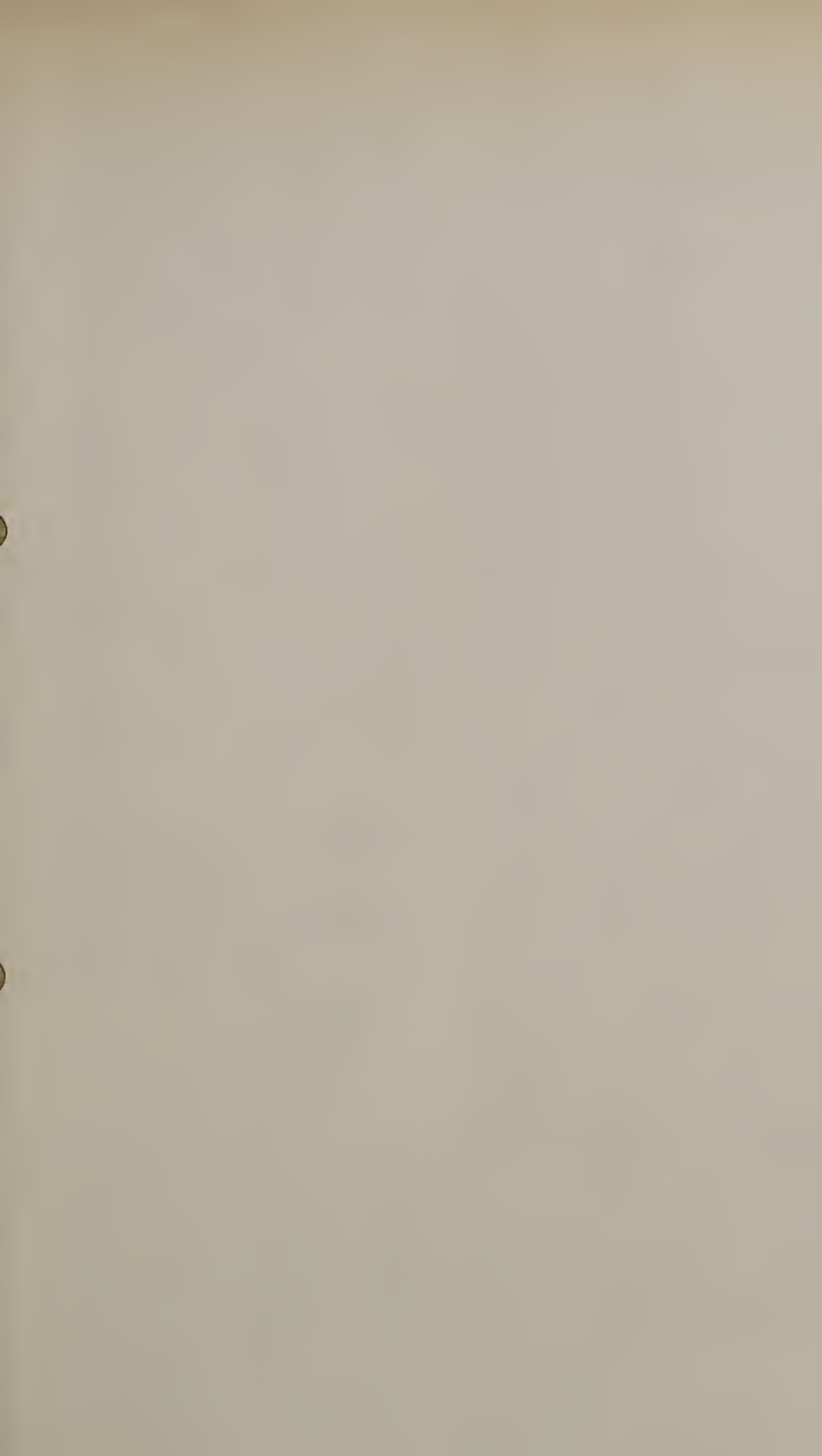
1. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual

By J. H. H. H.

2. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual

By J. H. H. H.  
 J. H. H. H.  
 J. H. H. H.  
 J. H. H. H.  
 J. H. H. H.

10







SUBROC was cut by the Senate to the extent of \$12.2 million. This sum was restored, the Senate receding.

The Senate cut eight naval vessels from the bill. The House recedes with respect to these naval vessels. The amount involved is \$150.4 million.

The House had added to its bill two nuclear attack submarines. These were deleted by the Senate. The conferees agreed that these ships should not be included in the bill and the House recedes.

In research and development the Senate had imposed a 3 percent cut totaling \$32.6 million. The House recedes.

#### Air Force

The Senate had cut the F-4C and the RF-4C by a total of \$154.3 million. The conferees agreed to restore \$84.3 million of this amount, the Senate receding with an amendment.

In the case of the T-38A the Senate had deleted \$8 million. The House recedes. The House also recedes with respect to the \$32.4 million deleted by the Senate for the HC-130E.

All of the Senate deletions of below the line items for Air Force aircraft totaling \$35.3 million were restored by the conferees, the Senate receding.

\$67.6 million for the Minuteman missile had been deleted by the Senate. All of this sum was restored to the bill, the Senate receding. All of the Senate deletions of below the line items for Air Force missiles, totaling \$8.2 million, were restored by the conferees, the Senate receding.

The 3 percent cut in research and development, involving \$41.5 million, was agreed to by the conferees, the House receding.

#### SUMMARY

The bill as presented to the Congress by the President totaled \$15,358,691,000. The bill as reported out of the House totaled \$15,856,391,000. The bill as it passed the Senate totaled \$14,951,491,000.

The bill as agreed to in conference totals \$15,314,291,000. This sum is \$542,100,000 less than the bill as it passed the House and is \$44,400,000 below the bill as presented to the Congress by the President.

CARL VINSON,  
L. MENDEL RIVERS,  
PHILIP J. PHILBIN,  
F. EDWARD HEBERT,  
LESLIE C. ARENDS,  
LEON H. GAVIN,  
WALTER NORBLAD,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS RELATING TO OUTDOOR RECREATION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 20) to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and for other purposes, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ASPINALL, O'BRIEN of New York, MORRIS, SAYLOR, and CHENOWETH.

#### THE LATE HONORABLE JED J. JOHNSON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, when Judge Jed J. Johnson passed away May 7, 1963, it could well be said that Oklahoma lost one of its greatest public servants. Jed Johnson was a very close personal friend of mine. It was my privilege to serve in Congress with him. The Johnson's were intimate friends of Mrs. Wickersham and myself.

Jed Johnson was a representative of the people in every sense of the word. He served in the House of Representatives through perhaps two of the most perilous times this country has ever seen—1927 to 1947—through a great depression and a world war.

The people of his district came first with Jed Johnson. He once got into a squabble with the late Harold Ickes, the former Secretary of Interior, concerning the wishes of his constituents. I should like to quote from an article appearing in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star, of September 4, 1946, by Harold L. Ickes, with the permission of the copyright holder, Hall Syndicates, Inc., New York.

With the coming of the war, Interior sought to operate on as little money as possible. We thought we could dispense with the various Indian fairs that were being held every summer. Jed Johnson agreed, except as to the Anadarko Fair held in his congressional district. Despite a reduction of over \$100,000 in the appropriation that financed Indian fairs, in July of 1943 he wired to the Indian Service: "Have assured Indians they will receive at least \$2,000 and probably \$2,500. Please bear in mind there will be another day." Without advising me, the Indian Service yielded and Anadarko held the only Indian fair in the country.

Jed Johnson not only served his constituents well while in Congress, but he served his fellow Washington residents by teaching a men's Bible class for more than 17 years. One of his former Bible class students said in 1944:

Representative Johnson always impresses the class with his deep knowledge of the Bible and the splendid style in which he presents his material. He speaks without notes, but his lectures are obviously well prepared. He is a man's man in all he does.

Until his death last week, Jed Johnson had served ably since 1947 as a judge in the U.S. Customs Court, upon appointment by former President Harry S. Truman. Jed Johnson served his profession, his State, and his God in the most able manner. I wish to express my sympathies to the members of his beloved family at this time.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] in this tribute to a great Oklahoman and a former distinguished Member of the House, the late Jed Joseph

Johnson. Jed Johnson was my friend for many years. I knew him when he was a member of the Oklahoma State Senate more than 35 years ago. He served the old Oklahoma Sixth Congressional District in the House for more than 20 years. At the time of his defeat in 1946 he was a ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior. In my State and elsewhere he has left many monuments to his service. He was devoted to the job of building up our Indian schools and in advancing the cause of Indian health and education. He was a devoted Member of the House. Since 1947 he has served with distinction as a U.S. judge on the customs court. He has been eligible for retirement for several years, but he refused to quit working until the end.

Jed Johnson has been my friend over the years. Mrs. Albert and I lived in his house when we were first married.

He has left a fine family. His son, Jed Johnson, Jr., used to work as a page in the House after his father had left the House. Many Members may also remember him.

To Mrs. Johnson and the children and grandchildren of Jed Johnson, Mrs. Albert and I extend our heartfelt sympathy.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. JARMAN (at the request of Mr. WICKERSHAM) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the life, service, and memory of Jed Joseph Johnson. Born in Ellis County, Tex., Ed Johnson moved to Oklahoma in 1888, attended its public schools, and graduated in 1915 with a degree in law from the University of Oklahoma. After postgraduate work in France, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in Walters, Okla. Seven years as a member of the Oklahoma State Senate prepared him for a congressional career which began in March of 1927 and did not end until he accepted a judgeship on the U.S. custom court in 1947.

Mr. Speaker, we all admire courage. We all respect patriotism. We all pay homage to integrity and loyalty. Jed Johnson had all of these qualities in great abundance. He displayed them as he sought, strove and tried to represent the State he so greatly loved. As the inspired record speaks of the disciple Barnabas, Jed Johnson was a "good" man. He was a good man because his life as a public servant was one in which he performed good works and kind deeds. He was a great Oklahoman. The inspiration of the Great Plains was in his being. The promise of the soil was in his character. The very directness of nature was in all his thoughts and all his utterances. A great Oklahoman and a good person;



but most of all Jed Johnson was a great American.

His life was dedicated to America. He was devoted to the causes that have made our Nation the unchallenged leader of the free world. He was devoted to progress and thus did not fear new fields and new programs. His service in this House speaks for itself and the record he made is worthy of imitation by all men. Truly, Jed Johnson was a giant among Americans.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, to his wife and fine family I extend my deepest sympathy. I am sure, however, they draw consolation in knowing that his was a life well lived, that his was a life well spent. They know that Jed Johnson would say with the poet:

Today the journey is ended,  
I have worked out the mandates of fate;  
Naked, alone, undefended,  
I knock at the uttermost gate.

Behind is life and its longing,  
Its trial, its trouble, its sorrow;  
Beyond is the infinite morning  
Of a day without a tomorrow.

Lo, the gate swings wide at my knocking,  
Across endless reaches I see  
Lost friends with laughter come flocking  
To give a glad welcome to me.

Farewell, the maze has been threaded,  
This is the ending of strife;  
Say not that death should be dreaded—  
'Tis but the beginning of life.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all other members of the Oklahoma delegation be permitted to revise and extend their remarks immediately following those of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JARMAN].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, there are frequently times when one yearns for soft words and tender phrases that could convey cherished memories, warmed by the sunlight of friendship stored in long years of association, hard work and daily deeds and kindnesses. Such a time is now; for my dear friend, the Honorable Jed Joseph Johnson, of Chickasha, Okla., has passed from our sight, bequeathing me a rich legacy of fond memories, wise counsel and hearty laughter.

When I first came to Washington in 1941, as executive secretary to Ross Ritzley, I had the wonderful opportunity of becoming well acquainted with Jed, who gave so freely of his time, his friendship and his help.

Jed had that rare combination of honesty, sincerity, love and humility to make a friend of everyone he came in contact with, regardless of party affiliation or personality. And these were well-nourished qualities which he daily tended and cultivated.

They sprouted forth as he grew from a boy's farm life and public schooling and progressed to law school at the University of Oklahoma. They waxed strong and tall as he served his country in World War I. Healthy leaves sprang forth when his experience broadened later as an editor, a State senator, and a delegate to the annual Peace Confer-

ence of the Interparliamentary Union at Paris in 1927 and 1937, and at Geneva in 1929.

And then Jed's budding life blossomed into that magnificent flower of human love and understanding which inevitably was picked for high public service. Jed was elected to Congress. As a Democrat from our State of Oklahoma, he came to Washington as a Member of the 70th Congress, and then was reelected for the nine succeeding Congresses, serving 13 years in all.

But Jed's work was not finished, and the blossom was still fresh and fragrant; for Jed was called to serve at another pillar of our American society. In 1947, he was appointed by President Harry S. Truman to the U.S. customs court. There he diligently labored until his passing.

I will never forget Jed, for his ideas, his counsel, and his contributions will ever be alive in my thoughts; and both Mrs. Belcher and I extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his wonderful wife, Mrs. Beatrice L. Johnson, now of New York City, and to his son and his three daughters.

I could dwell for hours on the Jed I knew, from whose affluent life I gleaned so much of the sunlight of warm friendship; but in his case there is no need, for he shared it freely with all.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the subject of the late Honorable Jed Johnson.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### DO BRITISH AIR FARES MATCH BRITISH OCEAN RATES TO CUBA?

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the British Government has warned two U.S. airlines to increase their transatlantic fares or risk action by the British to detain their aircraft.

As a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over commercial air fares, I find this news very disturbing. It comes at a time when Anglo-American relations must be preserved and strengthened, and the United States is making every attempt to do so.

Just recently the Congress approved honorary citizenship for Sir Winston Churchill, an unprecedented move by the American people to honor a great British figure.

And the U.S. Government has done little to actively discourage the regular stream of British merchant vessels calling in the ports of Communist Cuba, despite my regular protests of this situation. In the past two weeks, 5 British ships have aided the Moscow to Havana pipeline by calling in Cuba, and total British ocean traffic to Castro's island numbers 26 ships since the start of this

year. Nearly half of these ships were tankers.

The U.S. and British Governments will conduct negotiations shortly in an effort to settle differences in transatlantic air fares. I strongly urge that these discussions include firm U.S. demands that British shipping to Cuba be suspended. A settlement of this kind would do much to preserve the close ties between England and America.

#### THE 12TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

(Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to bring to the attention of the House, the 12th Annual Report of the National Science Foundation. As a newcomer this report is most interesting, particularly, appendix C, pages 176 to 230, which enumerates the research grants. As I understand it, this Foundation spends \$261 million of which \$88½ million is for the research grants.

I do not want my statement today to be an indictment of this work, but a momentary note of question. You see, Mr. Speaker, I come from a basically industrial district and I would like to be able to explain to my factory workers the necessity of spending \$48,300 of their hard-earned money for a study of "Genetics of Sex Expression in Plants." I am inclined to think that my people will feel that the plants have successfully expressed themselves in this area with the help of nature and without Government intervention for 2000 years—and they may expect me to have some answers for them. Mr. Speaker, they may also question spending \$5,500 to study "Hybridization and Evolutionary Divergence in Tree Frogs" or they may wonder about spending \$12,900 to study "Gene Action in Cytoplasmic Sterility of Sorghum." My people are fond of tree frogs and they like sorghum very much, but I doubt that a one of them is very concerned about whether their molasses is sterile or fertile.

So, Mr. Speaker, if some of the Members who have been around for awhile would tell me how I could explain some of these studies, I would appreciate it. They might include explanations for such studies as \$8,300 for a study of "Comparative Genetics of the Deer Mouse and the Laboratory Mouse," and \$29,700 for a study of "Incompatibility Factors in Schizophyllum"—whatever that is—and many others that appear on the 50-odd pages mentioned.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes:



## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 290)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 23, 29, 31, 37, 74, 75, 77, 78, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

"For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$1,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

"For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$400,000, to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert "Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any Federal project that does not require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,830,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$966,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION  
Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,082,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,338,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 11, 12, 27, 30, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 56, and 76.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
EARL WILSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN O. PASTORE,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
MILTON YOUNG,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

*Department of Agriculture*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service land-use adjustment program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Authorizes \$1,222,900 for salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,122,900 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Farmers Home Administration for the rural housing for the elderly revolving fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Department of Commerce*

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Office of Trade Adjustment for trade adjustment assistance as proposed by the House instead of deleting the item as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$625,000 for civilian industrial technology instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Inserts language proposed by the Senate and appropriates \$400,000 for a study of a highway program for Alaska instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Department of Defense*

Amendment No. 7: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$15,000 for the Department of the Army for rivers and harbors and flood control, general investigations, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$25,000 for the Department of the Army for construction, general, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language amended to require a financial contribution from State or local sources for any Federal project except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. The exception for forests is intended to cover national parks, forests, and Indians.

*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriate \$8,830,000 for the Public Health Service for communicable disease activities instead of \$5,430,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,230,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$8,700,000 to remain available until June 30, 1964, instead of \$5,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$750,000 for community health practice and research instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$290,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$175,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$288,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21: Appropriate \$1,000,000 for grants for maternal and child welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House; and designate \$800,000 for child welfare services and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare as



proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 and \$500,000 for such purposes as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$90,000 for salaries and expenses of the Children's Bureau as proposed by the Senate instead of \$102,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$443,000 for salaries and expenses of Howard University as proposed by the House instead of \$425,850 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Authorizes \$40,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

#### *Independent offices*

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$966,000 for the Civil Service Commission for the Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund instead of \$955,000 as proposed by the House and \$977,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement. The amount to be proposed for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure is to be the final appropriation to be provided. The conferees expect the Commission to terminate its affairs with the amount approved.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$37,500 for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

#### *Department of the Interior*

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Restores language proposed by the House to transfer \$1,000,000 to the upper Colorado River storage project.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out language proposed by the House to appropriate \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund, Virgin Islands Corporation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$100,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

#### *The Judiciary*

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$70,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,000 as proposed by the House.

#### *Department of Justice*

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,082,000 for salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, instead of \$1,110,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,054,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Department of Labor*

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$100,000 for trade adjustment activities as proposed by the House; the Senate had deleted the entire amount.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$22,000,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$3,150,000 for employees' compensation claims and expenses, instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Legislative Branch*

##### *Senate*

Amendment No. 40: Inserts heading, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 41-44: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$5,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Department of State*

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$6,338,500 for salaries and expenses, administration of foreign affairs, instead of \$6,588,500 as proposed by the House and \$6,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$325,000 for International Conferences and Contingencies instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$615,000 as proposed by the Senate; and deletes the Senate language earmarking \$18,000 for official functions and \$65,000 for the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

#### *District of Columbia*

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$413,500 for general operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$441,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,902,800 for public safety as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,170,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$526,601 for health and welfare as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House.

#### *TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS*

Amendment No. 51: Corrects printing error, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Deletes the House proposal to appropriate \$4,750 to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Amendments Nos. 53-55: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 57-67: Insert Senate items to meet increased pay costs.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$35,775 for highways and traffic (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,970 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 69-71: Appropriate \$289,738 for sanitary engineering (District of Columbia) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$315,020 as proposed by the House; and make corresponding adjustments as to the source of funds.

#### *TITLE III—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS*

Amendments Nos. 72 and 73: Appropriate for claims and judgments as set forth in Senate Document No. 14, total of \$20,567,545 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,993,400 as proposed by the House.

#### *TITLE IV*

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75: Delete headings proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 77, 78, and 79: Delete language proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
EARL WILSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### **RUMANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY**

(Mr. NYGAARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NYGAARD. Mr. Speaker, the history of the Rumanian people during the last two decades has been full of calamities and tragedies. They were among the first to be involved in the last

World War, and they were also among the first to be caught in the claws of the Soviet Union's aggressive totalitarianism. It is true that their earlier history does not present an easygoing and happy existence, but since 1940 their lot has been unenviably and invariably sad.

Centuries ago their country was overrun and the people subjected to the rule of the Ottoman Turks for some 400 years, but these doughty and dauntless peasants were not easily reconciled with the oppressive rule of an alien regime, and they fought back their oppressors with all the means at their disposal. They always looked forward to the day when they could cast off the alien yoke weighing heavily upon them. More than 100 years ago the Crimean War offered them this chance. At the end of that war they first attained autonomous status. Then in 1877 they seized upon another opportunity during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, and proclaimed their independence on May 10 of that year. For 36 years that day has become a Rumanian national holiday.

#### **CORRECTION OF THE RECORD**

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on page 6734 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, during the course of debate, I attributed a quotation to President Kennedy, but it appears as though it is attributed to Secretary Freeman. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS**

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia Day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### **EXEMPT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, ACT OF FEBRUARY 4, 1913**

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H.R. 3191) to exempt life insurance companies from the act of February 4, 1913, regulating loaning of money on securities in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, licensed bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia", approved February 4, 1913. (D.C. Code, sec. 26-610), is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or to life insurance companies."

With the following committee amendment:







May 14, 1963

Valley Irrigation District, at Ione, Calif. p. 7907

16. GUAM. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill "to provide for the rehabilitation of Guam"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 7907
17. FISHERIES. Received from the Interior Department a report on activities of the Federal aid in the fish restoration program for fiscal year 1962. p. 7907

HOUSE

18. APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 241 to 130, agreed to the second conference report on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963 (pp. 8018-25). Agreed to a motion by Rep. Thomas to provide \$15,000,000 (rather than \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate) for Department of Defense for civil defense research (p. 8019). Agreed to a motion by Rep. Thomas to concur in the Senate amendment making the \$450,000,000 for Public Works Acceleration available until Jan. 31, 1964 (p. 8019). Agreed to a motion by Rep. Meader to insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment pertaining to Philippine war damage claims (pp. 8020-5). See Digest 66 for other items of interest to this Department.
19. WHEAT. Rep. Avery stated that the wheat referendum will result in a close vote and that a series of reports in the Washington Post showed USDA employees supported the bushel management plan. p. 8017
20. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Hosmer criticized the public power policies in the Northwest. pp. 8041-2
21. LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. The Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 3496, to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949 until June 1, 1965. p. D324
22. PUBLIC DEBT. Several Representatives discussed the merits of raising the national debt ceiling. pp. 8016-7, 8017.
23. PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM. Rep. Alger criticized the President for having "no long-range policy or program" and attempting "to solve each crisis on the basis of expediency." p. 8038
24. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Curtis urged the U. S. Employment Service to abandon its new policy of "matching the employed or ready employables with job openings which exist" in the Federal Government and to give its full attention to finding jobs for the unemployed.
25. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. Received a letter from the Civil Service Commission transmitting a proposed bill "to terminate cost-of-living allowances for statutory-salaried Federal civilian employees in non-foreign areas", to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8057
26. TRADE. Received a memorial from the Kan. Legislature "relative to taking all necessary and appropriate action to secure continued access for U. S. agricultural exports to the countries comprising the European Economic Community" p. 8059
27. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5312, to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work



in the Missouri River Basin by Interior. p. D324

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. PUBLIC DEBT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Weaver inserting an article and stating that it comments on fiscal problems, including the proposed temporary debt limit increase. p. A2999
29. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sickles inserting a Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers letter supporting the proposed youth employment bill. p. A3007
30. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Burton commending and inserting an address by Rep. Aspinall, "Conservation Values Remain Constant." pp. A3009-10
31. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Robison favoring a student summer intern program and inserting an article, "Education or Indoctrination--Kennedy Target: Summer Interns." pp. A3015-6
32. EXPENDITURES; TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Nelsen inserting an article, "Cut Spending--Taxes Will Go Lower." p. A3026

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

33. FEED GRAINS. H. R. 4997, to extend the feed grain program. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee
34. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 1890, to authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps. H. Education and Labor Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

35. PURCHASING. H. R. 6286, by Rep. Gray, to establish a Federal policy concerning the termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of the Government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise; to Government Operations Committee.
36. BUILDINGS. H. R. 6285, by Rep. Gallagher, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance and repair of fixed equipment in Federal buildings for periods not to exceed 5 years; to Government Operations Committee.
37. ASC COMMITTEEMEN. H. J. Res. 405 through H. J. Res 427, inclusive, by twenty-three different Representatives, to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from requiring loyalty pledges of farmer-elected agricultural stabilization and conservation committeemen; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of Rep. Dole on H. J. Res. 412, pp. 8039-40



ernment solve its debt limit problem by changing the accounting practices. They wanted to reduce the official debt by offsetting against it the cash on hand.

That was the suggestion made by the gentleman from Wisconsin in the Ways and Means Committee and I think he will bear me out.

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mrs. GREEN of Oregon's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during general debate this afternoon the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House be permitted to sit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HALEY. I object, Mr. Speaker.

#### THE USE OF KREBIOZEN

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address myself just briefly on the subject of Krebiozen about which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIBONATI] has just spoken.

Mr. Speaker, this is a subject which has been bandied around the legislative halls in Illinois and now in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, if someone has a known and authentic and valid cure for cancer there is no question but that it is going to be recognized by the medical profession, it is going to be hailed by the public and it is going to be something very important to the Nation. However, when a group of promoters undertake to advance their promotional schemes by using the facilities of our legislative halls for the purpose of carrying on a promotion which has not been tested and proved, then I think they are taking improper advantage of the legislative halls and of the Congress in this instance.

Mr. Speaker, it is true we appropriated a large sum of money in the State of Illinois for the purpose of carrying on with public funds an investigation of this drug. If it had any validity, it certainly would have shown up there.

We have found that the promoters are intent on expending public funds—and here is another instance occurring today in the Congress of the United States. If this drug is valid, certainly the medical authorities, the research people and the laboratories would be happy to receive and establish it and then market it for the benefit of all mankind. There is just no such proof.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT CEILING

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, earlier there was a colloquy between the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BASS], and the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. ALGER] with regard to the debt limit. I felt that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ALGER] did not have ample opportunity to respond. Therefore, I have taken the floor to express my hope that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ALGER] would explain his statement further.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ALGER. I thank the gentleman. I would like to simply call to my colleagues' attention that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BASS], who brought forth the criticism—entirely properly—ought to be heard further. In fact, both of us should be heard further tomorrow when the debt ceiling legislation comes before this House.

Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a copy of the report on this bill which is available to every Member of the House. At page 12 of the report, in the separate views of the Republicans, I believe it would be well for all of us to have this material in mind when we come to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding.

#### THE WHEAT REFERENDUM

(Mr. AVERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, not since the buffalo disappeared from the Kansas plains has there been a rumble to the extent of that which has been created by the debate over the wheat referendum which is to occur on next Tuesday. I want to announce, too, that it is my understanding that the Columbia Broadcasting System is to present a documentary film on the debate over this issue tomorrow evening. I trust it will be presented in fairness and that a balance will be given to the viewers on both sides of this issue. The film for the proponents of this issue was made in my district; the film for the presentation of the opponents was made in the area represented by my colleague, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE].

Mr. Speaker, it has been my impression that this is going to be a very close vote. I am sure the membership is aware that it must be approved by a two-thirds majority. My information and my interpretation of my mail indicated that it would be a very close vote. However, I was rather impressed by a series of reports printed in the Washington Post written by one of their correspondents, Julius Duschka, who has been out in Kansas and other neighboring States inter-

viewing various persons in regard to the referendum.

Mr. Speaker, the point I want to make is this. I was surprised that the only support that he reported for the bushel management plan was by persons employed by the Department of Agriculture. There may be others, but these are the only ones that I have noted in these articles who were outspoken in support of the referendum. I will agree that there is a large number of employees in the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Speaker, but I do not believe there are quite enough to make the referendum carry.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT CEILING

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, in the colloquy between the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ALGER] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BASS] I suspected all the time that the gentleman from Tennessee understood perfectly what was in the RECORD. When the gentleman from Texas, through the courtesy of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY] got some additional time it was interesting to note that he did not deny that the original author of the plan in question was the ranking Republican member on the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. BASS. When I made the statement I did not expect to get into a debate at this time with the gentleman on the debt ceiling increase. However, I did want to point out that if this is a fuzzy idea, the fuzzy idea came not from the Kennedy advisers but from the advisers on the Republican side. With reference to what the gentleman has said about discussing the debt ceiling tomorrow, I shall be more than happy to discuss it with him. I would also like to say that in discussing it tomorrow it might be that I shall refer to some of his remarks made when the debt ceiling was increased by the previous administration, when he was in support of the increase.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the gentleman, do not hesitate to get into a debate with the gentleman from Texas at any time; you would have nothing to worry about.

#### FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN ALABAMA

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, the President's action in moving Federal troops into Alabama is not satisfactorily explained by his reply yesterday to Governor Wallace.

Not only the people of Alabama and the South, but people throughout the Nation, can only wonder that the President now professes to have authority for



Federal intervention in our State, when only last week at his May 8 press conference, he publicly declared that no violation of any Federal statute was involved in the events in Birmingham.

I submit that under the terms outlined by the President's own declaration of May 8, no substantial change in the Birmingham situation has occurred to justify the recent move of Federal troops into that community's vicinity.

Moreover, I should like to point out that the critical situation brought about by racial agitation in Nashville, Tenn., is a far greater threat to the peace and order of that community than anything that has occurred at Birmingham in recent days. Nashville has been converted into a veritable city of fear by violence against legally constituted police authority. Yet, the very voices raised in behalf of the President's precipitate action in Alabama are not to be heard in defense of law and order in Nashville. It is this Federal double standard regarding State and local police problems in the South that is a source of deep concern to the people of my State and region.

If there was no reason or justification for Federal intervention in Alabama on May 8, then there certainly is no reason or justification for sending them into Alabama now. Local and State law enforcement has proven itself capable of meeting the threat to law and order in Birmingham, and the President's troop order can only serve to aggravate the existing situation there.

#### DISASTER RELIEF—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of activity under authority of Public Law 875, 81st Congress, as amended, and required by section 8 of such Law.

Funds which have been approved to accomplish the Federal assistance determined eligible under this authority are specifically appropriated to the President for purposes of disaster relief.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1963.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 13, 1963.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, you recall that the House several days ago sent the conference report on this bill back to conference with instructions. Your instructions were to take from the conference report the amendment which added about \$65,000 for the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

We went back as we were ordered and in good faith we attempted to follow your instructions. I think we did a fairly good job of it. The other body had added the provision that the House objected to. It had also added an item of \$18,000 for entertainment. We were successful in getting the International Peace Corps Secretariat item stricken as well as the entertainment item. As to the overall amount, the other body had \$615,000 and we bring the bill back to you without those two items and the bill now contains \$325,000 for international conferences and contingencies.

Everything else is the same, and if there are no questions, Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. BECKER. To make a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Is this the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 241, nays 130, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—241

Abernethy	Cameron	Everett
Addabbo	Cannon	Evins
Albert	Carey	Fallon
Andrews	Casey	Farbstein
Ashley	Celler	Fascell
Ashmore	Chelf	Feighan
Aspinall	Clausen	Finnegan
Baker	Cleveland	Flood
Baldwin	Cohelan	Fountain
Baring	Colmer	Fraser
Bass	Corbett	Frelinghuysen
Beckworth	Corman	Friedel
Bennett, Fla.	Daddario	Fulton, Tenn.
Bennett, Mich.	Daniels	Gallagher
Blatnik	Davis, Ga.	Gary
Boggs	Davis, Tenn.	Gathings
Bolling	Dawson	Gavin
Bonner	Delaney	Gibbons
Bow	Dent	Gilbert
Brademas	Denton	Gill
Bray	Diggs	Glenn
Brooks	Dingell	Gonzalez
Brown, Calif.	Dowdy	Grabowski
Burke	Downing	Grant
Burkhalter	Dulski	Gray
Burleson	Duncan	Green, Oreg.
Burton	Dwyer	Green, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Elliott	Griffiths

Hagan, Ga.	Meador	Saylor
Hagen, Calif.	Mills	Schweiker
Halpern	Minish	Secrest
Hardy	Monagan	Selden
Harris	Montoya	Senner
Hawkins	Moore	Sickles
Hays	Moorhead	Sikes
Hébert	Morgan	Siler
Hechler	Morris	Sisk
Hemphill	Morrison	Slack
Henderson	Morse	Smith, Iowa
Holland	Moss	Smith, Va.
Horan	Murphy, Ill.	Staggers
Huddleston	Murphy, N.Y.	Steed
Hull	Murray	Stephens
Ichord	Natcher	Stratton
Jarman	Nedzi	Stubblefield
Jennings	Nix	Sullivan
Joelson	O'Brien, Ill.	Teague, Calif.
Johnson, Calif.	O'Hara, Ill.	Teague, Tex.
Johnson, Wis.	O'Hara, Mich.	Thomas
Jones, Ala.	O'Konski	Thompson, La.
Jones, Mo.	Olsen, Mont.	Thompson, N.J.
Karsten	Olson, Minn.	Thompson, Tex.
Karh	O'Neill	Thornberry
Kastenmeyer	Passman	Toll
Kelly	Patman	Trimble
Kilgore	Pepper	Tupper
King, Calif.	Perkins	Tuten
Kirwan	Pike	Udall
Kluczynski	Poage	Ullman
Knox	Price	Van Deerlin
Kornegay	Pucinski	Vanik
Kunkel	Purcell	Vinson
Landrum	Reuss	Wallhauser
Leggett	Rhodes, Pa.	Watson
Lennon	Rivers, Alaska	Watts
Lesinski	Rivers, S.C.	Weaver
Libonati	Roberts, Ala.	Weltner
Lindsay	Roberts, Tex.	Whalley
Long, La.	Rodino	White
Long, Md.	Rogers, Colo.	Whitener
McDade	Rogers, Fla.	Whitten
McDowell	Rogers, Tex.	Wickersham
McFall	Rooney	Widnall
Macdonald	Rosenthal	Willis
Madden	Rostenkowski	Wilson,
Mahon	Roush	Charles H.
Mailliard	Roybal	Wilson, Ind.
Marsh	Ryan, Mich.	Wright
Mathias	Ryan, N.Y.	Young
Matsunaga	St Germain	Zablocki
Matthews	St. Onge	

NAYS—130

Abbitt	Fino	Norblad
Abele	Fisher	Nygard
Adair	Ford	Osmer
Alger	Foreman	Pelly
Anderson	Goodell	Pillion
Ashbrook	Goodling	Pirnie
Auchincloss	Gross	Poff
Avery	Grover	Pool
Ayres	Gubser	Quile
Barry	Haley	Quillen
Bates	Hall	Reid, Ill.
Battin	Halleck	Reid, N.Y.
Becker	Harrison	Reifel
Beermann	Harsha	Rhodes, Ariz.
Belcher	Harvey, Ind.	Rich
Bell	Harvey, Mich.	Robison
Berry	Herlong	Rumsfeld
Betts	Hoeven	St. George
Bolton,	Hoffman	Schadeberg
Frances P.	Hosmer	Schneebeli
Brock	Hutchinson	Schwengel
Bromwell	Johansen	Short
Broomfield	Jonas	Shriver
Brotzman	Keith	Sibal
Brown, Ohio	Kilburn	Skubitz
Broyhill, N.C.	King, N.Y.	Smith, Calif.
Broyhill, Va.	King	Snyder
Bruce	Laird	Stafford
Byrnes, Wis.	Langen	Stinson
Cederberg	Latta	Taft
Chamberlain	Lipscomb	Talcott
Clancy	Lloyd	Thomson, Wis.
Collier	McClory	Tolliefson
Conte	McCulloch	Tuck
Cramer	McIntire	Utt
Cunningham	McLoskey	Van Pelt
Curtis	Martin, Calif.	Westland
Dague	Martin, Nebr.	Wharton
Derounian	May	Williams
Derwinski	Michel	Wilson, Bob
Devine	Miliken	Winstead
Dole	Morton	Wyder
Dorn	Mosher	Wyman
Findley	Nelsen	

NOT VOTING—62

Arends	Buckley	Curtin
Barrett	Cahill	Donohue
Boland	Chenoweth	Edmondson
Bolton,	Clark	Edwards
Oliver P.	Cooley	Elisworth



Flynt	Kee	Rains
Fogarty	Keogh	Randall
Forrester	Lankford	Riehlman
Fulton, Pa.	McMillan	Roosevelt
Fuqua	MacGregor	Roudebush
Garmatz	Martin, Mass.	Schenck
Gialmo	Miller, Calif.	Scott
Griffin	Miller, N.Y.	Shelley
Gurney	Minshall	Sheppard
Hanna	Multer	Shipley
Hansen	O'Brien, N.Y.	Springer
Harding	Ostertag	Staebler
Healey	Patten	Taylor
Hollifield	Philbin	Waggonner
Horton	Pilcher	Walter
Jensen	Powell	Younger

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Walter for, with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Ostertag against.

Mr. Cahill for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.

Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Schenck against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Younger against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Riehlman against.

Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Gurney against.

Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Elsworth against.

Mr. Gialmo for, with Mr. Horton against.

Mr. Shelley for, with Mr. MacGregor against.

Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Minshall against.

Mr. Patten for, with Mr. Roudebush against.

Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Griffin against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Jensen.

Mr. Donohue with Mr. Chenoweth.

Mr. Harding with Mrs. Kee.

Mr. Scott with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shipley with Mr. Curtin.

Mr. Rains with Mr. Springer.

Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Forrester with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Cooley with Mr. Healey.

Mr. Lankford with Mr. Waggonner.

Mr. Clark with Mr. McMillan.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Edmondson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 8, line 1, insert the following:

**"CLAIMS, DEFENSE**

"Not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be transferred from the appropriation for 'Retired pay, Defense,' fiscal year 1963, to the appropriation for 'Claims, Defense,' fiscal year 1963."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 8, line 5, insert the following:

**"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE**

**"Civil defense, Department of Defense Research**

"For an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate insert the following:

**"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE**

**"Research**

"For an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 9, line 3, insert " , to remain available until January 31, 1964."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 14, line 3, insert the following:

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$20,000, to be available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available until December 31, 1963."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$10,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 19, line 20, insert the following:

**"Construction and rehabilitation**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation,' \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be nonreimbursable."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 21, line 12, insert:

**"OFFICE OF SALINE WATER**

**"Salaries and expenses**

"The limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, on the amount available for administration and coordination is increased from \$525,000 to \$582,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 24, line 7, insert:

"For payment to Imelda E. Chavez, widow of Dennis Chavez, late a Senator from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 24, line 10, insert:

"For payment to Georgia Lowe Dworshak, widow of Henry C. Dworshak, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 24, line 13, insert:

"For payment to Grayce B. Kerr, widow of Robert S. Kerr, late a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 24, line 15, insert:



"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES  
"Administrative and clerical assistance to  
Senators

"For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$7,600: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of California shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of Georgia shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, and that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of Washington shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 50, line 12, insert:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, \$1,460, to remain available until expended;"

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 76: Page 55, line 24, insert:

"The Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose,' approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less the administrative expenses referred to in the third section of the Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made until the Secretary of State shall have received assurances satisfactory to him from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that such sum will be received by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall insure that no part of such sum shall be directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney

or agent in connection with any such claim.'"

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate insert the following:

"TITLE IV

"Philippine War Damage Claims

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission in the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, approved October 23, 1962 (Public Law 87-872), for 'Payment of Philippine War Damage Claims', shall be disbursed to each claimant in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims of such claimant or the Philippine Government arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and/or any other source arising out of World War II, and no part of such appropriation shall be used directly or indirectly for payment to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission, or to any corporation, association, firm or other individual or party whatsoever, as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim and the claimant shall so certify upon receipt of settlement: *Provided*, That any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or any United States citizen, who accepts, offers to accept, or who directly or indirectly solicits any commission, compensation or fee, for services in furtherance of a claim for any of the funds involved in this title, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That it shall be lawful for any claimant to be represented before the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission with reference to the last sentence of section 1 and the third sentence of section 5(a) of Public Law 87-616, approved August 30, 1962, provided his representative is not a former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission or its successor agencies, and remuneration may be made for such representation as authorized by section 6 of such Act"

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] rise?

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to reserve the point of order and give an opportunity to the gentleman to explain the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York reserves the point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield to the request of our distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Did the Speaker state that the Member had been recognized with his reservation?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Texas desires to explain the situation, in response to the question of the gentleman from New York, the Chair would not interfere. The gentleman from New York has reserved a point of order, and he has asked a question of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I reply to the request of our able and distinguished friend from New York [Mr. BARRY].

The philosophy of this amendment is to make the funds payable to the people of the Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. That is No. 1.

No. 2: We seek to prohibit in penal terms any former Commissioner or any employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission or its successor agencies to participate in any of these proceedings and draw a fee for it.

We discussed this matter with the Chief Counsel of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and he suggested there were about 1,500 cases where they would welcome some outside legal assistance. I am sure that our colleague is familiar with those facts, because he is certainly a fine student of this entire subject matter, and we recognize that. We spell that out in the act and we limit it, to be exact, to one particular phase which is pretty well spelled out in the act of 1962 passed by the House. It says:

Anybody who is not residing in the Philippines—

Think about that. They must reside in the Philippines before they can get this money. The Commission itself must be satisfied that they will plow back this money into the Philippine economy.

The Commission said it would like and welcome some outside counsel. Then we go one step further and say that is legal, but no former employee or Commissioner of the Philippine War Damage Commission may collect a fee for that purpose. That is the sum and substance of it.

May I say to my colleagues, I, for one, have a deep feeling that this money should be paid by your regular agencies that you have set up, that the Congress has set up, that has been in operation. It has been in operation a long time, from 1946 on; and without any scandal or without any trouble they have done a splendid job.

I remember the very able and genial gentleman from Pennsylvania coming to the committee in 1946 or 1947 and saying:

I am familiar with these types of claims. I want you to put a limitation of 3 percent on administrative costs.

He was able, very handsome, and very sensible. We adopted his suggestion, and the Commission did that job for less than 2½ percent.

So I think the people of the United States are indebted to the very able and distinguished Member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON], our beloved friend. So I think this Commission ought to handle the payment of these claims. Under this act their deci-



sion is final, lock, stock, and barrel, and that is the way it ought to be.

I am going to yield back to my friend, the gentleman from New York, and if he wants to ask any further questions, I will do my best to answer them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to inquire of the gentleman from New York what his point of order is.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion the amendment is not germane in that it adds language to the Senate amendment setting forth penalties in violation of the criminal code of the United States, and I insist on my point of order.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the rule of germaneness, but you are dealing here with a single subject matter. You have not changed the subject matter. You have merely tightened it up by inserting a penal provision, and I think it is germane.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard further?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order? The gentleman from Texas has admitted that this amendment provides criminal penalties which were never contemplated in the Senate amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. We are dealing, may I say to my great friend from Iowa, with this act and the act itself of 1962 reads as follows:

SEC. 6. Whoever, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, violates this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] makes the point of order that the amendment offered is not germane. The amendment offered brings in an additional class other than provided in the Senate amendment. The language reads "or to any corporation, association, firm or other individual or party whatsoever" and so forth, and provides criminal penalties.

The Chair feels that with respect to the additional class for criminal penalties the point of order is well taken, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BARRY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 76 and concur therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that that question be divided.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] demands a division of the question.

The question is, will the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the chairman of the House conferees to make a short statement at this time on it?

The SPEAKER. The motion is debatable. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY], now be good enough to explain what he seeks to accomplish by his motion?

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARRY. Who has control of the time at this point?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, to the gentleman from Texas I can say that all the way through this legislation there has been a haste to pass this bill, to slip it by the U.S. Congress, and especially the House of Representatives. There only has been one rollcall on this bill. The claim bill was defeated by this House at that time. Afterward it was brought up on the floor when a very few Members were here, and it was slipped through.

Mr. Speaker, at that time the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] asked for a rollcall. There were not enough Members on the floor to see that there was a rollcall.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation have not yet spoken on the Philippines war claims bill, and I insist that we go back and do this thing in a statesmanlike manner. That is my effort, and has been my entire effort from the beginning of this matter through today.

Mr. THOMAS. It is the theory of the gentleman that this money ought to be handed over to the Philippine Government, or does the gentleman want the money to be handed over to the citizens of the Philippines, or whoever lives in the Philippines by the Philippines War Damage Commission, or is the gentleman against the entire bill?

Mr. BARRY. I would like to say to the gentleman from Texas that I go back to the 1946 Rehabilitation Act which created the claim procedure as a way of generating the Philippine economy, which method of aiding the Philippines was cut off as of 1950 when a group of Congressmen went out there and came back with that recommendation. It was decided in 1950 to benefit the Philippines in other ways and to continue rehabilitating the Philippine Islands through aid projects. The manner set forth by the Senate amendment is the way agreed upon by the former administration—namely to give this money to the Government of the Philippine Islands, or if so decided by Congress—to give this money for aid projects or any other way that is agreeable to the House of Representatives of the United States. But I insist we do not handle this matter in such a slipshod manner and that we have some opportunity to know what we are doing when we vote on this issue. I do not feel that based upon the way this

has been handled that there has been this opportunity.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not want to be argumentative with my able friend—and he is a very able and distinguished Member of this House—but would the gentleman clear me up on one point: Is it your objection to the handing over of \$73 million, or is your objection to the method of handing it over? In other words, do you want the Philippine Government to receive the money and then they pass it out, or is that what the gentleman really objects to?

Mr. BARRY. I object to the method.

Mr. THOMAS. "To the method," you mean—

Mr. BARRY. I will say to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. THOMAS, I object to the constant allusion to a moral obligation that we have to pay the claimants, which is not true, and this can be documented, very, very specifically documented.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not want to argue with my able friend. You object to giving the \$73 million to them regardless of whatever route it comes from?

Mr. BARRY. I personally feel that after the August 4, 1959, agreement made between the Eisenhower administration and the Philippine Government, we had an obligation to pay them \$73 million because we agreed to do it in settlement of some 10 or 12 differences that existed between the Philippine Government and ourselves. At that time the communique between the Philippine Government and ourselves stated specifically that it was to be to the Philippine Government, and it was only because of some maneuvering around the Congress of the United States that this thing has made us believe that the obligation was to the claimants. It is that cancer that I am trying to cut out and not our obligation to our great and valiant ally.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much; I think he has made his point. At this time I yield to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves here in a deplorable situation, such as we have experienced so many times when the other body attempts to legislate on appropriation bills. We are here now discussing legislation that has been before this House on two occasions. It seems to me improper that we should attempt here again to legislate on the question of the Philippine war damage claims. We are in a position, if we want to do so, to send it back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Relations Committee where it belongs. They are the ones who ought to be working this matter out. We should not be legislating here on the floor of the House on a matter of this importance, on a supplemental appropriation bill.

Things having taken the turn that they have, it seems to me we ought, through proper procedure, to get this matter right back into the committees where it belongs and then let them bring it out.



Mr. Speaker, this matter has gone on for years. It seems to me in order for the House to tighten up on the question of legislating on appropriation bills. We are permitting the other body to send these proposals over here as they have in this case. I do not approve of it and I hope we will be able to put ourselves in a position to rescind, to send it back to the legislative committees where it belongs. It is their job and they ought to be doing it.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped the point of order would not be made to the language worked out by the gentleman from Texas because, while it did not do everything that I thought ought to be done I thought that at least it would have been a partial remedy of a really bad situation. But when the point of order was made and was sustained we found ourselves in this position—and I said this the other day and it was quoted in an editorial of the Denver Post. I said that in the beginning this was a grab bag and it is still a grab bag. I do not know what is the right thing to do. But I will say this for the edification of the membership. I asked the Director of the AID program the other day, if we gave the \$73 million to the Philippine Government, whether we could substantially reduce the amount of money that we would give them in foreign aid. He did not want to commit himself. He said he would like to take a look at it, but the implication was that he believed we could.

If you read the Senate report of their investigation, this desire for this additional money was whipped up by a group of lobbyists. The Congress is over a barrel on this. As I say, I talked with the gentleman from Texas and I thought that he had cured the situation so far as these lobbyists are concerned. But since the language is not in there, if this goes through the way it is now, it is an open invitation to come in and get all you can get.

I think the Congress has had enough of this. I am inclined to think we either ought to send it back to the legislative committee or pay the money to the Philippine Government and then cut down substantially on the amount for them in the foreign aid bill; give the American taxpayer a break for a change.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, let us see if we can summarize and see where we are. Let us look at the parliamentary procedure. The motion pending is to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. We have demanded a division of the question. The question to be voted on first, if I understand it, is the motion to recede. If you recede and concur then where are we? You go right back to the Senate language. What does the Senate language do? Listen: This House last year passed this Philippine bill. The membership voted on it and it passed with a big majority. You voted to give them \$73 million. You voted not to open up any new claim. You voted for the Foreign Claims Settlement Com-

mission to pass out that money to those claimants, and not for the Philippine Government to do the passing out. I am not going to tell you why you did it. You know why you did it, and I applaud your thought. You did the right and the sensible thing. You have that Commission set up here with plenty of help. They have done a magnificent job since 1946 in this particular field, with no complaint, no scandal.

Suppose you send this back, you recede and concur. Where are you? You will have opened the door wide open without any prohibition and without any penalty, to do what? To let the lobbyists go around and get rich.

Do you want to do that? That is the only reason we have it here now. Of course our friend the able gentleman from Ohio is correct about it. The legislative committee should have done it. But it was dumped in our lap by the other body. You had nothing to do with it, we had nothing to do with it. It was handed to us and we had to act. Now we have acted. We have done, we think, a good job. We have put penalties in here. We have tightened it up, and it is plenty tight. Do not doubt that for a minute. There will not be any more scandal, I will tell you that, on this matter of the fees. You can take my word for it.

But you made no mistake when you said in your original act last year that this money should be passed out by our people to the Philippine people. I firmly believe that it would be a tremendous error, tremendous, for this body to say by your vote that you are going to sustain the other body's position, and the other body says it ought to go to the Philippine Government. That in my humble judgment is a terrible thing.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BARRY. The gentleman from Texas has made much over the fact that the other body is telling us what to do, but he fails to take into consideration that we in this body have not had an opportunity to have one of our committees study this matter. In fact, on the Senate side both the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have approved the Senate amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senate conferees did not approve it. They rejected it, and joined the House in rejecting it.

Mr. BARRY. The Senate agreed to direct the money to the Philippine Government, and that is why it got into the conference.

May I address myself to one or two other remarks the gentleman made. I think this body also would like to have one of its committees of the Congress consider this. I have great respect for the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is not on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Did not that very able committee present this bill last year? That is the basis of it.

Mr. BARRY. I am on the Foreign Affairs Committee, but that has nothing

really to do with the facts as they are now. A great deal of information is coming to light. I would like to say this to the House of Representatives:

The Senate investigation on this is not closed. It has only begun. There has only been 1 day of hearings on this. A great deal more is going to come out with regard to this entire episode. If we want to hurt the Congress, we will put this legislation through, that will continue this investigation and, believe me, when we find out all the reasons why each and everyone of us was propagandized a year ago into the move that we took, and it could be a lot worse picture than we know it to be today. If there is any doubt about this, I would respectfully refer you to the fact that the Senate hearings are not closed and the investigation is not closed.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Could I ask what the order of events will be in the event the motion made by the gentleman from New York is voted down?

Mr. THOMAS. It is my understanding that the vote will come on the motion to recede and I respectfully ask my colleagues to vote it down and when that is voted down, I am going to offer a motion to concur with an amendment.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BECKER. I would like to try to clear up one point here that has been bandied around today and constantly for a long time, that we passed this Philippine Claims bill because of intensive lobbying. Let the record be clear. When this bill came before the House despite any lobbying that may have taken place or any money that might have been spent, the House voted that bill down by a majority vote. It was defeated and I voted against it then. Let us clear this up. Later on, why did the bill come up again? Because of lobbying? It may be because the Heavens came down on us. All the news media of this country were condemning us because we defeated it. The President of the Philippines was saying that he would not come to the United States because we had offended the people of the Philippines. This is why the bill came up again and not because of any lobbying, in my opinion.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my colleague, I did not mean, and I am sure no one in the House infers that anybody had been lobbying with Members of the House.

Mr. GROSS. The statement was made here twice today.

Mr. THOMAS. I meant lobbyists getting fees for their services and not lobbying with Members.

Mr. BECKER. The bill was defeated and when it came up, we tried to get a rollcall vote the second time and on a voice vote, on a division vote, I voted against it and so did others, but I do not believe it had anything to do with lobbying.



Mr. THOMAS. I meant lobbying for fees and not with Members of the House.

Mr. BECKER. I think we ought to make that record clear.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. I would just like to point out first that I have a maximum of high regard for the gentleman from Texas. In 15 years, I think this is the first time I have disagreed with him. He does a tremendous job in his committee and makes a tremendous presentation on the floor of the House. I think the point that ought to be made here is if we recede and concur in the Senate amendment, this money will go to the Philippine Government and whatever they do with it at least we will have washed our hands of that phase of it. In the second place, I propose in the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the foreign aid bill to offer an amendment substantially cutting the amount available that we can give to the Philippines and let this operate in lieu of that. I really think it would be beneficial to the taxpayers. I think these lobbyists, as the gentleman from Texas rightly said, who would get these big fat fees from these claimants in the Philippines are going to be holding the sack except the one fellow who has already gotten a million dollars and I do not know how you are going to get that back from him.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, perhaps I used the wrong terminology a little while ago. I am going to move the previous question and then the vote, as I understand it, will come on the motion to recede and we should recede and I hope the membership will vote "aye." When we do that, then I will offer a motion to concur with an amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a substitute for the Barry motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has moved the previous question.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, he said he would move the previous question.

Mr. THOMAS. I thought I had and I do now move the previous question.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thought I had moved the previous question, and if I did not, then I do now move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair may say that the gentleman from Texas has the floor, and he now moves the previous question.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the privileged motion prevails, what will be the parliamentary situation with respect to the possibility of offering a motion to refer the matter back to the proper legislative committee?

The SPEAKER. Under present circumstances, that motion, in the opinion of the Chair, would not be in order.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MEADER. Would it be in order, either before the previous question is agreed to or thereafter, to offer a motion to further disagree with the Senate amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that that can be accomplished, if desired, by voting down the motion to recede.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, the gentleman from Texas moved the previous question merely on the question of receding. We will still have the question before us of concurring, and amendments may be offered?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, what has happened to the preferential motion made by the gentleman from New York?

The SPEAKER. The motion of the gentleman from New York is the pending question. If the previous question is ordered, the first vote will be on whether or not the House will recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 76?

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 76 with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate insert the following:

#### "TITLE IV

##### "Philippine war damage claims

"The Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose', approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Funds authorized to be paid by the Government of the United States pursuant to the Act shall be disbursed to each claimant in full satisfaction and final settlement of any and all claims of such claimant or the Philippine Government arising out of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 128) and/or any other source arising out of World War II, and no part of such payment shall be used directly or indirectly for payment to any former Commissioner or employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent in connection with any such claim and the claimant shall so certify upon receipt of settlement."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order because we have had no opportunity to examine this.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain this amendment? We have had no opportunity to go over it to see what it is.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend, it takes out the criminal proceedings, and that is it.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DERWINSKI. In order to clarify the situation, under the gentleman's amendment, are we now at the stage where we were prior to the amendments that the Senate placed in this bill, and that we are back where we were when the House passed the bill in 1962?

Mr. THOMAS. I would say generally, yes.

Mr. BOW. I withdraw my point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute motion.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to the gentleman from Iowa for the purpose of offering a motion?

Mr. THOMAS. No; I do not yield for that purpose. If I did, I would lose control of the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MEADER. If the previous question is ordered and the vote is favorable on the motion of the gentleman from Texas, will there be an opportunity to move that the House further disagree to the Senate amendment No. 76?

The SPEAKER. At this point the Chair will answer the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry in the negative; no.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CURTIS. As I understand, any person seeking an opportunity for 20 minutes cannot have it because the previous question has been moved before there has been any debate on it.

The SPEAKER. Well, the Chair is not passing on that.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The previous question has not been ordered yet.

Mr. CURTIS. Can I be recognized?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has control of the time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I attempted to explain the situation, and I moved the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas moves the previous question. The Chair is very anxious to cooperate with all Members desiring to protect their



rights under the rules, but the Chair is unable to read the minds of Members who might be standing.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. If the previous question is defeated, will it then be in order for the gentleman from Iowa to offer his motion?

The SPEAKER. If the previous question is defeated, any proper motion can be made at that time.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that in his opinion the ayes appeared to have it.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHANSEN) there were—ayes 104, noes 131.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 168, nays 207, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—168

Addabbo	Hagan, Ga.	Patman
Albert	Hagen, Calif.	Pepper
Ashley	Hanna	Perkins
Aspinall	Hansen	Pike
Bass	Hardy	Poage
Bennett, Fla.	Harris	Price
Blatnik	Hawkins	Purcell
Boggs	Hébert	Reuss
Bolling	Holland	Rhodes, Pa.
Bow	Hull	Rivers, Alaska
Brademas	Johnson, Calif.	Rivers, S.C.
Brooks	Johnson, Wis.	Roberts, Ala.
Brown, Calif.	Jones, Ala.	Rodino
Burke	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Colo.
Burkhalter	Karsten	Rooney
Byrne, Pa.	Karth	Rosenthal
Cameron	Kelly	Rostenkowski
Carey	King, Calif.	Roybal
Chelf	Kirwan	Ryan, Mich.
Cohelan	Kluczynski	St Germain
Colmer	Landrum	St. Onge
Corman	Leggett	Senner
Daddario	Lesinski	Sheppard
Danileis	Llbonatl	Sikes
Davls, Ga.	Long, La.	Slack
Davis, Tenn.	Long, Md.	Smith, Iowa
Dawson	McDowell	Staggers
Delaney	McFall	Steed
Dent	McMillan	Stephens
Denton	Macdonald	Stratton
Diggs	Madden	Stubblefield
Dingell	Mahon	Sullivan
Dorn	Mailliard	Teague, Tex.
Dowdy	Matsunaga	Thomas
Dulski	Matthews	Thompson, La.
Duncan	Mills	Thompson, N.J.
Elliott	Minish	Thompson, Tex.
Everett	Monagan	Thornberry
Evins	Montoya	Toll
Fallon	Moorhead	Trimble
Farbsteln	Morgan	Tuten
Fascell	Morris	Udall
Finnegan	Morrison	Ullman
Fisher	Moss	Van Deerlin
Flood	Murphy, Ill.	Vanik
Friedel	Murphy, N.Y.	Vinson
Fulton, Tenn.	Murray	Weltner
Gallagher	Natcher	White
Gary	Nedzi	Wickersham
Gilbert	Nix	Willis
Gill	O'Brien, Ill.	Wilson,
Gonzalez	O'Hara, Ill.	Charles H.
Grabowski	O'Hara, Mich.	Wright
Grant	Olsen, Mont.	Young
Gray	Olsen, Minn.	Zablocki
Green, Pa.	O'Neill	
Griffiths	Passman	

NAYS—207

Abbitt	Gibbons	Nygaard
Abele	Glenn	O'Konski
Abernethy	Goodell	Osmer
Adair	Goodling	Pelly
Anderson	Green, Oreg.	Pillon
Andrews	Gross	Pirnie
Arends	Grover	Poff
Ashbrook	Gubser	Pool
Ashmore	Haley	Pucinski
Auchincloss	Hall	Quie
Avery	Halleck	Quillen
Ayres	Halpern	Reid, Ill.
Baker	Harrison	Reid, N.Y.
Baldwin	Harvey, Ind.	Reifel
Baring	Harvey, Mich.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Barry	Hays	Reid, N.Y.
Bates	Hechler	Roberts, Tex.
Battlin	Hemphill	Robison
Becker	Henderson	Rogers, Fla.
Beckworth	Herlong	Rogers, Tex.
Beermann	Hoeben	Roudebush
Beicher	Hoffman	Roush
Bell	Horan	Rumsfeld
Bennett, Mich.	Hosmer	Ryan, N.Y.
Berry	Huddleston	St. George
Betts	Hutchinson	Saylor
Bolton,	Ichord	Schadeberg
Frances P.	Jarman	Schneebeli
Bonner	Jennings	Schweiker
Bray	Jensen	Schwengel
Brock	Joelson	Secrest
Bromwell	Johansen	Selden
Broomfield	Jonas	Short
Brotzman	Kastenmeier	Shriver
Brown, Ohio	Keith	Sibal
Broyhill, N.C.	Kilburn	Sickles
Broyhill, Va.	Kilgore	Siler
Bruce	King, N.Y.	Slsk
Burleson	Knox	Skubltz
Burton	Kornegay	Smith, Calif.
Byrnes, Wis.	Kunkel	Snyder
Cannon	Kyl	Springer
Casey	Laird	Stafford
Cederberg	Langen	Stinson
Ciancy	Latta	Taft
Clausen	Lennon	Talcott
Cleveland	Lindsay	Teague, Calif.
Collier	Lipscomb	Thomson, Wis.
Conte	Lloyd	Tollfson
Corbett	McClory	Tuck
Cramer	McCulloch	Tupper
Cunningham	McDade	Utt
Curtis	McIntire	Van Pelt
Dague	McLoskey	Wallhauser
Derounian	MacGregor	Watson
Derwinski	Marsh	Weaver
Devine	Martin, Calif.	Westland
Dole	Martin, Mass.	Whalley
Downing	Martin, Nebr.	Wharton
Dwyer	Mathias	Whitener
Feighan	May	Whitten
Findley	Meader	Widnall
Fino	Michel	Williams
Ford	Milliken	Wilson, Bob
Foreman	Moore	Wilson, Ind.
Fountain	Morse	Wlnstead
Fraser	Morton	Wylder
Frelinghuysen	Mosher	Wyman
Gathings	Nelsen	
Gavin	Norblad	

NOT VOTING—58

Alger	Fulton, Pa.	Patten
Barrett	Fuqua	Philbin
Boland	Garmatz	Pilcher
Bolton,	Gialmo	Powell
Oliver P.	Griffin	Rains
Buckley	Gurney	Randall
Cahill	Harding	Riehlman
Celler	Harsha	Roosevelt
Chamberlain	Healey	Schenck
Chenoweth	Holfield	Scott
Clark	Horton	Shelley
Cooley	Kee	Shpley
Curtin	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Donohue	Lankford	Staebler
Edmondson	Miller, Calif.	Taylor
Edwards	Miller, N.Y.	Waggonner
Ellsworth	Minshail	Walter
Flynt	Multer	Watts
Fogarty	O'Brien, N.Y.	Younger
Forrester	Ostertag	

So the previous question was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Walter for, with Mr. Griffin against.  
Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton against.

Mr. Cooley for, with Mr. Gurney against.  
Mr. Donohue for, with Mr. Taylor against.  
Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Younger against.  
Mr. Boland for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Cahill against.  
Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Mr. Glaimo for, with Mr. Schenck against.  
Mr. Holfield for, with Mr. Harsha against.  
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Minshall against.

Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Chamberlain against.

Mr. Shipley for, with Mr. Ostertag against.  
Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Alger against.  
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Riehlman against.  
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Horton against.  
Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Chenoweth against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Clark with Mr. Curtin.  
Mr. Lankford with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scott with Mrs. Kee.  
Mr. Harding with Mr. Shelley.  
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Patten.  
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Staebler.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Pilcher.  
Mr. Forrester with Mr. Healey.  
Mr. Rains with Mr. Lankford.  
Mr. Watts with Mr. Waggonner.  
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Fuqua.

Mr. STRATTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. In the event, Mr. Speaker, that the House votes down the pending motions, will it then be in order to offer a motion to insist on our disagreement with the other body?

The SPEAKER. That motion would be in order if the two pending motions were voted down.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MEADER. Who controls the time at this stage of the proceedings?

The SPEAKER. No one has the floor at this time.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I seek recognition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the debate on this amendment this afternoon, and I am very much impressed with the statements made by some of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and also some of the news accounts that I have read in the papers concerning lobbying activities with respect to this item.

It seems to me that this \$73 million should be passed upon and authorized by the House of Representatives only upon the basis of testimony, which has not been taken. And, it is clear from the evidence received by the Committee on



Foreign Relations of the Senate that they acted originally, as did we in the House under a misunderstanding. We did not know that the principal witnesses who were proposing this \$73 million to pay Philippine claims had a financial interest in the outcome of the legislation.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the only orderly way to protect the dignity and the honesty of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Congress is to have this whole matter explored by the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate before any final action is taken. It is all right to say that we will turn this money over to the Philippine Government, when originally the House made it payable directly to the claimants after their claims had been allowed by a commission. Now, if the Philippine Government is given this money, when they were not the original beneficiaries under congressional action, my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], says—

We will deduct whatever they should not have had from this \$73 million from the forthcoming foreign aid bill.

I do not think that is the proper way to legislate. The foreign aid amount for the Philippine Government and the foreign aid bill should be based upon its own merits and we should not do it by giving the money that belongs to claimants, if it does, and then deducting or reducing the amount we otherwise would have given the Philippine Government in the foreign aid program.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. Might I say that there is a difference of opinion in administration circles and in the previous administration about whether we should have given the money to the claimants or to the Philippine Government, or whether we should have given it to anybody. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER], that maybe that is the best way to do it. What I am trying to do is to seek some way out of a pretty bad situation. I took this course in lieu of something better. If I had my way and could do what I like to do it would be not to give anyone anything.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the response which the Speaker gave to my parliamentary inquiry, I ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], if it is not clear that we now have a parliamentary clear track in order to accomplish the desired results of putting this back into the hands of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to wit, to vote down the two pending motions and then to offer and adopt a motion that the House insist on its disagreement with the Senate.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, if this motion of the gentleman from Texas

[Mr. THOMAS] is voted down—that is, the motion to concur with an amendment and then the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] to concur in the Senate amendment is also voted down—it will be my intention, and as I understand from the inquiry propounded by my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN], it would then be in order and it would be my purpose to offer a motion that the House insist on its disagreement with the Senate amendment No. 76. I am informed after inquiry about the parliamentary situation that that is the only way we can send this matter back to the conference committee for further consideration in the light of the consensus of opinion of this body.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas that the House concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the second part of the motion offered by the gentleman from New York that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MEADER moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 76.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER] that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and the several motions was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZATIONS FOR AIRCRAFT, MISSILES, AND NAVAL VESSELS, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill—H.R. 2440—to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1964 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 13, 1963.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker; the bill as presented to the Congress by the President totaled \$15,358,691,000. The bill as reported out of the House totaled \$15,856,391,000. The bill as it passed the Senate totaled \$14,951,491,000.

The bill as agreed to in conference totals \$15,314,291,000. This sum is \$542,100,000 less than the bill as it passed the House and is \$44,400,000 below the bill as presented to the Congress by the President.

Among the highlights of items restored as a result of the conference were \$67.6 million for the Minuteman missile which represented the entire cut made by the Senate in this area.

The House conferees also were successful in returning to the bill \$32.1 million for the Army's Iroquois and Chinook helicopters. The House conferees receded with respect to other low priority airplanes and helicopters for the Army.

The Senate had cut out \$30 million for the Pershing missile. The House conferees were able to put \$15 million of this cut back in the bill.

In the case of the Navy, the Subroc missile had been cut by \$12.2 million by the Senate. This entire sum was restored to the bill.

The Senate had cut seven types of Navy aircraft for a total of \$117.3 million. The Senate receded with respect to all but \$13 million for the Phantom II and \$7 million for the Gulfstream.

In the area of ships, the House receded with respect to the eight ships cut out by the Senate. For the most part, they are auxiliary vessels of a noncombatant type. The House also receded with respect to the two nuclear attack submarines which it had added to the program in the House.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, I feel that the conference was a productive one and I can say that generally, all of the high priority combatant type items were restored to the bill.

Although from a practical standpoint the RS-70 was not a matter of disagreement between the House and Senate, I do want to point out that both the House version of the bill and the Senate version of the bill were identical with respect to the authority added for the RS-70. And the bill as agreed to in conference retains \$363.7 million for this airplane.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. Do I correctly understand from what the gentleman has stated that the same amount of money is in here for the Minuteman that was in here when the bill passed the House?

Mr. VINSON. That is correct.

If there are no further questions, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSALIST WOMEN TO CONSOLIDATE WITH THE ALLIANCE OF UNITARIAN WOMEN

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1227) authorizing the Association of Universalist Women—a nonprofit corporation in the



District of Columbia—to consolidate with the Alliance of Unitarian Women—a nonprofit corporation in the State of Massachusetts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Association of Universalist Women, a corporation established and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia by virtue of title 29, chapter 6, of the District of Columbia Code, 1961 edition, is hereby authorized to enter into a consolidation with the Alliance of Unitarian Women (formerly named National Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women), a corporation established and existing under public statutes, chapter 115, of the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Acts in amendment thereto, under which consolidation said corporation shall thereafter become and be one corporation under a name to be adopted at the organizational meeting of the consolidated corporation, which consolidated corporation shall be a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only, and shall in all respects be a continuation of each of said existing corporations.*

SEC. 2. Upon such consolidation becoming effective, all property of the Association of Universalist Women, including all bequests, devises, gifts, and transfers of any kind heretofore and hereafter made to or for its benefit, shall be transferred to and vest in the consolidated corporation without further act or deed. Said consolidated corporation shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges with respect to such property and with respect to such bequests, devises, gifts, and transfers as would have been possessed by said consolidated corporation had such bequests, devises, gifts, and transfers been made directly to it and for its purposes, so far as such powers, rights, and privileges can be legally conferred by this Act, and otherwise shall have with respect to such property and such bequests, devises, gifts, and transfers the same powers, rights, and privileges as would have been possessed by the Association of Universalist Women had such consolidation not been effected.

SEC. 3. The consolidated corporation shall be deemed to have assumed and shall be liable for all the liabilities and obligations of the Association of Universalist Women.

SEC. 4. The consolidated corporation shall be deemed to have agreed that it may be sued in the District of Columbia for any obligation or liability of the Association of Universalist Women and shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as its agent to accept service of process in any action for the enforcement of any such obligation or liability. As used in this Act, the term "Commissioners of the District of Columbia" means the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent.

SEC. 5. The consolidation shall not be completed—

(a) unless the same shall have been authorized by appropriate legislation enacted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

(b) unless at meetings called for the purpose, each of said existing corporations, by not less than a majority vote of those present and voting, shall have accepted this Act and any act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to the consolidation; and

(c) unless after the aforesaid authorization and acceptance said existing corporations shall have called and held an organizational meeting of the consolidated corporation to be held at such time and place anywhere in the United States of America or Canada as said existing corporations may by separate vote designate at such meeting of acceptance, and each of the existing corporations shall at said meeting of acceptance designate its delegates to such organization meeting of the consolidated corporation for the purpose of adopting bylaws for the consolidated corporation and of electing initial officers, directors, and other officers thereof.

SEC. 6. The consolidation shall be complete and effective upon the filing with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of a certificate signed by the secretaries of said existing corporations who shall make affidavit setting forth detailed compliance with the provisions of section 5 and stating the names and addresses of the administrative board or board of directors and other officers initially elected by said organizing meeting. Said certificate shall be filed not later than sixty days after the date of said organizing meeting.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN. Upon the suggestion and powerful assistance of our Speaker, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, I am happy to request action today by the House Committee on the District of Columbia on legislation to authorize the consolidation of the Association of Universalist Women—a nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia—with the Alliance of Unitarian Women—a nonprofit corporation in the State of Massachusetts.

I am pleased to call up on the floor of the House this legislation particularly because of the active interest of our beloved Speaker who has always taken such great and active interest in the passage of all humanitarian legislation such as this. There was not a dissenting voice in our committee to the enactment of this bill.

May I also commend the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SALTONSTALL, for his efforts on behalf of this legislation, and for introducing the same in the Senate and steering it through the District of Columbia Committee there.

My good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE], has likewise performed a fine public service in sponsoring this legislation in the House.

Since the Senate has acted first, our committee approved the Senate bill so that it might be acted upon at once and sent to the President.

The proposed consolidation of the two women's organizations, the Association of Universalist Women and the Alliance of Unitarian Women, is particularly desirable at this time for the reason that they are affiliated with the Universalist Church and the Unitarian Church of America, respectively, and a merger of these two churches has already taken place. Thus, the Congress is enacting this legislation will be permitting these

organizations to assume an organizational structure commensurate to that of the churches pursuant to their merger.

Since the Alliance of Unitarian Women is a Massachusetts nonprofit corporation, authorizing legislation similar in nature to this measure was enacted by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on April 28, 1963—chapter 328, acts of 1963, Massachusetts Legislature.

When the consolidation of the two organizations does occur, the consolidated corporation, under the terms of the bill shall exist under the laws of Massachusetts, and an appropriate name shall be adopted at the organizational meeting of such corporation.

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 340 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of H. Res. 103, Eighty-eighth Congress, the Committee on Education and Labor is hereby authorized to send two of its majority members and two of its minority members to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, during June 1963.*

*It is Resolved, further, That Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, who will be one of the majority members of the Committee on Education and Labor attending the International Labor Organization Conference, is hereby authorized to proceed from Geneva to Greece; Israel; Rome, Italy; and Paris, France, for the purpose of studying labor-management relations in said countries, and then return from Paris, via London, England, to the United States.*

Notwithstanding section 1754 of title 22, United States Code, or any other provisions of law, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee members engaged in carrying out their official duties under section 190(d) of title 2, United States Code:

*Provided, (1) That no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend local currencies or appropriated funds for subsistence in an amount in excess of the maximum per diem rates approved for overseas travel as set forth in the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as revised and amended by the Bureau of the Budget; (2) that no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend an amount for transportation in excess of actual transportation costs; (3) no appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of said committee or its employees in any country where counterpart funds are available for this purpose.*

That each member or employee of said committee shall make to the chairman of said committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country whose local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished, and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] is recognized.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued May 16, 1963  
For actions of May 15, 1963  
88th-1st; No. 72



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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated feed grains bill. Senate agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee voted to report Interior appropriation bill. House received conference report on outdoor recreation development bill. House Rules Committee cleared Mexican farm labor extension bill. House passed public debt increase bill. House committee voted to report bill to extend Reorganization Act. Rep. Curtis introduced and discussed bill to place cooperatives under antitrust laws.

## SENATE

1. FEED GRAINS. Continued debate on H. R. 4997, to extend the feed grain program to 1964 and 1965 crops. pp. 8174-81, 8196-8236

### Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Hickenlooper, 37 to 50, to provide that ASCS Committees "shall not be used to influence farmers in regard to any legislation being considered by the Congress of the United States; to compel, coerce, or bring undue pressure upon farmers to participate in voluntary programs of the United States Department of Agriculture; or to provide other than factual information to farmers." pp. 8174-81



By Sen. Aiken, 38 to 52, to provide that differentials in feed grain prices that have existed historically between various geographic areas shall be observed by CCC in the valuation of any feed grains released under the authority of this bill. pp. 8196-8202

By Sen. Curtis, 28 to 61, to provide for an additional 25 percent duty on imports of beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb. pp. 8202-10

By Sen. Dominick, 30 to 61, to exempt Moravian barley from provisions of the bill. pp. 8210-2

By Sen. Simpson, 31 to 58, to provide for increased duties on imports of certain cattle, beef and veal. pp. 8213-8

By Sen. Williams (Del.), 34 to 48, to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not require any employee of the Department of Agriculture, including elected county committeemen or alternate county committeemen, to sign any pledge that "he will support the program he is called upon to administer." pp. 8225-30

By a vote of 44 to 36, tabled an amendment by Sen. Cotton which he stated "provides that the subsidy or payments which permit the sale of U. S. raw cotton abroad for a certain price shall be extended in such a way that the mills in this country - without loss to the producers of cotton - may buy their raw material at no greater price than that paid by their competitors in other countries. pp. 8230-6

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963, and acted on the amendments in disagreement (pp. 8182-95). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digests 66 and 71 for items of interest to this Department.

A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration of H. R. 5279, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1964 (includes the Forest Service). The "Daily Digest" states that "It was announced that the full committee would meet in executive session to consider this bill on Wednesday, May 22." p. D328

3. BUILDINGS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5207, to authorize additional appropriations for foreign buildings, including Agricultural Attache housing (S. Rept. 178). p. 8271
4. WHEAT. Sen. Miller inserted an article presenting the pros and cons of the wheat referendum, "Wheat Vote: Historic Farm Election." p. 8135
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to terminate cost-of-living allowances for statutory-salaried Federal civilian employees in nonforeign areas"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8133
6. PESTICIDES. Sen. Ribicoff announced the beginning of hearings May 16 on the control of pesticides and other chemical poisons, and stated that the following witnesses have been scheduled to testify: Secretary Celebrezze, on May 21; Secretary Udall, on May 22; and Secretary Freeman, on May 23. p. 8150
7. MINING. Sen. Lausche commended the introduction of a bill in the Ohio Legislature "which would substantially strengthen Ohio's present strip mining law." pp. 8151-2
8. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Sen. Jordan (Idaho) urged an expansion of the vocational education program and inserted an article on the matter. p. 8161
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kefauver commended the TVA on its 30th anniversary and inserted an article commending the work of the agency. pp. 8162-3



Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea," and the Senator from Idaho would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

If present and voting the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 50, as follows:

[No. 73 Leg.]

YEAS—37

Aiken	Fong	Prouty
Beall	Goldwater	Robertson
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Russell
Boggs	Holland	Saltonstall
Brewster	Hruska	Scott
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Simmons
Carlson	Keating	Smith
Case	Kuchel	Stennis
Cooper	Lausche	Thurmond
Cotton	Mechem	Tower
Curtis	Miller	Williams, Del.
Dominick	Mundt	
Eastland	Pearson	

NAYS—50

Bartlett	Hayden	Monroney
Bayh	Hill	Morse
Bible	Humphrey	Nelson
Burdick	Inouye	Neuberger
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Pastore
Cannon	Johnston	Proxmire
Clark	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Dodd	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Edmondson	Long, La.	Smathers
Ellender	Long, Mo.	Sparkman
Engle	Magnuson	Symington
Ervin	McCarthy	Talmadge
Fulbright	McClellan	Williams, N.J.
Gore	McGee	Yarborough
Gruening	McGovern	Young, N. Dak.
Hart	McIntyre	Young, Ohio
Hartke	Metcalfe	

NOT VOTING—13

Allott	Javits	Moss
Anderson	Kefauver	Muskie
Church	Mansfield	Pell
Dirksen	McNamara	
Douglas	Morton	

So Mr. HICKENLOOPER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, has that request been cleared with the minority leadership?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. President, I make the same request for the Subcommittee on Small Business of the Committee on Banking and Currency. This request also has been cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### FEED GRAIN ACT OF 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4997) to extend the feed grain program.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the limitation of time for debate on the pending business be laid aside for 30 minutes, and that the next 30 minutes be allowed for consideration of the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. MILLER. I object.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the status of the pending bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the time for the quorum call will come out of the time of the other side.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who will yield time?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, is there any time limitation on the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is not.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. In view of the fact that no amendment is pending, there is no limitation of time at the moment. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Third reading.

Mr. PASTORE. Third reading.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if Senators wish to play rough, they can get some rough play mighty quickly. The Senator from Iowa had to go to the telephone. He has other amendments to offer. I think he should be protected in that right. So far as I am concerned, insofar as I can do so, I shall see to it that he is protected in that right.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I must disagree with what the Senator from Florida has just now stated. There was no intention to engage in rough play. The Senator from Iowa is being fully protected; and he and all other Senators will always be protected on this floor. I hope that is understood.

Mr. HOLLAND. But I heard various Senators ask that the bill be read for a third time, and that was the reason for my comment. I do not think that was fairplay during the temporary absence of a Senator who has printed amendments at the desk. I say that, and I mean it; and no such horseplay will occur with my consent.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, let me say that the word "horseplay" is

more appropriate. It has happened more than once in this Chamber; and I believe a little humor once in a while will be helpful to all of us.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President—

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President—

Mr. MILLER. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, what business is before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have the floor, have I not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. The distinguished majority leader made a request, a moment ago, for unanimous consent. I offered an objection. I wish to withdraw that objection at this time; and I should like to have the majority leader know that I did not understand that this matter had been cleared with some of the leadership on my side of the aisle.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, it was.

Mr. President, I renew my request for unanimous consent.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, first I suggest that we have the courtesy of a little silence, so I may ask my brethren on this side of the aisle whether there is any objection to setting aside half an hour for consideration of the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and even though I objected earlier in the day, and even though I am increasingly indignant at the way this bill is being crammed through the Senate, I did not want to fail to cooperate with as fine a gentleman and one who has been as good to me as has the distinguished majority leader. A moment ago I agreed that I would not object. When I agree, I keep my agreement. But I regret that I did agree; and if I had not agreed and had not given him my word a moment ago, I would now object. From now on, Mr. President, I will object, until the bill is passed.

That is what Senators get for what occurred here a moment ago. But I promised, and I keep my promises.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I would permit the Senator to withdraw his promise, because in 3 days one amendment has been considered. If that is cramming and ramming, someone is proceeding under an illusion.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I merely wish to say to my beloved Democratic brethren that they had better be thankful that they have an Irishman as their leader. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana? Without objection, it is so ordered.



# SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of May 13, 1963, pp. 7852-7853, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have prepared an explanation of the report, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR PASTORE

For the information of the Senate, I shall briefly summarize the conference results. The total arrived at in conference is \$1,467,430,491. This is an increase of \$28,738,985 over the House-approved amount of \$1,438,691,506, and a decrease of \$21,253,350 from the Senate-approved total of \$1,488,683,841. The conference-approved amount is a reduction of \$184,869,965 from the total supplemental requests of \$1,652,300,456.

Among the more significant differences resolved either in the conference report or in the accompanying motions approved by the House are—

1. The provision of \$15 million for the shelter survey and stocking program for Civil Defense;

2. The acceptance of the Senate language providing for the availability of accelerated public works funds until January 31, 1964, and the inclusion of House language to require a financial contribution from State or local sources for any Federal project except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior;

3. As recommended by the Senate, \$6 million for the Bureau of Reclamation for emergency construction of facilities in the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District of Arizona for the alleviation of the salinity problem associated with the delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico;

4. The acceptance of the House version of the bill providing funds for trade adjustment activities of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, \$25,000 and \$100,000, respectively.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I shall be happy to answer any questions which Senators may wish to ask.

I was hoping that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] would be in the Chamber at this time. I thought he was present when I made my motion. I shall ask the staff to get in touch with him.

In the meantime, I have before me, reduced to writing, a colloquy between the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and myself in regard to the public works accelerated program and what will be the effect on certain Indian reservations, national parks, and national forests with respect to that program. I ask unanimous consent that the colloquy be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the colloquy was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COLLOQUY BETWEEN SENATOR JACKSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, AND SENATOR PASTORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFICIENCIES AND SUPPLEMENTALS, ON THE PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION SECTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Senator JACKSON. Is my understanding correct, Senator PASTORE, that the several Federal agencies administering forests may participate in this all-Federal public works program for the "preservation of forests?" I note the phrase "national parks, forests, and Indians" in the conference report's explanatory language (referring to amendment No. 13) which leads me to believe this.

Senator PASTORE. That is true, Senator JACKSON. Your understanding is quite correct.

Senator JACKSON. The "preservation of forests" requires, does it not, many related public works activities such as the construction of those facilities necessary for forests development and rehabilitation, including fish and wildlife preservation?

Senator PASTORE. You are quite right, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Does the conference committee also intend that the agencies involved may undertake the development of facilities to assure proper use of the forests by visitors? More specifically, may campgrounds, day-use facilities, picnic areas, and related safety and sanitary facilities be constructed to prevent any kind of hazardous or unhealthful condition from arising through the use of these forests by the public? In this connection, the Multiple-Use Act of 1960, the National Park Act, and other legislation have made clear the intent of Congress that the forests are to serve many needs.

Senator PASTORE. Your understanding on this point is also quite consistent with the language of the conference report.

Senator JACKSON. Would it not then be accurate to conclude, Senator PASTORE, that essentially what the conferees mean by "preservation of forests" are those Federal public works activities that would preserve the many benefits of the U.S. forests for the Nation?

Senator PASTORE. That is certainly a fair summary. We also realize, Senator, that in many States, particularly but not exclusively in the West and South, Federal forests constitute a very important segment of the total area of these States. Since there is an enormous backlog of work in these forests, the scope of investment contemplated in the bill will not only create jobs for unskilled and semiskilled workers, but will also produce a profitable return to the Federal Government and to the Nation.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, for the benefit of the RECORD, in reply to the question raised by several Senators in regard to the Indian reservations and national parks insofar as the conference report and the conferees are concerned, it is very clear that Indian reservations and national parks will be placed in the same category as national forests, which

come under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, insofar as the accelerated public works program might affect any activities in those areas.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, and to assure him that my colleague [Mr. METCALF] and I deeply appreciate what he has said, because he has set forth the intent of Congress in connection with certain questions regarding our own State of Montana in which we are vitally interested.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on that very point I have a communication from the Senator from Montana, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point, because the answer I have given just now is in response to and in line with that communication.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL—ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

(Statement by Senator MANSFIELD)

The junior Senator from Montana, Mr. METCALF, several of our colleagues, and I are somewhat concerned about the language in the conference report on the supplemental appropriations bill prohibiting the use of accelerated public works funds for all-Federal projects except those dealing with preservation of forests. If my interpretation is correct this will be a major blow to some very important projects in the West.

I am particularly concerned about the effect this new language will have on Indian reservations. As I indicated to the Senate several days ago this program has been a great shot in the arm for many reservations. It has provided improved roads, developed timber stands, sanitation and community projects. All of these things are badly needed and in addition it has provided employment, an even more important consideration. The Indian reservations are recognized as a Federal responsibility and I feel that it is far more profitable to allocate funds to these areas in a constructive way rather than through welfare and subsistence payments.

I would like to ask the Senate conferees if Indian reservations will be eligible for accelerated public works funds for development of their forests and access roads? Will these reservations be eligible for accelerated public works funds for all Federal projects such as water and sewage facilities under the Public Health Service and construction of community centers?

Also, I would like to ask whether or not there will be a sufficiently broad interpretation of the "preservation of forests" clause to provide for forest development and road work in our national parks, on public lands, and on Indian reservations?

This restrictive language will mean the end of several development programs in our national parks. In Montana it will mean that a conservation project on the National Bison Range will be stopped, halfway to completion.

The Fish and Wildlife Service will not be able to continue its refuge maintenance and improvement work on the Lake Mason National Wildlife Refuge in Musselshell County. It is this last possibility which concerns my colleague, Senator METCALF, and me very much. This particular county has been hard hit because of depressed mining conditions.



It is a county of small population and little other major activity on which to depend. The Lake Mason project is a good one but in addition it was giving some relief to an extreme unemployment problem. There is little recourse for this county, they have no other way to turn.

I thank the Senator for this clarification and I sincerely hope that the language in this report will not prove to be too restrictive.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, does the Senator from Rhode Island object to having the yeas and nays ordered on the question of agreeing to the report?

Mr. PASTORE. I have no objection.

Mr. MILLER. Then, Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to point out to the Senator from Iowa that the pending question is on agreeing to the conference report, which does not include at all the question of the Philippines amendment. The latter question will be dealt with by means of a subsequent vote, according to my understanding. The House has rejected that amendment.

So I wonder whether the Senator from Iowa wishes to have a yea-and-nay vote taken on the question of agreeing to the conference report or on the question of receding from the Philippines amendment.

Mr. MILLER. I do not wish to delay unduly the proceedings in the Senate. I understood that the conference report included deletion of the so-called Philippines amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa has somewhat anticipated my statement. In a moment I shall reach that amendment.

At this time I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the conference report be rescinded.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I do not know what the yeas and nays will operate on, unless on the question of whether the Senate approves or rejects the conference report. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. KUCHEL. Then I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. The question will be resolved when we reach the point of considering receding from amendment 76. At that time the question will be crystallized. It will be made more definitive and Senators will have the satisfaction of a yea-and-nay vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to inquire of the Senator from Iowa if he cares to withdraw his request.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, with that assurance, I am more than happy to withdraw my request for a yea-and-nay vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the order for the yeas and nays is rescinded.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5517, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,

May 14, 1963.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 12, 30, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 56 to the bill (H.R. 5517) entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENCE

"Research

"For an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: '\$10,000'."

*Resolved*, That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76 to aforesaid bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 11 and 27.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President—

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I point out that the amendment relating to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963 is amendment No. 76. I suggest that when the Senator from Iowa hears the number "76," he then move.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from Senate amendment No. 76, which is the amendment relating to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senate is entitled to a word of explanation as to what transpired.

Mr. KUCHEL. I wish to say that is very gracious of the Senator, because I agree with him.

Mr. PASTORE. In view of the action taken by the House of Representatives, it should be noted that on two occasions we met in conference. We went to the conference with the original Fulbright amendment. Before going to that conference I conferred with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] for guidance and advice as to what our position should be in the conference. I

made it abundantly clear to the Senator from Arkansas that we were willing to stand on the amendment of the Senate, either all or nothing. The Senator from Arkansas told me that the responsibility was ours. He would like to see the Senate stand firm on the Senate version, but in any event, if some compromises had to be made, he would like to see some legislation.

We went to conference. The conferees agreed. The bill went back to the House. There was some debate, but no action was taken in the House except on another point that had to do with the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

That was the only question discussed in the second conference. But it was necessary for the report to go back to the House. When it went back to the House, debate was had on amendment No. 76. By a substantial vote the House agreed to the conference report and several other items excepting amendment No. 76, which is the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963. A motion was made by Mr. THOMAS to write in language which would make it a criminal offense for those people who would be prohibited, under the Senate amendment from receiving any compensation for their work. In brief, to receive such compensation would be made a criminal offense.

Then Representative BARRY raised a point of order that the proposed legislation was not germane because it pertained to a criminal statute, and the point was maintained.

Thereupon a motion was made by Representative BARRY to recede from the House position and to concur with the position of the Senate. That action was broken down into two parts. The House agreed to recede.

Meanwhile, Mr. THOMAS made another motion to add certain language which would merely prohibit the payment of any money to lobbyists who were connected with the Philippine War Damage Commission and employees of that Commission. That motion was defeated by a voice vote.

Then the question came on concurring to the Senate amendment, which was the Fulbright amendment. That motion was defeated by a voice vote.

It is clear to the Senator from Rhode Island that the better part of wisdom would be to remove the amendment relating to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963 from the appropriation bill. I make that statement for two reasons:

First, the House appears to be in no mood to consider the Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963 on this appropriation bill.

Second, the bill is a supplemental appropriation bill which takes care of certain deficiencies until the 30th of June. Last year we passed a pay raise bill, but provided no money for it. The Budget Bureau allowed the various departments to effect the pay raise cost out of current personnel funds. Those funds will run out pretty soon. Many Federal employees will go without pay unless this bill is passed. The bill totals nearly \$1.5 billion.



It is a very important piece of legislation. Some of these items came up last session. They were not passed for reasons that everyone knows. I need not elaborate on the reasons.

It is now the middle of May. I repeat that the House has had two bites at the cherry and each time has refused to swallow it.

The best thing to do is to have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee append the Fulbright amendment to some bill that would be reported from that committee, or report such a bill out separately. I believe that would be the wiser and better way to do it. Then when the bill would go to conference, the conferees would be Senators who are specifically knowledgeable and proficient in foreign affairs, they would not be the conferees of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Rhode Island and his colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for the way in which they have cooperated with the Committee on Foreign Relations. What they have done in the way of handling the bill was correct.

Earlier today I attended the meeting that I believe the Senator described. Under the circumstances that confront us, the procedure the Senator has stated is a correct one. The Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning. We voted to attach to the foreign buildings bill that amendment, and to report that bill with the amendment that the Senate has already approved.

I also discussed this subject with Representative HAYS, of Ohio, who is chairman of the subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. The action has his approval. In fact, he suggested it to me some days ago. We did not know how the problem would be solved in connection with the supplemental bill. That action was taken only a few moments ago by the Foreign Relations Committee. That bill will come before the Senate, we hope, this afternoon or tomorrow. The Senate will then have an opportunity to re-examine the question, if it cares to do so.

I hope it will abide by its former judgment. Then the bill will go to conference, and the House will have an opportunity to have a straight-out vote on the bill and finally dispose of the question.

What the Senate has done is entirely correct. I still believe that this is the best solution, although under the circumstances I shall vote to follow the suggestion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator from Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who has followed the situation as closely as it was possible to do so in the conference committee with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign

Relations, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and under the guidance of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], I believe the only thing that the Senate can do at the present time is to take the action that it must take on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island—to recede from amendment No. 76 and to accept the conference report at this time.

I make that statement because in the first conference, when we brought up the Senate amendment, which was unanimously adopted by the Appropriations Committee, the House immediately presented a countersubstitute which the conferees finally, after considerable discussion, accepted. That conference adjustment was accepted by the Senate but has never been accepted by the House. The House has now taken a firm position against amendment No. 76, as it has been offered in its original form by the Senate, in the substitute form offered by the House, and in the second substitute form on an amendment offered by Representative THOMAS, of Texas. It does not properly belong on an appropriation bill, but we put it there as an emergency matter.

As the Senator from Rhode Island has said, \$1½ billion of appropriations are being held up, with only 6 weeks remaining of this fiscal year. If we should continue to hold up this money on the basis of this disagreement, I do not know what might happen with respect to payrolls and so on.

I hope the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] will make it as clear as he can to the proper authorities that none of these claims should be paid to the claimants—or certainly to any attorneys—and none of the money spent until the Senate and the House have an opportunity to complete their action.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I consulted with the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Re, and he agreed to hold up further action—and said that they had not disbursed any funds—until the Congress had a further opportunity to discuss the problem. It is my understanding that he will not take action until a reasonable period of time is allowed.

I hope that this problem can be handled in connection with the foreign buildings bill, which is in itself noncontroversial. I do not think there will be any objection to that. The bill has already passed the House. The provision will go to conference. I think the House may well reconsider its attitude.

I know that some Members of the House were disturbed about procedural matters. This was clear from the debate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With that understanding, I hope the Members of the Senate will be satisfied that the Appropriations Committee has taken proper action.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think the Appropriations Committee has gone along very well. I wish to make that clear. I have no criticism, but only praise of the Appropriations Committee. This was an unusual emergency action. I was well

pleased by what was done. The Appropriations Committee is not in any way at fault.

This problem arose suddenly. I think it has been a reflection on the whole Congress. I hope we can straighten it out—and the quicker the better.

Mr. SALTONSTALL and Mr. HOLLAND addressed the Chair.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I will yield first to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to complete my thought with one additional remark.

The foreign buildings bill is an authorization bill, as I understand it. This problem of the Philippine claims settlement is an authorization problem. It is not, as I understand it, an appropriations problem, because no additional money is involved at all. There is simply a difference in the language of the authorization bills.

When the foreign buildings bill comes from the Committee on Foreign Relations, we will be in a much better position than having the claims provision on the appropriation bill.

I hope that the motion by the Senator from Rhode Island will be agreed to; and that the Senate will recede on amendment No. 76, so that we can get the supplemental appropriation bill out of the way.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have only 7 minutes remaining. I had promised to yield to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. Thereafter, I will yield to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

First, the question of the urgency of passage of this bill weighs no more heavily upon the Senate than it does upon the House of Representatives. It seems to me that the Senate might wish to hold firm, and perhaps the House will swallow it.

I wish to quote from the RECORD for May 1, page 7161, the statement by our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], which really persuaded me to take the position I have taken:

I was present in the Appropriations Committee when a very dignified presentation of this matter was made by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who was accompanied there by the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

I remember very well the two principal points which were the basis of their request that this amendment be added to the bill.

The reference in that connection was to the so-called Fulbright amendment, which has now been knocked out by the House, on which the Senate is asked to recede.

First, it was felt that the conduct of the lobbyist had amounted to a flagrant abuse of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and that it could not be allowed to go unnoticed. Second—

This, it seems to me, is critical—the only way that appeared to be open for the enactment of such remedial legislation in time to prevent the payment of the



funds, which were ready to be paid in such a way that the lobbyist would be able to capitalize upon their violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, was to add this amendment as a rider to the pending bill—

Mr. PASTORE. No one disputes that.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, if this is "the only way," then the only way we can do it is to vote against the motion by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. Now the Senator from Iowa is being very impractical. This question has gone to the House twice. The House has autonomy, as the Senate has.

Of course, I should like to see favorable action taken on the Senate version of the bill. I should like to see the House take action to support the Senate position, but the House did not do so. The House did not do that on two occasions. The House took a vote and said it would not do so.

What do we do now? Roll over and die?

Mr. MILLER. That seems to be exactly what we are doing..

Mr. PASTORE. No. We will put this provision on a bill where it belongs. The question is: Do we want a headline, or legislation?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Iowa has quoted my remarks correctly, in the statement I made on the floor during the original consideration of the bill. The facts which I stated then were, of course, the facts which had been developed before the committee and the facts which then existed at that time.

However, if my distinguished friend from Iowa will follow me for a moment, I believe he will see that the situation has changed somewhat from that time. We are now advised by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], that that committee has already attached this same provision to another bill, which is a more appropriate bill, an authorization bill which has today been reported by the committee and will be on the Calendar of the Senate tomorrow, on which the Senator will ask action, as I understand it, tomorrow or as soon as action can be had.

Second—and this is of very great importance—the Senator from Arkansas has advised the Senate today that the Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has notified him that because of his present knowledge of this situation no payments will be made to anybody until the Congress has had an opportunity to pass upon this authorization measure. Am I correct in my understanding?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. It seems to me that that gives us an assurance, which we could not have had on the earlier occasion, that the measure will be disposed of in time to affect the whole question. For that reason I add my request to that of the Senator from Rhode Island that

the recommendations of the committee be approved.

Mr. President, I realize that time is running short. In closing I wish to express my very great appreciation to the Senator from Rhode Island for his patience and for his ability in handling this very troublesome problem.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, no one fights harder in conference than the Senator from Rhode Island to work the will of the Senate. But we feel that the best thing to do is what we have recommended. The big question now is whether we shall remain stubborn and defeat the appropriation bill, or find some other method to achieve our desired end. I think we have the problem resolved.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and Representative HAYS have conferred about the noncontroversial bill. When that bill goes to conference, the conferees will be as I have said members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, rather than members of the Appropriations Committees.

The reason we are in this position is not because of anything the Senate has done or anything the conferees have done or failed to do. It has been the attitude of the House.

Personally, it does not matter to me what the Senate does about this problem. We can send the bill back to conference, to get absolutely nothing except a lot of Federal employees going without pay.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. I very much appreciate the explanation of the Senator from Florida. I do not believe we were apprised of the understanding that the Foreign Claims Commission would withhold payments.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] said that only a few moments ago on the floor.

Mr. MILLER. We were not apprised of that at the time the request for a yea-and-nay vote was made.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MILLER. May I ask the Senator from Arkansas whether he has assurance from his colleagues on the House side that there will be no objection to such an amendment on the bill he expects to have considered tomorrow?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Not from all the Members of the House. Mr. HAYS, who will be chairman of the conferees, and who is chairman of the subcommittee of the House which handles the foreign buildings bill, has assured me that he approves of this procedure. He cannot speak for the entire membership of the House.

This is a controversial matter in the House. The bill originated in the House. Certain Members of the House have very strong feelings about how it should be handled. There is a great difference of opinion. I spoke only with respect to what Mr. HAYS, who is a Representative from Ohio, had to say. He tells me he

believes the House will support his position, but he cannot give us an assurance.

Mr. MILLER. May I ask the Senator from Arkansas a further question?

As I understand the problem, one of the difficulties on the House side is that some of the Members thought this ought to be an across-the-board type of amendment which would cover some of the lobbyists under the Sugar Act.

Since the amendment that is to be put on the noncontroversial bill is to relate only to the Philippine situation, am I to understand that there would be a similar objection on the House side, to the effect that this does not cover the sugar lobby?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not know. I cannot say what the House will do. I can only say that Representative HAYS objected to this bill last year. This is no new position with him. He favors the position the Senate has taken. I cannot speak for the House. The House may object to it. Some of them probably will. I am hopeful that the House as a whole will not.

Mr. MILLER. If we accept the amendment and act on the bill, when it is brought up, and it goes to the House, and it is again eliminated, and we go through the same rigmarole we are now going through, what will be the reaction of the Members of the Senate?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Well, when we get into a conference and there is disagreement, it is a question of how long we want to sit it out. I am personally in favor of standing for the commitment of the Senate. I will do so to the best of my ability. I cannot say I will stay there forever. Every conference has this problem. I shall do all I can. It is a serious matter. I do not want only the case of Mr. O'Donnell to be emphasized, but the whole field. This is merely an example of activities in this field. We had a hearing all day yesterday, from 10 in the morning until 6 last night, on this subject.

There are a number of cases. This is a typical case. Some aspects of it are different from others. But this is a very important question, on which I think action should be taken in this body. I think the action the Senate has already taken has had a helpful effect.

Mr. MILLER. How long does the agreement with the Chairman of the War Claims Commission run?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. He came to my office at my request, and I discussed this matter with him. I explained our problem. He hoped they were ready to pay some of the claims. There are many of them and they are complicated. My understanding was that, until we had had further discussion of it, he would make no payments. We have not had that discussion. I have been awaiting the action of Congress. It was my understanding, very positively, that he would not proceed until he and I had a further opportunity to confer about it.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, when does the Senator think the Foreign Relations Committee will report the foreign building program bill?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Today. We are already in the process of writing the re-



port. We already voted on it. I had special permission of the Senate for the committee to sit. We had voted to report it.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 5207

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report, with amendments, on H.R. 5207, the Foreign Service Buildings Act. We are in the process of writing it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MILLER. May I ask the Senator from Arkansas one last question? Would it be the Senator's purpose not to have the further meeting with the Chairman of the Claims Commission until after the bill to which he has referred has been disposed of and any conferences thereon disposed of?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. I shall, further, remind him of his agreement, and that I do not intend to recede from the position of the understanding I had, until Congress has had an opportunity to act. If that takes a week or a month, it is my understanding that agreement will continue. I shall reaffirm it.

Mr. MILLER. I thank the Senator for his very responsive answers.

Mr. President, in view of the record that has now developed, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yeas

and nays on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 2 additional minutes be allowed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I shall support the Senator's position for somewhat different reasons. If the Fulbright amendment will authorize the paying of these moneys to the Philippine Government, it seems to me, in view of the argument that the American people have been fleeced as a result of improper lobbying activities by American citizens, we ought not to continue it, but rescind the bill, and say it was a bad bill. I think we ought to hold up payment of the claims until we see what they are, and then, when we see specifically what the claims are, and what the value of each one is, do something about it.

Mr. PASTORE. I hope the Senator from Louisiana will engage in the debate at the time of that amendment on the regular bill.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. If the Senate wished to rescind the appropriation, would it not in fact have to come from the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. PASTORE. We are not rescinding it.

Mr. GORE. That was the suggestion of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. PASTORE. I think he was speaking of the authorization bill.

Mr. GORE. No; he was speaking of the appropriation. The money has been appropriated. The Appropriations Committee could report a bill to rescind the appropriation.

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct.

Mr. GORE. Then we could examine the claims singly and fully. I suggest the Senator should consider doing that.

Mr. PASTORE. I hope that effort will be made by those proposing it. Every Senator has a right to offer a bill or amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point a table which shows, by item, the supplemental budget requests, the House and Senate versions of the bill, and the amounts agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
TITLE I					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
61	Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (by transfer)-----	(\$311,250)	(\$311,250)	(\$311,250)	(\$311,250)
61	Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(347,600)	(331,850)	(331,850)	(331,850)
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:					
61	Land-use adjustment program-----	6,000,000	150,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
61	Conservation reserve program-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Farmers Home Administration:					
Salaries and expenses:					
61	Appropriation-----	270,000			
61	Transfer-----	(1,182,000)	(1,122,900)	(1,222,900)	(1,222,900)
61	Rural housing for the elderly revolving fund-----	5,000,000		2,000,000	1,000,000
61	Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(64,600)	(62,220)	(62,220)	(62,220)
Forest Service:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
61	Forest land management-----	17,982,000	17,832,900	17,832,900	17,832,900
61	Forest research-----	770,000	731,500	731,500	731,500
61	State and private forestry cooperation-----	48,000	45,600	45,600	45,600
61	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Total, Department of Agriculture-----		41,070,000	29,760,000	33,610,000	32,610,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Office of Trade Adjustment:					
Trade adjustment assistance-----		200,000	25,000		25,000
61	Trade adjustment loans and guarantees-----	Language			
61	Civilian industrial technology-----	1,250,000	500,000	750,000	625,000
61	Patent Office: Salaries and expenses-----	1,570,000	1,535,000	1,535,000	1,535,000
Bureau of Public Roads:					
61	Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	5,000,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
61	Study of highway program for Alaska-----	800,000		800,000	400,000
61	Transportation research-----	1,250,000	625,000	625,000	625,000
Total, Department of Commerce-----		10,070,000	7,585,000	8,610,000	8,110,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
Rivers and harbors and flood control:					
General investigations-----				15,000	15,000
Construction, general-----				25,000	25,000
Total, Department of Defense—Civil-----				40,000	40,000



## The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	TITLE I—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY				
	Military personnel:				
61	Military personnel, Army.....	\$19,600,000	\$19,600,000	\$19,600,000	\$19,600,000
61	Military personnel, Navy.....	12,700,000	12,700,000	12,700,000	12,700,000
61	Military personnel, Marine Corps.....	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000
61	Military personnel, Air Force.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Operation and maintenance:				
61	Operation and maintenance, Army.....	46,151,000	44,207,000	44,207,000	44,207,000
61	Operation and maintenance, Navy.....	29,454,000	28,122,000	28,122,000	28,122,000
61	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....	1,555,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
61	Operation and maintenance, Air Force.....	44,204,000	42,333,000	42,333,000	42,333,000
11	Claims (limitation on transfer).....	(4,000,000)		(3,300,000)	(3,300,000)
	Total, Department of Defense—Military.....	210,384,000	205,162,000	205,162,000	205,162,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE				
61	Civil Defense, Department of Defense: Research.....	61,900,000		30,000,000	15,000,000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
61	Office of Emergency Planning: Salaries and expenses.....	258,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
61	Disaster relief.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
61	Public works acceleration.....	500,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
	Total, Funds appropriated to the President.....	525,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
61	Office of Education: Salaries and expenses.....	600,000	345,000	345,000	345,000
	Public Health Service:				
61	Communicable disease activities.....	12,600,000	5,430,000	12,230,000	8,830,000
61	Community health practice and research.....	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	750,000
61	Hospitals and medical care.....	1,255,000	1,218,000	1,218,000	1,218,000
61	Hospitals and medical care (1962).....	325,000	315,000	290,000	290,000
	Social Security Administration:				
	Bureau of Family Services:				
61	Grants to States for public assistance.....	210,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
61	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services.....	452,000	288,500	175,000	175,000
	Children's Bureau:				
61	Grants for maternal and child welfare.....	3,650,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
61	Salaries and expenses.....	133,000	102,500	90,000	90,000
61	Howard University: Salaries and expenses.....	443,000	443,000	425,850	443,000
61	Office of the Secretary: Educational television facilities.....	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	232,958,000	213,642,000	218,273,850	214,641,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD				
61	Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization).....	3,478,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
61	Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
61	Salaries and expenses.....	1,090,000	812,300	812,300	812,300
61	Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	200,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
61	Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund.....	977,000	955,000	977,000	966,000
	Total, Civil Service Commission.....	32,267,000	31,937,300	31,959,300	31,948,300
	COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE				
82	Salaries and expenses.....	34,000		20,000	10,000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION				
61	Salaries and expenses.....	75,000		75,000	37,500
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
61	Sites and expenses, public building projects.....	4,605,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
61	Construction, public buildings projects.....	7,985,000			
61	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
61	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	2,095,000	1,712,000	1,712,000	1,712,000
61	General Supply Fund.....	30,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
61	Federal Telecommunications Fund.....	10,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
61	Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485.....	1,150,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
	Total, General Services Administration.....	56,210,000	40,187,000	40,187,000	40,187,000
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS				
61	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
61	Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	HOUSING AND HOME AGENCY				
82	Housing for the elderly fund.....	30,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION				
61	Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000



## The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	TITLE I—Continued				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued				
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				
61	Trade adjustment loan assistance (by transfer).....	(\$5,000,000)			
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY				
61	Salaries and expenses.....	2,850,000	\$2,645,000	\$2,645,000	\$2,645,000
61	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	9,600,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
	Total, United States Information Agency.....	12,450,000	8,445,000	8,445,000	8,445,000
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
61, 82	Readjustment benefits.....	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
61	Compensation and pensions.....	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000
61	Loan guaranty revolving fund (limitation on obligations).....	(91,058,000)	(91,058,000)	(91,058,000)	(91,058,000)
	Total, Veterans' Administration.....	46,300,000	46,300,000	46,300,000	46,300,000
	Total, independent offices.....	180,899,000	155,254,300	155,371,300	155,312,800
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
61	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	3,051,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
61	Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
61	Resources management.....	1,385,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000
61	Menominee educational grants (hy transfer).....	(176,000)	(176,000)	(176,000)	(176,000)
61	Payments to the Lower Brule Sioux and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of Indians.....	5,771,250	5,771,250	5,771,250	5,771,250
82	Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) (hy transfer).....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
61	National Park Service:				
61	Management and protection.....	1,000,000	960,000	960,000	960,000
61	Construction.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
11	Bureau of Reclamation:				
89	Construction and Rehabilitation.....	6,000,000		6,000,000	6,000,000
	Upper Colorado River Storage Project:				
	Appropriation.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
	Transfers.....		(1,000,000)		(1,000,000)
61	Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	7,290,000	7,290,000	7,290,000	7,290,000
61	Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
61	Management and investigations of resources.....	672,000	658,400	658,400	658,400
61	Virgin Islands Corporation:				
61	Revolving fund.....	3,350,000	3,350,000		
61	Loans to operating fund.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
61	Contributions.....	480,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
61	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Salaries and expenses.....	436,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
61	Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses.....			Language	Language
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	38,635,250	30,619,650	34,169,650	33,169,650
	THE JUDICIARY				
61	Supreme Court of the United States: Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	33,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
61	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
61	Salaries of judges.....	228,341	188,341	188,341	188,341
61	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	190,000	130,000	70,600	70,000
	Total, The Judiciary.....	451,341	348,341	288,341	288,341
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
61	Legal activities and general administration:				
61	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	1,140,000	1,110,000	1,054,000	1,082,000
61	Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	700,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
61	Federal Prison System: Support of United States prisoners.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	2,240,000	2,110,000	2,054,000	2,082,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
61	Trade adjustment activities.....	316,000	100,000		100,000
61, 89	Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	24,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
89	Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Employees compensation claims and expenses.....	3,300,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,150,000
	Total, Department of Labor.....	27,616,000	23,100,000	25,300,000	25,250,000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	Senate:				
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Senators.....			67,500	67,500
	Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators.....			7,600	7,600
	Miscellaneous items.....			5,000	5,000
	House of Representatives:				
61	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....		45,000	45,000	45,000
61	Office of the Clerk.....	68,855	55,730	55,730	55,730
61	Miscellaneous items.....	88,685	88,685	88,685	88,685
61	Reporting hearings.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
61	Telegraph and telephone.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
61	Architect of the Capitol:				
61	Extension of the Capitol.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
	Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, Additional House Office Building.....		Language	Language	Language
	Total, Legislative Branch.....	632,540	604,415	744,515	744,515
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
61	Administration of foreign affairs:				
61	Salaries and expenses.....	10,770,000	6,588,500	6,088,500	6,338,500
61	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	350,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
61	International organizations and conferences:				
61	Contributions to international organizations.....	835,000	835,000	835,000	835,000
61	Missions to international organizations.....	75,000	71,800	71,800	71,800
61	International conferences and contingencies.....	755,000	250,000	615,000	325,000
	Total, Department of State.....	12,785,000	8,045,300	7,910,300	7,870,300

<sup>1</sup> \$480,000 to be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Islands government.

## The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	<b>TITLE I—Continued</b>				
	<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>				
61	Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.....	\$1,739,000	\$1,739,000	\$1,739,000	\$1,739,000
61	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	3,275,000	3,108,000	3,108,000	3,108,000
	United States Secret Service:				
61	Salaries and expenses.....	351,000	309,000	309,000	309,000
61	Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	308,000	308,000	308,000	308,000
61	Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses.....	550,000	544,900	544,900	544,900
61	Coast Guard: Operating expenses.....	2,600,000	2,536,000	2,536,000	2,536,000
	Total, Treasury Department.....	8,823,000	8,544,900	8,544,900	8,544,900
	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				
	District of Columbia funds:				
	Operating expenses:				
61	General operating expenses.....	(458,400)	(441,000)	(413,500)	(413,500)
61	Public safety.....	(3,217,900)	(3,170,000)	(2,302,800)	(2,302,800)
61	Health and welfare.....	(1,701,100)	(1,300,000)	(526,601)	(526,601)
61	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(36,600)	(36,600)	(36,600)	(36,600)
61	Capital outlay (by transfer).....	Language	Language	Language	Language
	Total, District of Columbia.....	(5,414,000)	(4,947,600)	(3,879,501)	(3,879,501)
	Total, title I.....	1,353,702,131	1,160,075,906	1,205,318,856	1,184,065,506
	<b>TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>				
	<b>AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE</b>				
63	Salaries and expenses:				
	Research (by transfer).....	(2,209,000)	(2,098,550)	(2,098,550)	(2,098,550)
	Plant and animal disease and pest control:				
	Appropriation.....	1,470,800	1,147,250	1,147,250	1,147,250
	Transfer.....	(59,175)	(306,230)	(306,230)	(306,230)
	Meat inspection (by transfer).....	(957,000)	(909,160)	(909,160)	(909,160)
63	<b>COOPERATIVE STATE EXPERIMENT STATION SERVICE</b>				
	Payments and expenses (by transfer).....	(58,900)	(55,950)	(55,950)	(55,950)
63	<b>FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(23,900)	(22,700)	(22,700)	(22,700)
63	<b>SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE</b>				
	Conservation operations:				
	Appropriation.....	3,500,000	3,194,210	3,194,210	3,194,210
	Transfer.....		(130,790)	(130,790)	(130,790)
	Watershed protection.....	833,000	791,350	791,350	791,350
	Flood prevention.....	343,000	325,850	325,850	325,850
	Great Plains conservation program.....	109,000	103,550	103,550	103,550
63	<b>ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(357,000)	(339,160)	(339,160)	(339,160)
63	<b>AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE</b>				
	Marketing research and service (by transfer).....	(1,334,600)	(1,267,870)	(1,267,870)	(1,267,870)
63	<b>FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(246,600)	(234,270)	(234,270)	(234,270)
63	<b>COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(41,000)	(38,950)	(38,950)	(38,950)
63	<b>FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION</b>				
	Limitation increase.....	(195,000)	(185,250)	(185,250)	(185,250)
63	<b>RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(440,225)	(418,200)	(418,200)	(418,200)
63	<b>OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(168,000)	(159,600)	(159,600)	(159,600)
63	<b>NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(35,500)	(31,820)	(31,820)	(31,820)
63	<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(143,850)	(136,650)	(136,650)	(136,650)
	Total, Department of Agriculture, title II.....	6,255,800	5,562,210	5,562,210	5,562,210
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>				
63	<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	160,000	152,000	152,000	152,000
63	<b>AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Operations.....	175,000	166,250	166,250	166,250
	EXPORT CONTROL.....	150,000	142,500	142,500	142,500
	Transfer to Bureau of Customs.....	(48,000)	(46,600)	(46,600)	(46,600)



## The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	<b>TITLE II—Continued</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>				
63	<b>BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	\$125,000	\$118,750	\$118,750	\$118,750
63	<b>OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	118,750	118,750	118,750
63	<b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	400,000	380,000	380,000	380,000
	1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries.....	75,000	71,250	71,250	71,250
	18th Decennial Census.....	40,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
63	<b>OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	100,000	95,000	95,000	95,000
63	<b>INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	175,000	166,250	166,250	166,250
63	<b>COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	250,000	237,500	237,500	237,500
63	<b>NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS</b>				
	Research and technical services.....	700,000	665,000	665,000	665,000
63	<b>OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	47,500	47,500	47,500
63	<b>WEATHER BUREAU</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	1,300,000	1,235,000	1,235,000	1,235,000
	Research and development.....	125,000	118,750	118,750	118,750
63	<b>MARITIME ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	315,000	299,250	299,250	299,250
	Administrative expenses.....	(270,000)	(256,500)	(256,500)	(256,500)
	Shipyards and facilities.....	(7,000)	(6,650)	(6,650)	(6,650)
	Operation of warehouses.....	(38,000)	(36,100)	(36,100)	(36,100)
	Maritime training.....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
63	<b>BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</b>				
	Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(1,450,000)	(1,377,500)	(1,377,500)	(1,377,500)
	Total, Department of Commerce, title II.....	4,285,000	4,070,750	4,070,750	4,070,750
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY</b>				
63	<b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</b>				
	Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.....	9,112,000	8,656,400	8,656,400	8,656,400
	Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals, Defense.....	18,000	17,100	17,100	17,100
	Total, Department of Defense—Military, title II.....	9,130,000	8,673,500	8,673,500	8,673,500
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL</b>				
63	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CEMETERIAL EXPENSES</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	60,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
63	<b>CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL</b>				
	General investigations.....	226,000	214,700	214,700	214,700
	Operation and maintenance, general.....	2,433,000	2,311,350	2,311,350	2,311,350
	General expenses.....	616,000	585,200	585,200	585,200
63	<b>U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME</b>				
	Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(152,000)	(144,400)	(144,400)	(144,400)
63	<b>RYUKYU ISLANDS</b>				
	Administration.....	57,000	54,150	54,150	54,150
63	<b>THE PANAMA CANAL—CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT</b>				
	Operating expenses.....	667,000	633,650	633,650	633,650
63	<b>PANAMA CANAL COMPANY</b>				
	Limitation on general and administrative expenses.....	(180,000)	(171,000)	(171,000)	(171,000)
	Total, Department of Defense—Civil, title II.....	4,059,000	3,856,050	3,856,050	3,856,050
	<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>				
63	<b>BUREAU OF THE BUDGET</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	234,000	222,300	222,300	222,300
63	<b>COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	18,000	17,100	17,100	17,100
63	<b>OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING</b>				
	Civil and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....	200,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
63	<b>OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	14,900	14,150	14,150	14,150
	Total, Executive Office of the President, title II.....	466,900	443,550	443,550	443,550

## The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	TITLE II—Continued				
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
	FOREIGN AID				
63	Economic assistance:				
	Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development (by transfer).....	(\$1,463,000)	(\$1,389,850)	(\$1,389,850)	(\$1,389,850)
	Administrative and other expenses, Department of State (by transfer).....	(80,000)	(67,000)	(57,000)	(57,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
63	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	826,000	784,700	784,700	784,700
63	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
	Foreign quarantine activities.....	19,000	18,050	18,050	18,050
	Indian health activities.....	1,055,000	1,002,250	1,002,250	1,002,250
63	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(6,314,000)	(5,998,300)	(5,998,300)	(5,998,300)
	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:				
	Appropriation.....	26,000	24,700	24,700	24,700
	Transfer.....	(18,000)	(17,100)	(17,100)	(17,100)
63	SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS—GALLAUDET COLLEGE				
	Salaries and expenses.....	22,000	20,900	20,900	20,900
63	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
	Salaries and expenses:				
	Appropriation.....	102,000	96,900	96,900	96,900
	Transfer.....	(17,000)	(16,150)	(16,150)	(16,150)
	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:				
	Appropriation.....	132,000	125,400	125,400	125,400
	Transfer.....	(45,000)	(42,750)	(42,750)	(42,750)
	Surplus property utilization.....	21,000	19,950	19,950	19,950
	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:				
	Appropriation.....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	Transfer.....	(15,000)	(14,250)	(14,250)	(14,250)
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, title II.....	2,223,000	2,111,850	2,111,850	2,111,850
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
63	AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	60,000	57,00	57,000	57,000
63	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD				
	Salaries and expenses.....	375,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
63	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
	Limitation on administrative expenses, employees life insurance fund.....	(9,000)	(8,550)	(8,550)	(8,550)
63	COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	3,000	2,850	2,850	2,850
63	COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	10,000	9,500	9,500	9,500
63	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	1,700	1,610	1,610	1,610
63	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON				
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(129,000)	(122,550)	(122,550)	(122,550)
63	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION				
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(70,000)	(66,500)	(66,500)	(66,500)
63	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY				
	Operations.....	9,400,000	8,930,000	8,930,000	8,930,000
	Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport.....	28,000	26,600	26,600	26,600
63	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	489,000	464,550	464,550	464,550
63	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD				
	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(85,000)	(80,750)	(80,750)	(80,750)
	Limitation on administrative expenses, Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	(22,000)	(20,900)	(20,900)	(20,900)
63	FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE				
	Salaries and expenses.....	234,000	222,300	222,300	222,300
63	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	400,000	380,000	380,000	380,000
63	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
63	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service:				
	Appropriation.....	3,370,000	3,186,500	3,186,500	3,186,500
	Transfer.....	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)
	Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Service.....	270,000	256,500	256,500	256,500
	Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	438,000	416,100	416,100	416,100
	Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service.....	200,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
	Strategic and critical materials.....	100,000	95,000	95,000	95,000
	Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	58,000	55,100	55,100	55,100



The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	<b>TITLE II—Continued</b>				
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued</b>				
63	<b>HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS</b>				
	Civil War Centennial Commission.....	\$4,000			
63	<b>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY</b>				
	<b>OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	240,000	\$228,000	\$228,000	\$228,000
	Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans.....	(50,000)	(47,500)	(47,500)	(47,500)
	Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans.....	(40,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)
	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly.....	(20,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)
63	<b>FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION</b>				
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(150,000)	(142,500)	(142,500)	(142,500)
63	<b>FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses:				
	Administrative expenses.....	(350,000)	(332,500)	(332,500)	(332,500)
	Nonadministrative expenses.....	(1,900,000)	(1,805,000)	(1,805,000)	(1,805,000)
63	<b>PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Administrative expenses.....	550,000	522,500	522,500	522,500
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(550,000)	(522,500)	(522,500)	(522,500)
	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(25,000)	(23,750)	(23,750)	(23,750)
63	<b>INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	7,000	6,650	6,650	6,650
63	<b>INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	944,000	896,800	896,800	896,800
63	<b>NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	820,000	779,000	779,000	779,000
63	<b>NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	37,000	35,150	35,150	35,150
63	<b>PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT POLICY</b>	5,000	4,750		
63	<b>RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD</b>				
	Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(280,000)	(266,000)	(266,000)	(266,000)
63	<b>ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>				
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(11,000)	(10,450)	(10,450)	(10,450)
63	<b>SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	486,000	461,700	461,700	461,700
63	<b>SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	136,000	129,200	129,200	129,200
63	<b>SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	175,000	166,250	166,250	166,250
63	<b>SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	169,000	160,550	160,550	160,550
	Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	63,000	59,850	59,850	59,850
63	<b>TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
63	<b>VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION</b>				
	General operating expenses:				
	Appropriation.....	3,651,000	3,460,950	3,460,950	3,460,950
	Transfer.....	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
	Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	221,000	209,950	209,950	209,950
	Medical care.....	31,874,000	30,280,300	30,280,300	30,280,300
	Total, independent offices, title II.....	55,038,700	52,204,210	52,199,460	52,199,460
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>				
63	<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
	Education and welfare services.....	1,272,000	1,208,400	1,208,400	1,208,400
	General administrative expenses.....	201,000	190,950	190,950	190,950
63	<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	609,000	578,550	578,550	578,550
	General administrative expenses.....	96,000	91,200	91,200	91,200
63	<b>OFFICE OF TERRITORIES</b>				
	Administration of territories.....	30,000	28,500	28,500	28,500
63	<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
	Surveys, investigations, and research.....	1,940,000	1,843,000	1,843,000	1,843,000
63	<b>BUREAU OF MINES</b>				
	Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	871,000	827,450	827,450	827,450
	Health and safety.....	306,000	290,700	290,700	290,700
	General administrative expenses.....	61,000	57,950	57,950	57,950
63	<b>OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses.....	28,000	26,600	26,600	26,600

The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	TITLE II—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
63	OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE				
	Salaries and expenses.....	\$11,000	\$10,450	\$10,450	\$10,450
63	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES				
	General administrative expenses.....	23,000	21,850	21,850	21,850
	Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries, loan fund.....	(9,000)	(8,550)	(8,550)	(8,550)
63	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE				
	Management and investigations of resources.....	650,000	617,500	617,500	617,500
	General administrative expenses.....	45,000	42,750	42,750	42,750
63	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
	General investigations (by transfer).....	(245,000)	(232,750)	(232,750)	(232,750)
	General administrative expenses (by transfer).....	(385,600)	(366,320)	(366,320)	(366,320)
63	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION				
	Operation and maintenance.....	435,000	413,250	413,250	413,250
63	SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION				
	Operation and maintenance.....	31,000	29,450	29,450	29,450
63	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
	Salaries and expenses.....	187,000	177,650	177,650	177,650
63	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
	Salaries and expenses.....	139,000	132,050	132,050	132,050
63	VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION				
	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(4,000)	(3,800)	(3,800)	(3,800)
	Total, Department of Interior, title II.....	6,955,000	6,607,250	6,607,250	6,607,250
	THE JUDICIARY				
63	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES				
	Salaries.....	15,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
63	COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	9,000	8,550	8,550	8,550
63	CUSTOMS COURT				
	Salaries and expenses.....	13,000	12,350	12,350	12,350
63	COURT OF CLAIMS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	10,000	9,500	9,500	9,500
63	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES				
	Salaries and supporting personnel.....	1,040,000	988,000	988,000	988,000
	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	40,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Expenses of referees (by transfer).....	(60,000)	(47,500)	(47,500)	(47,500)
	Total, the judiciary, title II.....	1,127,000	1,057,400	1,057,400	1,057,400
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
63	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
	Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	140,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	627,000	595,650	595,650	595,650
	Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	243,000	230,850	230,850	230,850
63	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
	Salaries and expenses.....	5,500,000	5,225,000	5,225,000	5,225,000
63	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
	Salaries and expenses.....	2,330,000	2,222,050	2,222,050	2,222,050
63	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	1,503,000	1,427,850	1,427,850	1,427,850
63	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES				
	Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses.....	(67,000)	(63,650)	(63,650)	(63,650)
	Total, Department of Justice, title II.....	10,352,000	9,834,400	9,834,400	9,834,400
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
63	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	455,000	432,250	432,250	432,250
	Revision of Consumer Price Index.....	33,000	31,350	31,350	31,350
63	BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	23,750	23,750	23,750
63	OFFICE OF MANPOWER, AUTOMATION, AND TRAINING				
	Salaries and expenses.....	11,000	10,450	10,450	10,450
	Manpower development and training activities.....	155,000	147,250	147,250	147,250
63	AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				
	Salaries and expenses.....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000



## The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	<b>TITLE II—Continued</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued</b>				
63	<b>OFFICE OF WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS</b>				
	Welfare and pension plan reports activities .....	\$54,000	\$51,300	\$51,300	\$51,300
63	<b>BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	196,000	186,200	186,200	186,200
63	<b>BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY</b>				
	Limitation on salaries and expenses .....	(458,800)	(435,860)	(435,860)	(435,860)
	Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program .....	45,000	42,750	42,750	42,750
63	<b>BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
63	<b>BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	95,000	90,250	90,250	90,250
63	<b>BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	262,000	248,900	248,900	248,900
63	<b>BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses:				
	Appropriation .....	144,000	136,800	136,800	136,800
	Transfer .....	(2,170)	(2,060)	(2,060)	(2,060)
63	<b>WOMEN'S BUREAU</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	39,000	37,050	37,050	37,050
63	<b>WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	588,000	558,600	558,600	558,600
63	<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>				
	Salaries and expenses:				
	Appropriation .....	106,000	100,700	100,700	100,700
	Transfer .....	(3,000)	(2,850)	(2,850)	(2,850)
63	<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
	Salaries and expenses:				
	Appropriation .....	71,000	67,450	67,450	67,450
	Transfer .....	(4,000)	(3,800)	(3,800)	(3,800)
	Total, Department of Labor, title II .....	2,319,000	2,203,050	2,203,050	2,203,050
	<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>				
63	<b>SENATE</b>				
	Salaries, officers and employees .....	949,450		901,980	901,980
	Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate .....	10,640		10,110	10,110
	Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures .....	1,460		1,460	1,460
63	<b>CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE</b>				
	Legislative reorganization .....	6,245		5,935	5,935
	Senate policy committees .....	16,450		15,630	15,630
	Joint Economic Committee .....	11,145		10,590	10,590
	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy .....	12,035		11,435	11,435
	Joint Committee on Printing .....	5,530		5,255	5,255
	Automobiles and maintenance .....	1,300		1,300	1,300
	Inquiries and investigations .....	161,890		153,800	153,800
	Folding documents .....	1,705		1,705	1,705
	Miscellaneous items .....	24,355		44,640	44,640
63	<b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b>				
	Salaries, officers and employees .....	328,510	314,350	314,350	314,350
	Member's clerk hire .....	1,001,500	948,090	948,090	948,090
63	<b>CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE</b>				
	Furniture .....	7,440	7,070	7,070	7,070
	Special and select committee .....	123,960	123,960	123,960	123,960
	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation .....	15,995	15,190	15,190	15,190
	Joint Committee on Defense Production .....	3,225	3,060	3,060	3,060
	Office of the Coordinator of Information .....	5,650	5,650	5,650	5,650
	Folding documents .....	11,900	11,300	11,300	11,300
	Revision of laws .....	970	970	970	970
	Speaker's automobile .....	425	400	400	400
	Majority leader's automobile .....	370	350	350	350
	Minority leader's automobile .....	370	350	350	350
63	<b>CAPITOL POLICE</b>				
	Capitol Police Board .....	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
	EDUCATION OF PAGES .....	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580
	<b>ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL</b>				
63	<b>CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS</b>				
	Capitol buildings .....	15,000	14,250	14,250	14,250
	Senate office buildings .....	17,000		16,150	16,150
	House office buildings .....	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
63	<b>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</b>				
	Salaries and expenses .....	277,850	263,950	263,950	263,950
	Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses .....	56,700	53,860	53,860	53,860
	Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses .....	95,600	90,820	90,820	90,820
	Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses .....	56,500	53,670	53,670	53,670
	Books for the blind: Salaries and expenses .....	9,700	9,210	9,210	9,210
	Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) .....	2,000	1,900	1,900	1,900

The supplemental bill, 1963 (H.R. 5517)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	<b>TITLE II—Continued</b>				
	<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued</b>				
63	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	\$79,930	\$75,930	\$75,930	\$75,930
	Total, legislative branch, title II.....	3,353,880	2,024,410	3,204,400	3,204,400
63	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	(Out of postal fund)				
	Administration and regional operation (by transfer).....	(3,871,000)	(3,677,450)	(3,677,450)	(3,677,450)
	Operations:				
	Appropriation.....	153,361,000	144,824,300	144,824,300	144,824,300
	Transfer.....	(13,602,000)	(13,696,550)	(13,696,550)	(13,696,550)
	Total, Post Office Department, title II.....	153,361,000	144,824,300	144,824,300	144,824,300
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
63	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS—INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO				
	Salaries and expenses.....	23,000	21,850	21,850	21,850
	Operation and maintenance.....	23,000	21,850	21,850	21,850
	Total, Department of State, title II.....	46,000	43,700	43,700	43,700
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
63	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
	Salaries and expenses.....	185,000	175,750	175,750	175,750
63	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	86,500	82,170	82,170	82,170
63	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
	Administering the public debt.....	575,000	546,250	546,250	546,250
63	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE				
	Salaries and expenses.....	18,000,000	17,100,000	17,100,000	17,100,000
63	BUREAU OF NARCOTICS				
	Salaries and expenses.....	197,000	187,150	187,150	187,150
63	U.S. SECRET SERVICE				
	Salaries and expenses, guard force.....	15,000	14,250	14,250	14,250
	Total, Treasury Department, title II.....	19,058,500	18,105,570	18,105,570	18,105,570
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	(Out of District of Columbia funds)				
63	OPERATING EXPENSES				
	Education.....	(2,375,100)	(2,256,350)	(2,256,350)	(2,256,350)
	Parks and recreation.....	(215,000)	(204,250)	(204,250)	(204,250)
	Highways and traffic.....	(132,600)	(125,970)	(35,775)	(35,775)
	Sanitary engineering.....	(331,600)	(315,020)	(289,738)	(289,738)
	Total, District of Columbia, title II.....	(3,054,300)	(2,901,590)	(2,786,113)	(2,786,113)
	Total, title II.....	278,030,780	261,622,200	262,797,440	262,797,440
	<b>TITLE III—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS</b>				
90 S. Doc. 14	Claims and judgments.....	20,567,545	16,993,400	20,567,545	20,567,545
	<b>TITLE IV—PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963</b>				
	Philippine Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963.....			Language	
	Grand total.....	1,652,300,456	1,438,691,506	1,488,683,841	1,467,430,491

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, have the motion and the conference report been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR GEORGE MCGILL, OF KANSAS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to announce to the Senate the death of a former Member of this body, Hon. George McGill, of Kansas.

His service in this body will be remembered by many Senators. It happened that I was a Member of the House of Representatives during a part of his service in the Senate. He was an able representative of our State and I enjoyed working with him. He served at a time that Kansas and the Nation encountered its agricultural depression. It was under his leadership that much farm legislation was initiated and passed.

It is interesting to note that he became the first Democrat to serve in the U.S. Senate from the State of Kansas. He served in the Senate from December 1, 1930, to January 2, 1939.

I ask unanimous consent that an article written by Staff Reporter Richard

P. Harland, of the Washington Post, be made a part of these remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EX-SENATOR GEORGE MCGILL, EARLY KANSAS DEMOCRAT

(By Richard P. Harland)

George McGill will always be reverently remembered by his fellow Kansas Democrats. In 1930 he became the first of his party in that usually Republican State to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

In 1932 he wrote another chapter of Kansas political history by being reelected. With this achievement he became the first Kansas Democrat to be reelected to a major office.

Yesterday George McGill died in Wichita of a heart ailment.



A native of Lucas County, Iowa, Mr. McGill grew up in Kansas. In 1900 he received a bachelor of science degree from Central Normal College, Great Bend, Kans., and then spent the next 2 years studying law in a law office.

#### ADMITTED TO BAR

He was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1902 and 2 years later began practicing in Wichita.

His political career began in 1907 with the post of deputy county attorney for Sedgwick County, Kans. In 4 years he moved up to county attorney, and served in this position until 1915.

In 1924, Mr. McGill was the chairman of the Kansas Democratic State convention, and 4 years later was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

His first big moment in national politics came in 1930, when he defeated the Republican nominee, Henry Allen, in the race for the U.S. Senate. But as this election was only for the duration of an unexpired term, he had to run again in 1932.

In this election he won a full term, but when he tried again he was defeated by Republican Clyde M. Reed, a former Governor.

#### BACKED NEW DEAL

While in the Senate, he was a loyal adherent of the New Deal. He served on the Senate Agriculture Committee, and it was in the field of agriculture that he made his most noteworthy contribution. In 1937 he was, along with the former Senator James P. Pope, Democrat, of Idaho, coauthor of the Pope-McGill bill, which established price supports on major farm products and set up a Federal crop insurance corporation.

In 1944 President Roosevelt appointed him to an unexpired term on the Federal Tariff Commission, and 4 years later, he was reappointed by President Truman to a full 6-year term.

He retired from the Commission in 1954 and went home to Wichita to continue practicing law.

Mr. McGill was a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, the Masons, the Elks, and the Wichita Shrine.

He is survived by a daughter, Catherine Sheehan, of Alexandria, and a son, George, Jr., of Hutchinson, Kans.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I would like to join the senior Senator from Kansas today in paying respects to former Senator George McGill, of Kansas, who served our State most eminently during trying times. Senator McGill has left a distinguished mark in the history of our State and his passing will leave a gap in the ranks of great statesmen in this Nation. A prominent attorney, Senator McGill had a background of farm life until he commenced his education in Barton County, Kans., in 1884. The Senator moved to Wichita in 1904 where he entered the practice of law. In conjunction with his law profession, Senator McGill was active in the political life of the community and served as deputy county attorney and county attorney for 4 years. In 1924 he was the chairman of the State Democratic convention and in 1928 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Senator McGill first represented our State in Washington when he was elected in 1930 following the resignation of Charles Curtis. He was reelected in 1932 and served the interests of Kansas until 1939. He became a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission in 1944 and remained with that agency until his resignation in 1954. He had, until his death, continued active in

State functions, and was active in the practice of law. Mr. President, I am indeed saddened by the loss of this fine Kansan, and join others in paying tribute to Senator George McGill.

#### SHOWING OF FILM OF FOREIGN FISHING FLEETS OFF NORTH ATLANTIC COAST

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon, in making an announcement on the floor of the Senate, I lost 24 hours. I said at that time that, due to the kindness of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], that a film would be shown in the auditorium of the New Senate Office Building at 11 o'clock this morning, showing foreign fishing fleets off the north Atlantic coast, particularly Russian fishing vessels.

My announcement should have said that the film will be shown at 11 o'clock Thursday morning; that is tomorrow morning. To this showing the Members of the Senate, their staff, and attachés of the Senate are invited.

#### FEED GRAIN ACT OF 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4997) to extend the feed grain program.

Mr. AIKEN. On behalf of the Senators from New Hampshire [Messrs. COTTON and McINTYRE], the Senators from Maine [Mrs. SMITH and Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and myself, I call up amendment No. 88, and ask that it be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

In section 3 at the end of subparagraph (h) (5) insert new language as follows: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law the differentials in feed grain prices that have existed historically between various geographic areas shall be observed by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the valuation of any feed grains released under the authority of this Act."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator for that purpose. The quorum call is merely to alert Members of the Senate to the fact that the amendment is under consideration. Shortly I will ask that the request be withdrawn.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Yes; I merely wish to alert Senators that the amendment is under consideration. It is a vital amendment to areas which are remote from the feed grain producing areas. The request will shortly be withdrawn.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, to whose time will the quorum call be charged?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the agreement, the Chair will charge the time for the quorum call to the time controlled by the Senator from Vermont on the amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I yield myself 10 minutes of my time on the amendment. I do not expect to take very long. The purpose of the amendment is to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from discriminating against any area of the country in the sale or delivery of feed grains. This discrimination could be in the form of price or in the form of invoking section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, which results in a decrease in transportation costs to certain areas of the country. The amendment is sponsored by the Northeast Poultry Association. The amendment is prompted by the fact that in January the Department of Agriculture invoked section 22 of the ICC Act, under which feed grain owned by the Federal Government could be delivered to 12 States in the Southeast at a considerably lower rate than it could be delivered to other parts of the country, the so-called deficit areas of the country, including most of the Northeast. I believe that the Rocky Mountain States would be classed as deficit areas, and probably the Pacific Coast as well. This resulted in giving poultry and livestock growers in certain States an advantage of about 18 cents a bushel in the price of Government-owned feed. Naturally, the feeders in the Northeast, particularly poultry growers, found themselves at a serious disadvantage. The amendment is the result of what has happened to them.

I do not know why the Department of Agriculture selected the 12 States they did to which to give these special rates, because certainly some of them, like Kentucky and probably Tennessee and several other States, would not get a material advantage. However, some of them would.

As I see the situation, some of these States, particularly Georgia and Alabama, had been enjoying a very large poultry export market to Germany, and possibly to other countries in Europe. At about the same time that the Department of Agriculture gave them special advantages in the price of grain, which were brought about by the reduction of freight rates, they found themselves being shut out from the European markets for their poultry.

It looks very much as if the Department felt that if they could get a lower price for the Government feed delivered in certain areas of the country, those people would not complain so much about the loss of the European market.

Under the law which was enacted last fall, the President has full authority to handle the European situation. Under the Williams amendment he can retaliate against the countries which shut out our poultry products. So far he has not undertaken to do so. We hope that he will bring about an effective arrangement with Germany and other countries. Nevertheless, while lower grain prices









Public Law 88-25  
88th Congress, H. R. 5517  
May 17, 1963

An Act

77 STAT. 20.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental  
Appropriation  
Act, 1963.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", \$311,250 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail".

76 Stat. 1205.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$331,850, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

76 Stat. 1213.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

LAND-USE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to promote the conservation and economic use of land pursuant to the provisions of section 16(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h, 590p), as amended by the Act of September 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 606), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Conservation reserve program", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,222,900, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.



## RURAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVOLVING FUND

42 USC 1485.

75 Stat. 315.

For loans pursuant to section 515(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1484; 76 Stat. 671), including advances pursuant to section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1985), in connection with security for such loans, \$1,000,000.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$52,220, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963.

## FOREST SERVICE

## FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$17,832,900, of which \$3,000,000 for forest insect control shall remain available until June 30, 1964;

"Forest research", \$731,500; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$45,600.

## FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT

## TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

76 Stat. 883.  
19 USC 1901-  
1991.

For administrative expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Commerce under Title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for expenses of technical assistance to firms under such title, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$25,000.

## CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of advancing civilian industrial technology, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$625,000, to remain available until expended.

## PATENT OFFICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,535,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, \$4,900,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962.

## STUDY OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM FOR ALASKA

For expenses necessary to make engineering studies and estimates and planning surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska, as authorized by section 13 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1149), \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

23 USC 307 note.

## TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

For necessary expenses for conducting transportation research activities, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$625,000, to remain available until expended.

60 Stat. 810.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

## General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General Investigations", \$15,000.

## CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Construction, General", \$25,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## MILITARY PERSONNEL

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Army", \$19,600,000.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$12,700,000.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$6,700,000.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force", \$50,000,000.



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$44,207,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", including an additional amount of not to exceed \$210,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, \$28,122,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", \$1,500,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$42,333,000.

CLAIMS, DEFENSE

76 Stat. 320.

Not to exceed \$3,300,000 may be transferred from the appropriation for "Retired pay, Defense," fiscal year 1963, to the appropriation for "Claims, Defense," fiscal year 1963.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEFENSE

RESEARCH

For an additional amount for research, including continuing shelter surveys, marking and stocking, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$240,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

64 Stat. 1109.

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855-1855g), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

For an additional amount for "Public Works Acceleration", \$450,000,000, to remain available until January 31, 1964: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any project that has ever been rejected by the Senate or House of Representatives or by any Committee of the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any Federal project that does not

require a financial contribution from State or local sources except projects dealing with preservation of forests in the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$345,000.

### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$8,830,000, of which \$8,700,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1964, to carry out section 317 of the Public Health Service Act.

76 Stat. 1155.  
42 USC 247b.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community health practice and research", including carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, \$750,000.

76 Stat. 592.  
42 USC 242h.

#### HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,218,000.

#### HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", fiscal year 1962, for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C. Chap. 7), \$290,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, the limitation in said appropriation as herein and heretofore increased, on the amount available for payments for such medical care is hereby increased by the amount of any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962, in said appropriation.

70 Stat. 250;  
72 Stat. 1569.

### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

#### BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

#### Grants to States for Public Assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged, as authorized in title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

76 Stat. 375.

76 Stat. 197.  
42 USC 1381-1385.

#### Grants to States, Next Succeeding Fiscal Year

The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year", and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963, shall also be available for carrying out title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended.

76 Stat. 377.



Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", \$175,000.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 shall be available for child welfare services, and \$200,000 for research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare.

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$90,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$443,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES

47 USC 390-397. For grants to assist in construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (76 Stat. 64), and for related salaries and expenses, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for such salaries and expenses during the current fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$3,300,000, to remain available until expended.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Civil Service retirement and disability fund for financing, during fiscal year 1963, the estimated cost of new and increased annuity benefits as provided by Part III of Public Law 87-793 (76 Stat. 868), \$30,000,000.

5 USC 2259 and  
note, 2260, 2268.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$812,300.

INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigation of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", \$170,000.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS  
FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", \$966,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL  
PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$10,000, to be available from January 1, 1963, and to remain available until December 31, 1963.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,500.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$375,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$1,712,000.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the General Supply Fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$25,000,000.

63 Stat. 382;  
76 Stat. 725.

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

To provide initial capital for the Federal Telecommunications Fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (76 Stat. 1117), \$9,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation. 5 USC 630g-1.

IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT NUMBERED 485

For expenses necessary to install and erect additional equipment, facilities, processes, and improvements for the production of critical industrial components at the National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485, including not to exceed \$20,000 for exercise of the outstanding purchase option for land and improvements in connection therewith, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.



## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

73 Stat. 445. For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$25,000, to remain available until expended.

## WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), establishing the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

73 Stat. 667;  
75 Stat. 163. For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$25,000,000.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,645,000.

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$5,800,000, to remain available until expended.

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", \$4,300,000, to remain available until expended.

## COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$42,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## LOAN GUARANTY REVOLVING FUND

72 Stat. 1203.  
74 Stat. 533. During the current fiscal year an additional amount of not to exceed \$91,058,000 shall be available in the "Loan guaranty revolving fund" for expenses for property acquisitions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under Chapter 37, Title 38, United States Code, except administrative expenses, as authorized by section 1824 of such title.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$2,900,000.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$1,290,000.

## MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432), \$176,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services", fiscal year 1963. 76 Stat. 53.

## PAYMENTS TO THE LOWER BRULE SIOUX AND CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

For rehabilitation, relocation and other assistance of the Crow Creek Sioux and the Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes, in connection with the taking of lands for the Big Bend Project, as authorized by law (76 Stat. 698, 704), \$5,771,250, of which \$3,802,500 is for the account of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and \$1,968,750 is for the account of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)", not to exceed \$2,000,000 to be derived from the appropriation to the National Park Service for "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)".

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$960,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction" for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation," \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be nonreimbursable.



UPPER COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

For an additional amount for the "Upper Colorado River Storage Project", to remain available until expended, \$4,000,000, which shall be available to the "Upper Colorado River Basin Fund", of which \$300,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Loan program" and \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Construction and rehabilitation", Bureau of Reclamation, fiscal year 1963.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$7,290,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$658,400.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$200,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

48 USC 1407c.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$480,000, to be derived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appropriated for the Virgin Islands.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$100,000.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, on the amount available for administration and coordination is increased from \$525,000 to \$582,000.

76 Stat. 345.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", \$30,000.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$188,341: *Provided*, That \$88,341 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal year 1962.

## TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$70,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", \$1,082,000.

## FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed \$25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants, \$600,000.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$400,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Secretary of Labor under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, \$100,000.

76 Stat. 872.  
19 USC 1801 note.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND  
EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", \$22,000,000.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

## EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation claims and expenses", \$3,150,000.



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## SENATE

For payment to Imelda E. Chavez, widow of Dennis Chavez, late a Senator from the State of New Mexico, \$22,500.

For payment to Georgia Lowe Dworshak, widow of Henry C. Dworshak, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, \$22,500.

For payment to Grayce B. Kerr, widow of Robert S. Kerr, late a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, \$22,500.

## SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

For an additional amount for administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, \$7,600: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of California shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of Georgia shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants, and that the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the State of Washington shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of three million, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items", fiscal year 1962, \$5,000.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Katherine S. Miller, widow of Clem Miller, late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

For payment to Lydia Y. Doyle, widow of Clyde Doyle, late a Representative from the State of California, \$22,500.

## OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk", \$55,730.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$88,685.

## REPORTING HEARINGS

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings", \$25,000.

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone", \$150,000.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$300,000.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL  
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, Additional House Office Building" shall hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$6,338,500.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$300,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$835,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$71,800.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$325,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$1,739,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,108,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$309,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$308,000.



BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$544,900.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$2,536,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$413,500, of which \$1,300 shall be payable from the highway fund (motor vehicle parking account).

PUBLIC SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Public safety", including \$19,000 for transfer to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, \$2,902,800.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Health and welfare", \$526,601.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$36,600.

D. C. Code 1-902  
to 1-906.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not to exceed \$180,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital outlay", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963, shall be available for the purchase of equipment for the Evans Junior High School and shall be in addition to the amount heretofore provided for such purpose.

76 Stat. 1152.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

## TITLE II

## INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: "Salaries and expenses":

"Research", \$2,098,550, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$1,453,480, of which \$306,230 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

"Meat inspection", \$909,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

Cooperative State Experiment Station Service: "Payments and expenses", for necessary expenses of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, \$55,950, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$22,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", \$3,325,000, of which \$130,790 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

"Watershed protection", \$791,350, to remain available until expended;

"Flood prevention", \$325,850, to remain available until expended;

"Great Plains conservation program", \$103,550, to remain available until expended;

Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$339,150, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing research and service", \$1,267,870, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", fiscal year 1963;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$234,270, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,950, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$185,250 in the amount available for administrative and operating expenses);



Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$418,200, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special milk program", Agricultural Marketing Service, fiscal year 1963;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$159,600, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$31,820, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,650, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Reimbursement for special milk program", Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1963;

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$152,000;

Area Redevelopment Administration: "Operations", \$166,250;

"Export control", \$142,500, of which \$45,600 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,750;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,750;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses", \$380,000;

"1963 Censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries", \$71,250, to remain available until December 31, 1966;

"Eighteenth decennial census", \$38,000;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", \$95,000;

International activities: "Salaries and expenses", \$166,250;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$237,500;

National Bureau of Standards: "Research and technical services", \$665,000;

Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of Technical Services, \$47,500;

Weather Bureau:

"Salaries and expenses", \$1,235,000;

"Research and development", \$118,750, to remain available until June 30, 1965;

Maritime Administration:

"Salaries and expenses", \$299,250, of which \$256,500 is for administrative expenses, \$6,650 for maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses, and \$36,100 is for reserve fleet expenses;

"Maritime training", \$19,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,377,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research);

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies", \$8,656,400;

"Salaries and expenses, Court of Military Appeals, Defense", \$17,100;

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

## Department of the Army:

Cemeterial expenses, "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000;

## Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"General investigations", \$214,700, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$2,311,350, to remain available until expended;

"General expenses", \$585,200;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$144,400 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

Ryukyu Islands, "Administration", \$54,150;

## The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", \$633,650;

Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of \$171,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", \$222,300;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses", \$17,100;

## Office of Emergency Planning:

"Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", \$190,000;

Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,150;

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## Foreign aid:

## Economic assistance:

"Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development", \$1,389,850, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1963;

"Administrative and other expenses", Department of State, \$57,000, which shall be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$784,700;

## Public Health Service:

"Foreign quarantine activities", \$18,050;

"Indian health activities", \$1,002,250;

## Social Security Administration:

"Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" (increase of \$5,998,300 in the amount to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund);

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$24,700, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$17,100 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

Special institutions: Gallaudet College: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,900;



Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$96,900, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$16,150 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$125,400, together with additional amounts of not to exceed \$41,800 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$950 which shall be derived by transfer from the operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions;

"Surplus property utilization", \$19,950;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$19,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$14,250 which shall be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$57,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Limitation on administrative expenses Employees life insurance fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,850;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$9,500;

Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,610;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$122,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$66,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Aviation Agency:

"Operations", \$8,930,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", \$26,600;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$464,550;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$80,750 in the limitation on the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal savings and loan insurance corporation" (increase of \$20,900 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$222,300;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$380,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$190,000;

General Services Administration:

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,486,500, of which \$290,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Payments, public buildings purchase contracts" fiscal year 1963, and \$10,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Allowances and office facilities for former Presidents" fiscal year 1963;

"Operating expenses, Utilization and Disposal Service", \$256,500;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$416,100;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", \$190,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", \$95,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", \$55,100;

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$228,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$38,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of \$19,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);

Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$142,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increases of \$332,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and of \$1,805,000 in the limitation on the amount available for nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", \$522,500;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increases of \$522,500 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and of \$23,750 in the limitation on the amount available for nonadministrative expenses);

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,650;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$896,800;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$779,000;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$35,150;

Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$266,000 in the amount to be derived from the Railroad retirement account);

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of \$10,450 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$461,700;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", \$129,200;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$166,250;

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", \$160,550;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$59,850;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$19,000;



Veterans Administration:

"General operating expenses", \$3,610,950, of which \$150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", fiscal year 1963;

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", \$209,950;

"Medical care", \$30,280,300;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Education and welfare services", \$1,208,400;

"General administrative expenses", \$190,950;

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$578,550;

"General administrative expenses", \$91,200;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", \$28,500;

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,843,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$827,450;

"Health and safety", \$290,700;

"General administrative expenses", \$57,950;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$26,600;

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,450;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"General administrative expenses", \$21,850;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", \$19,000, to be derived by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund" (increase of \$8,550 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", \$617,500;

"General administrative expenses", \$42,750;

Bureau of Reclamation:

"General investigations", to remain available until expended, \$232,750, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1963";

"General administrative expenses", \$366,320, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1963";

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$413,250;

Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$29,450;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$177,650;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$132,050;

Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on Administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation" (increase of \$3,800 in limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

## THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

“Salaries”, \$9,000;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$8,550;

Customs Court:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$12,350;

Court of Claims:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$9,500;

Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services:

“Salaries of supporting personnel”, \$988,000;

“Administrative Office of the United States Courts”, \$30,000;

“Expenses of referees”, \$47,500, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Salaries of referees”, fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

“Salaries and expenses, general administration”, \$133,000;

“Salaries and expenses, general legal activities”, \$595,650;

“Salaries and expenses, antitrust division”, \$230,850;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,225,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,222,050;

Federal Prison System: “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$1,427,850;

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: “Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of \$16,150 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses, and of \$47,500 in the limitation on the amount available for vocational training expenses);

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$432,250;

“Revision of consumer price index”, \$31,350;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,750;

Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training:

“Salaries and expenses”, Office of Automation and Manpower, \$10,450;

“Manpower development and training activities”, \$147,250;

Area redevelopment activities: “Salaries and expenses”, \$19,000;

Office of Welfare and Pension Plans: “Welfare and pension plan reports activities”, \$51,300, to be transferred to “Salaries and expenses”, Bureau of Labor Standards;

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: “Salaries and expenses”, \$186,200;

Bureau of Employment Security:

“Limitation on salaries and expenses” (increase of \$435,860 in the limitation on the amount which may be expended for general administration from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund);

“Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program”, \$42,750;

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: “Salaries and expenses”, \$19,000;

Bureau of Labor Standards: “Salaries and expenses”, \$90,250;



Bureau of Labor-Management Reports: "Salaries and expenses", \$248,900;

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$136,800, together with \$2,060 to be derived from the fund created by the "Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended";

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$37,050;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$558,600;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$100,700, together with \$2,850 to be derived from the employment security administration account of the Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$67,450, together with \$3,800 to be derived from the employment security administration account of the Unemployment trust fund;

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

##### Senate:

Salaries, officers and employees, \$901,980;

Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$10,110;

Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, \$1,460, to remain available until expended;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

Legislative reorganization, \$5,935;

Senate Policy Committees, \$15,630;

Joint Economic Committee, \$10,590;

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, \$11,435;

Joint Committee on Printing, \$5,255;

Automobiles and maintenance, \$1,300;

Inquiries and investigations, \$153,800;

Folding documents, \$1,705;

Miscellaneous items, \$44,640 including \$21,500 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961;

##### House of Representatives:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$314,350;

"Member's clerk hire", \$948,090;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Furniture", \$7,070;

"Special and select committees", \$123,960;

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$15,190;

"Joint Committee on Defense Production", \$3,060;

"Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$5,650;

"Folding documents", \$11,300;

"Revision of laws", \$970;

"Speaker's automobile", \$400;

"Majority leader's automobile", \$350;

"Minority leader's automobile", \$350;

Capitol Police: "Capitol Police Board", \$6,500;

"Education of pages", \$4,580;

##### Architect of the Capitol:

Capitol buildings and grounds:

"Capitol buildings", \$14,250;

"Senate office buildings", \$16,150;

"House office buildings", \$19,000;

44 Stat. 1444.  
33 USC 944.

75 Stat. 199.  
40 USC 174j-4.

## Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", \$263,950;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$53,860;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$90,820;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$53,670;

Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses", \$9,210;

"Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)", \$1,900;

Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$75,930;

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", \$3,677,450, which shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1963;

"Operations", \$158,519,850, of which \$13,695,550 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1963;

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", \$21,850;

"Operation and maintenance", \$21,850;

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,750;

Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$82,170;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the Public Debt", \$546,250;

Internal Revenue Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$17,100,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$187,150;

United States Secret Service: "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$14,250;

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

## Operating expenses:

"Education", \$2,256,350;

"Parks and recreation", \$204,250;

"Highways and traffic", \$35,775, which shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Sanitary engineering", \$289,738, of which \$64,743 shall be payable from the water fund and \$42,505 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963.



GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1963, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet not to exceed 95 per centum of the increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

TITLE III

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 14 and House Document Numbered 90, Eighty-eighth Congress, \$20,567,545, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved May 17, 1963.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 198 (Appropriations Comm.); 275 (Conference Comm.); 290 (Conference Comm.).

SENATE REPORT No. 155 (Appropriations Comm.).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109:

Apr. 9, 1963; Considered in House.

Apr. 10, 1963; Considered and passed House.

Apr. 26, 30, 1963; Considered in Senate.

May 1, 1963; Considered and passed Senate, amended.

May 2, 1963; Senate amendments disagreed to in House.

May 8, 1963; Conference report recommitted in House.

May 14, 1963; Conference report agreed to in House with disagreement on Senate amendment 76.

May 15, 1963; Conference report agreed to in Senate.







Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PASTORE to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:  
On page 55, after line 9, insert the following:

- 1 TITLE IV
- 2 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1963
- 3 The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of
- 4 the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by
- 5 the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of
- 6 the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to
- 7 authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that pur-
- 8 pose", approved August 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-616), is
- 9 hereby amended to read as follows:



1       “That there is hereby authorized to be paid by the  
2 Government of the United States to the Government of the  
3 Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$73,000,000 less  
4 the administrative expenses referred to in the third section  
5 of the Act: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made  
6 until the Secretary of State shall have received assurances  
7 satisfactory to him from the Government of the Republic  
8 of the Philippines that such sum will be received by the  
9 Government of the Republic of the Philippines in full satis-  
10 faction and final settlement of any and all claims arising  
11 out of awards for war damage compensation made by the  
12 Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of  
13 title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (60  
14 Stat. 128) and that the Government of the Republic of the  
15 Philippines shall insure that no part of such sum shall be  
16 directly or indirectly paid to any former Commissioner or  
17 employee of the Philippine War Damage Commission as  
18 compensation for services rendered as attorney or agent  
19 in connection with any such claim.

20       SEC. 2. All documents currently held by the Foreign  
21 Claims Settlement Commission and relating to unpaid claims  
22 arising out of war damages in the Philippines, except for  
23 internal documents of any agency of the United States, shall  
24 be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the  
25 Philippines by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

1        SEC. 3. Funds appropriated by the first paragraph of  
2 title V of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropria-  
3 tion Act, 1963, not heretofore expended for administrative  
4 expenses, shall be used for making the payment authorized by  
5 the first section of this Act, except that of such funds, not to  
6 exceed \$20,000 shall be available to the Foreign Claims  
7 Settlement Commission for administrative expenses which  
8 may be incurred in terminating its functions with respect to  
9 awards for war damage compensation made by the Philip-  
10 pine War Damage Commission under the terms of the  
11 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and in transferring  
12 documents in accordance with the second section of this Act.

13        SEC. 4. This title may be cited as "The Philippine  
14 Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963".



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## **AMENDMENT**

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. PASTORE to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 24, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PASTORE to the bill (H.R. 5517)  
making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 9, line 3, after "\$450,000,000", insert: "to
- 2 remain available until June 30, 1964".

Amdt. No. 60



**Amdt. No. 60**

**Calendar No. 139**

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

**H. R. 5517**

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## **AMENDMENT**

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. PASTORE to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 24, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PASTORE to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz: On page 19, after line 17, insert:

1                   CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

2           For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabil-  
3   itation", \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and  
4   to be nonreimbursable.

Amdt. No. 61



88TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 5517

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Pastore to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

APRIL 24, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 25 (legislative day, APRIL 24), 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

1       On page 9, in lieu of the material proposed to be  
2 stricken in lines 7 through 12 by the committee amendment,  
3 insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That not more  
4 than 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used for  
5 projects which do not have any State or local financial par-  
6 ticipation: *And provided further*, That no part of this ap-  
7 propriation may be used for any project which does not  
8 have any State or local financial participation and which  
9 costs more than \$400,000”.

Amdt. No. 62



1       On page 8, strike out lines 5 to 9, inclusive.

2       On page 9, line 22, strike out "\$12,230,000" and insert  
3 in lieu thereof "\$5,430,000".

4       On page 10, line 1, strike out "\$12,100,000" and insert  
5 in lieu thereof "\$5,300,000".

6       On page 10, line 6, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert  
7 in lieu thereof "\$500,000".

8       On page 13, line 16, strike out "\$977,000" and insert  
9 in lieu thereof "\$955,000".

10       On page 13, strike out lines 17 to 23, inclusive.

11       On page 14, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

12       On page 19, strike out lines 18 to 21, inclusive.

13       On page 20, line 2, after "River Basin Fund" insert a  
14 comma and the following: "of which \$300,000 shall be  
15 derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Loan pro-  
16 gram' and \$700,000 shall be derived from the appropria-  
17 tion for 'Construction and rehabilitation', Bureau of Reclama-  
18 tion, fiscal year 1963".

19       On page 23, line 11, strike out "\$22,000,000" and in-  
20 sert in lieu thereof "\$20,000,000".

21       On page 23, line 15, strike out "\$3,300,000" and in-  
22 sert in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000".

23       On page 27, line 13, beginning with the word "includ-  
24 ing" strike out through line 18 and insert in lieu thereof  
25 the following: "\$250,000, which shall be available for ex-

1   penses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress  
2   in the United States, as authorized by the Act of October  
3   18, 1962 (Public Law 87-841).”



88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROxmire to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

APRIL 25 (legislative day, APRIL 24), 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. TOWER to H.R. 5517, an Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1       On page 5, line 7, strike out "\$750,000" and insert in
- 2   lieu thereof "\$350,000".
- 3       On page 6, strike out lines 4 to 9 inclusive.
- 4       On page 6, strike out lines 10 to 19 inclusive.
- 5       On page 8, strike out lines 5 to 9 inclusive.
- 6       On page 9, strike out lines 1 to 7 inclusive.
- 7       On page 13, strike out lines 17 to 23 inclusive.
- 8       On page 14, strike out lines 5 to 9 inclusive.
- 9       On page 20, line 1, strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert
- 10   in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000".
- 11       On page 27, strike out lines 13 to 18 inclusive.



88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 5517**

**AMENDMENTS**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Tower to H.R. 5517, an Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota) to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 9, line 3, after "\$250,000,000", insert: "to
- 2 remain available until January 31, 1964".

Amdt. No. 65



**88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION**

# **H. R. 5517**

## **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. Young of North Dakota) to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

**APRIL 26, 1963**

**Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed**

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVITS to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 10, after the period insert the following:
- 2 “No part of the amount made available under this head in
- 3 the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appro-
- 4 priation Act, 1963, for ‘Payments to States and Puerto
- 5 Rico’ shall be paid to any State in which the participants
- 6 in, or beneficiaries of, the State programs carried out in
- 7 cooperation with the Department of Agriculture are segre-
- 8 gated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of
- 9 race, creed, or color.”

Amdt. No. 66



**Amdt. No. 66**

**Calendar No. 139**

**88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION**

**H. R. 5517**

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# **AMENDMENT**

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVITS to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 139

# H. R. 5517

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVITS to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 3, line 11, before the period insert the follow-  
2 ing: “: *Provided*, That no part of such additional amount  
3 shall be used in any State in which the participants in, or  
4 beneficiaries of, the programs of the Farmers Home Ad-  
5 ministration are segregated, or otherwise discriminated  
6 against, on account of race, creed, or color”.

7 On page 3, line 18, before the period insert the follow-  
8 ing: “: *Provided*, That no part of such amount shall be used  
9 for loans, or advances in connection with security for such  
10 loans, to provide rental housing or related facilities which



- 1 are not available, or will not be available, to individuals  
2 without regard to race, creed, or color”.

**Amdt. No. 67**

**Calendar No. 139**

**88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION**

**H. R. 5517**

## **AMENDMENTS**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVITS to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

**APRIL 26, 1963**

**Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed**

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz: Add a new title at the end of the bill as follows:

1 TITLE V

2 This title may be cited as the "Federal Elections Act of  
3 1963".

4 PART I—TABLE OF CONTENTS AND DEFINITIONS

5 TABLE OF CONTENTS

6 SEC. 501. This Act is divided into parts and sections  
7 according to the following table of contents:



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PART I—TABLE OF CONTENTS AND DEFINITIONS

Sec. 501. Table of contents.

Sec. 502. Definitions.

## PART II—CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

Sec. 503. Organization of political committees.

Sec. 504. Reports by political committees.

Sec. 505. Reports by others than political committees.

Sec. 506. Reports by candidates.

Sec. 507. Formal requirements on filing reports and statements.

Sec. 508. Duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate.

Sec. 509. Duties of clerks of United States district courts.

Sec. 510. General penalties for violations.

Sec. 511. Expenses of election contests.

Sec. 512. Effect on State laws.

Sec. 513. Partial invalidity.

Sec. 514. Repealing clause.

## PART III—AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL CODE

Sec. 515. Definitions.

Sec. 516. Publication or distribution of election materials.

## PART IV—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 517. Effective dates.

## 1 DEFINITIONS

2 SEC. 502. As used in this title and title II, unless the  
3 context clearly indicates otherwise—

4 (1) The term “election” includes a general, special,  
5 or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a  
6 convention or a caucus of a political party held for the pur-  
7 pose of nominating candidates;

8 (2) The term “candidate” means an individual whose  
9 name is presented at an election for nomination for, or elec-  
10 tion as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Repre-  
11 sentative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of

1 the United States, whether or not such individual is nomi-  
2 nated or elected;

3 (3) The term "political committee" includes any com-  
4 mittee, association, or organization which accepts contribu-  
5 tions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceed-  
6 ing \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influenc-  
7 ing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever  
8 the election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or  
9 vice presidential electors;

10 (4) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscrip-  
11 tion, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of  
12 value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes  
13 a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally  
14 enforceable, to make a contribution;

15 (5) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, dis-  
16 tribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or any-  
17 thing of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and  
18 includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not  
19 legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

20 (6) The term "person" includes an individual, partner-  
21 ship, committee, association, corporation, and any other  
22 organization or group of persons; and

23 (7) The term "State" includes the Commonwealth of  
24 Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the  
25 District of Columbia.



## PART II—CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

## ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 503. (a) Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen. No expenditure shall be made for or on behalf of a political committee without the authorization of its chairman or treasurer.

(b) Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution, and the date on which received. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to see to it that all contributions received by or for a committee shall be kept separate from any personal funds and deposited in a special account.

(c) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of—

(1) all contributions made to or for such committee;

(2) the name and address of every person making any such contribution, and the date thereof;

(3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and

(4) the name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.

(d) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding \$100 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of two years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.

#### REPORTS BY POLITICAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 504. (a) The treasurer of a political committee shall file reports of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on forms to be prescribed by him, and shall transmit a copy of such reports (except as provided in section 509 (b) ) to the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which the principal office of the committee is located. Such reports shall be filed, complete as of June 30 and December 31 of each year, and as of the tenth day next preceding the date on which an election is to be held, and as of the thirtieth day following an election, with respect to which contributions were received or expenditures made by such committee. In each



1 instance reports shall be filed not later than the third day  
2 following the reporting date as above provided. Each re-  
3 port shall contain—

4 (1) the amount of cash on hand at the beginning  
5 of the reporting period;

6 (2) the name and address of each person who has  
7 made a contribution to or for such committee in one  
8 or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within  
9 the calendar year, of \$100 or more, together with the  
10 amount and date of such contribution; and for the pur-  
11 poses of this paragraph the term “contribution”, as used  
12 herein, shall not include transfers of funds to or from  
13 political committees or candidates;

14 (3) the total sum of individual contributions made  
15 to or for such committee during the calendar year and  
16 not stated under paragraph (2) ;

17 (4) the name and address of each political com-  
18 mittee or candidate from which the committee received  
19 any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and  
20 dates of all such transfers;

21 (5) the total sum of all contributions made to or  
22 for such committee during the calendar year;

23 (6) the name and address of each person to whom  
24 an expenditure has been made by such committee in one  
25 or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within

1 the calendar year, of \$100 or more, and the amount,  
2 date, and purpose of such expenditure;

3 (7) the total sum of all expenditures made by such  
4 committee, during the calendar year and not stated under  
5 paragraph (6) ;

6 (8) the name and address of each political com-  
7 mittee or candidate to which the committee made any  
8 transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates  
9 of all such transfers; and

10 (9) the total sum of expenditures made by such  
11 committee during the calendar year.

12 (b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a)  
13 shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they  
14 relate, but where there has been no change in an item  
15 reported in a previous report only the amount need be  
16 carried forward.

17 (c) The report required to be filed as of December 31  
18 shall cover the entire calendar year.

19 (d) In the case of political committees supporting candi-  
20 dates for President, Vice President, or Senator, a copy of  
21 the report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representa-  
22 tives under subsection (a) shall be filed with the Secretary  
23 of the Senate.

24 (e) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a)  
25 of this section shall also contain a list of the names of



1 candidates in whose behalf contributions were received or  
2 expenditures made. In the case of political committees  
3 supporting more than one candidate (and State and local  
4 candidates), the amount of the total expenditures allocable  
5 to each candidate—

6 (1) shall be in the same ratio as expenditures on  
7 behalf of each candidate for printing and advertising,  
8 radio time, and television time bears to the total of  
9 such expenditures, or

10 (2) where no expenditures were made for Federal  
11 candidates for any of such purposes there shall be  
12 charged to each Federal candidate an amount equal to  
13 the full expenditure divided by the total number of  
14 candidates, Federal and State;

15 except that expenditures specifically designated for an indi-  
16 vidual candidate shall be charged to such candidate.

17 (f) Whenever any report is filed by the treasurer of  
18 any political committee pursuant to subsection (a), such  
19 treasurer at the same time shall transmit a true and correct  
20 copy of such report to each candidate on whose behalf such  
21 report reflects any contribution received, or any expend-  
22 iture made, by such political committee.

# REPORTS BY OTHERS THAN POLITICAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 505. Every person (other than those filing reports pursuant to section 504) who makes an expenditure in one or more items aggregating \$100 or more within a calendar year, other than by contribution to a political committee, for the purpose of influencing, in two or more States, election of candidates, shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, an itemized detailed report of such expenditures in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 504, and shall file a copy thereof (subject to the provisions of section 509 (b) ) with the clerk of the United States district court for the district in which such expenditures are made, and in the case of any expenditure in support of a candidate for President, Vice President, or United States Senator, shall file a copy of the report with the Secretary of the Senate.

## REPORTS BY CANDIDATES

SEC. 506. (a) Every candidate shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, reports of receipts and expenditures and



1 shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Senate  
2 if a candidate for Senator, and (except as provided in section  
3 509 (b) ) to the clerk of the United States district court  
4 for the district in which the candidate resides. Such reports  
5 shall be complete as of the tenth day next preceding the  
6 date on which an election for the office for which he is a  
7 candidate is to be held, and as of the fortieth day follow-  
8 ing such election, and in each instance shall be filed not  
9 later than the third day following the reporting date; ex-  
10 cept that where a candidate in order to qualify for the  
11 general election must run in two successive primaries in one  
12 party no second report on the first primary will be required  
13 for those candidates participating in the second primary if  
14 reports filed for the second primary are cumulative and sup-  
15 plementary of the report filed before the first primary. Such  
16 reports shall contain a correct and itemized detailed report  
17 of contributions received and expenditures made by him in  
18 aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the  
19 purpose of influencing the result of the election, in the  
20 same manner as required of the treasurer of a political  
21 committee by section 504, including amounts expended from  
22 his own funds.

23 (b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a)  
24 shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change

1 in an item reported in a previous report, only the amount  
2 need be carried forward.

3 FORMAL REQUIREMENTS ON FILING REPORTS AND  
4 STATEMENTS

5 SEC. 507. The reports and statements required by this  
6 title to be filed by a candidate, a treasurer of a political com-  
7 mittee, or by any other person, with the Clerk of the House  
8 of Representatives and the copies thereof required to be filed  
9 with the Secretary of the Senate, and (subject to the pro-  
10 visions of section 509 (b) ) with the clerk of the United  
11 States district court—

12 (1) shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of  
13 the person filing such report or statement, taken before  
14 any officer authorized to administer oaths;

15 (2) shall be deemed properly filed when delivered  
16 to the specified recipient, or when deposited in an estab-  
17 lished post office within the prescribed time, duly  
18 stamped, registered, and properly addressed, but in the  
19 event it is not received, a duplicate of such report or  
20 statement shall be promptly filed upon notice of its non-  
21 receipt by the officer with whom it is required to be  
22 filed; and

23 (3) a copy shall be preserved by the person filing  
24 it for a period of one year from the date of filing.



1 DUTIES OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-  
2 TIVES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

3 SEC. 508. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House  
4 of Representatives and of the Secretary of the Senate—

5 (1) to preserve the reports and statements filed  
6 under this title for a period of six years from the date of  
7 receipt;

8 (2) to make such reports and statements available  
9 for public inspection during regular office hours;

10 (3) to make such reports and statements available  
11 for such inspection within twenty-four hours of their  
12 receipt by them; and

13 (4) to permit copying of any such report or  
14 statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as re-  
15 quested by any person, at the expense of such person.

16 DUTIES OF CLERKS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

17 SEC. 509. (a) It shall be the duty of the clerks of  
18 United States district courts—

19 (1) to receive and maintain in an orderly manner  
20 all reports and statements required by this Act to be filed  
21 with such clerks;

22 (2) to maintain such reports and statements for  
23 public inspection for a period of six years from the date  
24 of receipt;

(3) to make such reports and statements available for public inspection during regular office hours;

(4) to make available for public inspection each report and statement within twenty-four hours of its receipt; and

(5) to permit copying of any such report or statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as requested by any person, at the expense of such person.

(b) In States where the secretary of state or other State official is authorized to perform the duties specified in this section, the filing of reports and statements under this title shall be with such State official in lieu of the filing with the clerk of the United States district court.

#### GENERAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

SEC. 510. (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this part shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this part shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

#### EXPENSES OF ELECTION CONTESTS

SEC. 511. This Act shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make contributions or expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.



## EFFECT ON STATE LAWS

SEC. 512. This Act shall not be construed to annul, or to exempt any candidate from complying with, the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless such laws are directly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

## PARTIAL INVALIDITY

SEC. 513. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## REPEALING CLAUSE

SEC. 514. All other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

## PART III—AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL CODE

## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 515. Section 591 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

**“§ 591. Definitions**

“When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 608, 609, 610, and 612 of this title—

“(1) The term ‘election’ includes a general, special,

1 or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a  
2 convention or a caucus of a political party held for the pur-  
3 pose of nominating candidates;

4 “(2) The term ‘candidate’ means an individual whose  
5 name is presented at an election for nomination for, or elec-  
6 tion as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Repre-  
7 sentative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of  
8 the United States, whether or not such individual is nomi-  
9 nated or elected;

10 “(3) The term ‘political committee’ includes any com-  
11 mittee, association, or organization which accepts contribu-  
12 tions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceed-  
13 ing \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influenc-  
14 ing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the  
15 election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or vice  
16 presidential electors;

17 “(4) the term ‘contribution’ includes a gift, subscrip-  
18 tion, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of  
19 value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes  
20 a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally  
21 enforceable, to make a contribution;

22 “(5) The term ‘expenditure’ includes a payment, dis-  
23 tribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or any-



1 thing of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and  
2 includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not  
3 legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

4 “(6) The term ‘person’ includes an individual, partner-  
5 ship, committee, association, corporation, and any other  
6 organization or group of persons;

7 “(7) The term ‘State’ includes the Commonwealth of  
8 Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the  
9 District of Columbia.”

10 PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTION MATERIALS

11 SEC. 516. Section 612 of title 18 of the United States  
12 Code is amended by inserting after the word “names”  
13 wherever it appears therein the words “and addresses”.

14 PART IV—EFFECTIVE DATE

15 EFFECTIVE DATE OF TITLES I TO III

16 SEC. 517. Titles I and II and the amendments made  
17 by title III shall take effect on January 1, 1964, except  
18 that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to contributions  
19 and expenditures made prior to such date; but nothing in  
20 this Act shall relieve any person from filing any statements  
21 or reports required under the law in force prior to the date  
22 of enactment of this Act.











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**AMENDMENT**

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 26, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. YOUNG of Ohio to the bill  
(H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes,  
viz:

- 1 Beginning with line 5, page 8, strike out all to and
- 2 including line 9, page 8.

Amdt. No. 69



**88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION**

**H. R. 5517**

**AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Young of Ohio to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

**April 30, 1963**

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5517

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1963

Ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. HRUSKA) to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 9, line 3, strike out "\$450,000,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$250,000,000".

Amdt. No. 70



**Amdt. No. 70**

**Calendar No. 139**

**88TH CONGRESS  
1st Session**

**H. R. 5517**

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## **AMENDMENT**

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Proposed by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself, Mr. Young of North Dakota, and Mr. HRUSKA) to the bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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**APRIL 30, 1963**

**Ordered to be printed**

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION



1 convention or a caucus of a political party held for the pur-  
2 pose of nominating candidates;

3 (2) The term "candidate" means an individual whose  
4 name is presented at an election for nomination for, or elec-  
5 tion as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Repre-  
6 sentative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of  
7 the United States, whether or not such individual is nomi-  
8 nated or elected;

9 (3) The term "political committee" includes any com-  
10 mittee, association, or organization which accepts contribu-  
11 tions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceed-  
12 ing \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influenc-  
13 ing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever  
14 the election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or  
15 vice presidential electors;

16 (4) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscrip-  
17 tion, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of  
18 value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes  
19 a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally  
20 enforceable, to make a contribution;

21 (5) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, dis-  
22 tribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or any-  
23 thing of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and  
24 includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not  
25 legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;

1       (6) The term "person" includes an individual, partner-  
2 ship, committee, association, corporation, and any other  
3 organization or group of persons; and

4       (7) The term "State" includes the Commonwealth of  
5 Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the  
6 District of Columbia.

## 7                               CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

### 8                               ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL COMMITTEES

9       SEC. 404. (a) Every political committee shall have a  
10 chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted,  
11 and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political com-  
12 mittee for the purpose of influencing an election until such  
13 chairman and treasurer have been chosen. No expenditure  
14 shall be made for or on behalf of a political committee with-  
15 out the authorization of its chairman or treasurer.

16       (b) Every person who receives a contribution for a  
17 political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and  
18 in any event within five days after the receipt of such con-  
19 tribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof,  
20 including the name and address of the person making such  
21 contribution, and the date on which received. It shall be  
22 the duty of the treasurer to see to it that all contributions  
23 received by or for a committee shall be kept separate from  
24 any personal funds and deposited in a special account.



1 (c) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political  
2 committee to keep a detailed and exact account of—

3 (1) all contributions made to or for such com-  
4 mittee;

5 (2) the name and address of every person making  
6 any such contribution, and the date thereof;

7 (3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such  
8 committee; and

9 (4) the name and address of every person to whom  
10 any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.

11 (d) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and  
12 keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every ex-  
13 penditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding  
14 \$100 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted  
15 bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a  
16 period of two years from the date of the filing of the state-  
17 ment containing such items.

18 **REPORTS BY POLITICAL COMMITTEES**

19 **SEC. 405.** (a) The treasurer of a political committee  
20 shall file reports of receipts and expenditures with the Clerk  
21 of the House of Representatives, on forms to be prescribed  
22 by him, and shall transmit a copy of such reports (except  
23 as provided in section 410 (b) ) to the clerk of the United  
24 States district court for the district in which the principal  
25 office of the committee is located. Such reports shall be

1 filed, complete as of June 30 and December 31 of each year,  
2 and as of the tenth day next preceding the date on which  
3 an election is to be held, and as of the thirtieth day follow-  
4 ing an election, with respect to which contributions were  
5 received or expenditures made by such committee. In each  
6 instance reports shall be filed not later than the third day  
7 following the reporting date as above provided. Each re-  
8 port shall contain—

9 (1) the amount of cash on hand at the beginning  
10 of the reporting period;

11 (2) the name and address of each person who has  
12 made a contribution to or for such committee in one  
13 or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within  
14 the calendar year, of \$100 or more, together with the  
15 amount and date of such contribution; and for the pur-  
16 poses of this paragraph the term “contribution”, as used  
17 herein, shall not include transfers of funds to or from  
18 political committees or candidates;

19 (3) the total sum of individual contributions made  
20 to or for such committee during the calendar year and  
21 not stated under paragraph (2) ;

22 (4) the name and address of each political com-  
23 mittee or candidate from which the committee received  
24 any transfer of funds, together with the amounts and  
25 dates of all such transfers;



1 (5) the total sum of all contributions made to or  
2 for such committee during the calendar year;

3 (6) the name and address of each person to whom  
4 an expenditure has been made by such committee in one  
5 or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within  
6 the calendar year, of \$100 or more, and the amount,  
7 date, and purpose of such expenditure;

8 (7) the total sum of all expenditures made by such  
9 committee, during the calendar year and not stated  
10 under paragraph (6);

11 (8) the name and address of each political com-  
12 mittee or candidate to which the committee made any  
13 transfer of funds, together with the amounts and dates  
14 of all such transfers; and

15 (9) the total sum of expenditures made by such  
16 committee during the calendar year.

17 (b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a)  
18 shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they  
19 relate, but where there has been no change in an item  
20 reported in a previous report only the amount need be  
21 carried forward.

22 (c) The report required to be filed as of December 31  
23 shall cover the entire calendar year.

24 (d) In the case of political committees supporting candi-  
25 dates for President, Vice President, or Senator, a copy of

1 the report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representa-  
2 tives under subsection (a) shall be filed with the Secretary  
3 of the Senate.

4 (e) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a)  
5 of this section shall also contain a list of the names of  
6 candidates in whose behalf contributions were received or  
7 expenditures made. In the case of political committees sup-  
8 porting more than one candidate (and State and local  
9 candidates), the amount of the total expenditures allocable  
10 to each candidate—

11 (1) shall be in the same ratio as expenditures on  
12 behalf of each candidate for printing and advertising,  
13 radio time, and television time bears to the total of  
14 such expenditures, or

15 (2) where no expenditures were made for Federal  
16 candidates for any of such purposes there shall be  
17 charged to each Federal candidate an amount equal to  
18 the full expenditure divided by the total number of  
19 candidates, Federal and State;

20 except that expenditures specifically designated for an indi-  
21 vidual candidate shall be charged to such candidate.

22 (f) Whenever any report is filed by the treasurer of  
23 any political committee pursuant to subsection (a), such  
24 treasurer at the same time shall transmit a true and correct  
25 copy of such report to each candidate on whose behalf such



1 report reflects any contribution received, or any expenditure  
2 made, by such political committee.

3 REPORTS BY OTHERS THAN POLITICAL COMMITTEES

4 SEC. 406. Every person (other than those filing re-  
5 ports pursuant to section 405) who makes an expenditure in  
6 one or more items aggregating \$100 or more within a calen-  
7 dar year, other than by contribution to a political committee,  
8 for the purpose of influencing, in two or more States, election  
9 of candidates, shall file with the Clerk of the House of Repre-  
10 sentatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, an itemized  
11 detailed report of such expenditures in the same manner as  
12 required of the treasurer of a political committee by section  
13 405, and shall file a copy thereof (subject to the provisions  
14 of section 410 (b) ) with the clerk of the United States dis-  
15 trict court for the district in which such expenditures are  
16 made, and in the case of any expenditure in support of a  
17 candidate for President, Vice President, or United States  
18 Senator, shall file a copy of the report with the Secretary of  
19 the Senate.

20 REPORTS BY CANDIDATES

21 SEC. 407. (a) Every candidate shall file with the  
22 Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be  
23 prescribed by him, reports of receipts and expenditures and  
24 shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Senate  
25 if a candidate for Senator, and (except as provided in section

1 410 (b) ) to the clerk of the United States district court  
2 for the district in which the candidate resides. Such reports  
3 shall be complete as of the tenth day next preceding the  
4 date on which an election for the office for which he is a  
5 candidate is to be held, and as of the fortieth day follow-  
6 ing such election, and in each instance shall be filed not  
7 later than the third day following the reporting date; ex-  
8 cept that where a candidate in order to qualify for the  
9 general election must run in two successive primaries in one  
10 party no second report on the first primary will be required  
11 for those candidates participating in the second primary if  
12 reports filed for the second primary are cumulative and sup-  
13 plementary of the report filed before the first primary. Such  
14 reports shall contain a correct and itemized detailed report  
15 of contributions received and expenditures made by him in  
16 aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the  
17 purpose of influencing the result of the election, in the  
18 same manner as required of the treasurer of a political  
19 committee by section 405, including amounts expended from  
20 his own funds.

21 (b) The reports required to be filed by subsection (a)  
22 shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change  
23 in an item reported in a previous report, only the amount  
24 need be carried forward.



## 1 FORMAL REQUIREMENTS ON FILING REPORTS AND

## 2 STATEMENTS

3 SEC. 408. The reports and statements required by this  
4 title to be filed by a candidate, a treasurer of a political com-  
5 mittee, or by any other person, with the Clerk of the House  
6 of Representatives and the copies thereof required to be filed  
7 with the Secretary of the Senate, and (subject to the pro-  
8 visions of section 410 (b) ) with the clerk of the United  
9 States district court—

10 (1) shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of  
11 the person filing such report or statement, taken before  
12 any officer authorized to administer oaths;

13 (2) shall be deemed properly filed when delivered  
14 to the specified recipient, or when deposited in an estab-  
15 lished post office within the prescribed time, duly  
16 stamped, registered, and properly addressed, but in the  
17 event it is not received, a duplicate of such report or  
18 statement shall be promptly filed upon notice of its non-  
19 receipt by the officer with whom it is required to be  
20 filed; and

21 (3) a copy shall be preserved by the person filing  
22 it for a period of one year from the date of filing.

1 DUTIES OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-  
2 TIVES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

3 SEC. 409. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House  
4 of Representatives and of the Secretary of the Senate—

5 (1) to preserve the reports and statements filed  
6 under this title for a period of six years from the date of  
7 receipt;

8 (2) to make such reports and statements available  
9 for public inspection during regular office hours;

10 (3) to make such reports and statements available  
11 for such inspection within twenty-four hours of their  
12 receipt by them; and

13 (4) to permit copying of any such report or  
14 statement by hand or by duplicating machine, as re-  
15 quested by any person, at the expense of such person.

16 DUTIES OF CLERKS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

17 SEC. 410. (a) It shall be the duty of the clerks of  
18 United States district courts—

19 (1) to receive and maintain in an orderly manner  
20 all reports and statements required by this Act to be filed  
21 with such clerks;

22 (2) to maintain such reports and statements for



1 public inspection for a period of six years from the date  
2 of receipt;

3 (3) to make such reports and statements available  
4 for public inspection during regular office hours;

5 (4) to make available for public inspection each  
6 report and statement within twenty-four hours of its  
7 receipt; and

8 (5) to permit copying of any such report or state-  
9 ment by hand or by duplicating machine, as requested  
10 by any person, at the expense of such person.

11 (b) In States where the secretary of state or other State  
12 official is authorized to perform the duties specified in this  
13 section, the filing of reports and statements under this title  
14 shall be with such State official in lieu of the filing with the  
15 clerk of the United States district court.

16 GENERAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

17 SEC. 411. (a) Any person who violates any of the pro-  
18 visions of this part shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or  
19 imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

20 (b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of  
21 this part shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and im-  
22 prisoned not more than two years.

## EXPENSES OF ELECTION CONTESTS

SEC. 412. This Act shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make contributions or expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

## EFFECT ON STATE LAWS

SEC. 413. This Act shall not be construed to annul, or to exempt any candidate from complying with, the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless such laws are directly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

## PARTIAL INVALIDITY

SEC. 414. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## REPEALING CLAUSE

SEC. 415. All other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.



## 1       PART III—AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL CODE

## 2       DEFINITIONS

3       SEC. 416. Section 591 of title 18 of the United States  
4       Code is amended to read as follows:

## 5       “§ 591. Definitions

6       “When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 608, 609, 610,  
7       and 612 of this title—

8       “(1) The term ‘election’ includes a general, special,  
9       or primary election, including a preferential primary, and a  
10      convention or a caucus of a political party held for the pur-  
11      pose of nominating candidates;

12      “(2) The term ‘candidate’ means an individual whose  
13      name is presented at an election for nomination for, or elec-  
14      tion as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Repre-  
15      sentative in, or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of  
16      the United States, whether or not such individual is nomi-  
17      nated or elected;

18      “(3) The term ‘political committee’ includes any com-  
19      mittee, association, or organization which accepts contribu-  
20      tions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceed-  
21      ing \$2,500 in any calendar year for the purpose of influenc-  
22      ing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the  
23      election of a candidate or candidates or presidential or vice  
24      presidential electors;

1       “(4) The term ‘contribution’ includes a gift, subscrip-  
2       tion, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of  
3       value, or transfer of funds between committees, and includes  
4       a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally  
5       enforcible, to make a contribution;

6       “(5) The term ‘expenditure’ includes a payment, dis-  
7       tribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or any-  
8       thing of value, or transfer of funds between committees, and  
9       includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not  
10      legally enforcible, to make an expenditure;

11      “(6) The term ‘person’ includes an individual, partner-  
12      ship, committee, association, corporation, and any other  
13      organization or group of persons;

14      “(7) The term ‘State’ includes the Commonwealth of  
15      Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, and the  
16      District of Columbia.”

17      PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTION MATERIALS

18      SEC. 417. Section 612 of title 18 of the United States  
19      Code is amended by inserting after the word “names”  
20      wherever it appears therein the words “and addresses”.

21                      EFFECTIVE DATE

22      SEC. 418. Sections 403–419 shall take effect on January  
23      1, 1964, except that the provisions of this Act shall not  
24      apply to contributions and expenditures made prior to such



1 date; but nothing in this Act shall relieve any person from  
 2 filing any statements or reports required under the law in  
 3 force prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

4 SEC. 419. Sections 403 through 419 of this title may be  
 5 cited as the "Federal Elections Act of 1963".

Amdt. No. 71

Calendar No. 139

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5517

## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOWGLAS to the  
 bill (H.R. 5517) making supplemental ap-  
 propriations for the fiscal year ending June  
 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1963

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed





